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PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS,
LONDON GAZETTE ACCOUNTS
OF THE WAR, &c. &c. &c.

Many of which have never before been published,

VOL. V.

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P R E F A C E.

THE Fifth Volume of this Collection makes its appearance at the most eventful period of the war—it includes, therefore, matter of the highest importance, and contains all the official documents respecting the late Negotiation—the war between this country and Spain, the progress of the French arms in Italy and Germany—the armistices and treaties concluded with the German and Italian powers—the correspondence between the French Republic and the United States of America, upon the subject of the differences that exist between them; together with many other articles relating to the external and internal operations and state of the different belligerent powers. Several of these articles, particularly the important correspondence between the governments of America and France, have never before been published in this country.

The Editor has examined the materials of the Fifth Volume with all the care and attention in his power—he has admitted no papers upon loose or doubtful authority; and he feels a hope that the same accuracy of translation and clearness of arrangement will be found in this volume as in the four that have preceded it.

March 30th, 1797.

CON.

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ERRATUM.

In page 263, line 19, read *United States* instead of *United Provinces*.

STATE PAPERS.

TREATIES, ARMISTICES, &c.

*Armistice concluded with the Duke of Wurtemberg by General Moreau,
Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine and the Moselle.*

I. **T**HE Duke of Wurtemberg shall instantly withdraw the troops whom he has furnished to the coalition for his contingent. These troops shall remain armed, and the Duke shall employ them as he thinks proper for the maintenance of the police in the interior of his dominions.

II. The French troops shall in future have a free passage through the towns of the duchy. Such of the troops as in virtue of the present article shall be ordered into any of the towns, shall be lodged either in the houses of the inhabitants, or in barracks, according to circumstances, but always in such manner as to cause no danger to the inhabitants.

III. The general in chief, in passing through the duchy with his troops, in order to continue his military operations, will cause respect to be paid to persons and property. He will also take the necessary precautions to prevent any injury being done to the religion, and civil and military laws of the country.

IV. If it is necessary for the maintenance of the troops passing or sojourning in the duchy, to draw subsistence from the country, such as corn, bread, meat, hay, oats, wood, carriages, or horses, requisitions for which shall be made by the generals or commissaries of war, these articles shall not be refused; but they shall be received on account as contributions in provisions and ready money, which the Duke of Wurtemberg is to furnish to the army. Every other article purchased from private persons shall be paid

for in ready money by the treasurer of the army. The articles furnished, from the date of the present armistice, to the French troops under General Duchesne, shall be deducted from the contributions of provisions demanded.

V. The Duke of Wurtemberg shall pay into the chest of the treasurer of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, a sum of four millions of French money in the following manner—a million in ten days; two millions in the next ten days. The fourth million shall be paid in two months after the date of the present armistice.

The Duke of Wurtemberg shall, besides, furnish provisions and other objects, as it shall be stipulated in private.

VI. The Duke of Wurtemberg shall send to the Directory at Paris a plenipotentiary to negotiate peace with the French Republic.

VII. The towns of Eßlingen and Renningen being under the special protection of the Duke and the seignores of Sindringen and Bechingen, belonging to the Duchess Dowager, are comprised in the present armistice, and in consequence are subject to the contributions demanded for their quota in proportion to their revenues.

VIII. The general in chief will listen to all proposals for negotiations which may be made by the Duke of Wurtemberg in the name of the states of the circle of Suabia, that may desire to treat with the French Republic.

Head-quarters, Baden, 29th Messidor, 4th year
of the French Republic (July 17.)

(Signed) MOREAU,
General in Chief of the Army of the
Rhine and the Moselle.

Treaty of Peace between the Duke of Wurtemberg and the French Republic.

THE French Republic and his Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck, equally animated with the desire of terminating the war in which they have been engaged, and for renewing that intercourse of commerce and of good neighbourhood which must be reciprocally advantageous to them both, have appointed the undersigned plenipotentiaries; the Directory, in the name of the French Republic, citizen Charles Delacroix, minister of external relations; and his Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck, Baron Charles Woepwart, minister of state and president of the chamber of finances, and Abel, counselor of legislation, who, after having respectively interchanged their full powers, agreed on the following articles:

Art.

Art. I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding, between the French Republic and his Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck ; consequently all hostilities shall cease between the contracting powers from the date of the present treaty.

II. The Duke of Wurtemberg revokes all adherence, consent, and accession, open or secret, given by him to the armed coalition against the French Republic, to any treaty of alliance, offensive or defensive, which he may have contracted with it. In future he shall withhold from the powers at war with the Republic any contingent or aid in men, horses, provisions, money, warlike stores or otherwise, under whatever title they may be demanded—even though he should be called upon as member of the Germanic empire.

III. The troops of the French Republic shall have free passage into the states of his Royal Highness, and permission to reside and to occupy all the military posts necessary for their operation.

IV. His Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck renounces, in favour of the French Republic, for himself, his successors, and all who have any claim, all his rights to the principality of Montheliard, the lordships of Hericourt, Passavant, and other dependencies, in the county of Houbourg, also the lordships of Riquewir and Osthein, and generally cedes to it all the property, rights and landed revenue, which he possesses on the left bank of the Rhine, and the arrears due to him. He renounces all right against the Republic for all claims he might pretend to have against the French Republic, or the privation hitherto of the said rights and revenues ; and any other claim of whatever denomination anterior to the present treaty.

V. His Serene Highness engages not to permit the emigrants and priests, banished from the French Republic, to reside in his states.

VI. There shall immediately be concluded between the two powers, a treaty of commerce on grounds reciprocally advantageous. In the mean time all commercial relations shall be renewed on the same footing as before the present war. All articles and commodities belonging to the soil, the manufactures, the colonies, or fisheries of France, shall enjoy in the states of his Royal Highness, liberty of transit, exempted from all duties except the tolls on carriages and horses. French drivers shall, with respect to the payment of the said tolls, be treated as the most favoured nation.

VII. The French Republic, and his Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg, respectively engage to remove the sequestration of all effects, revenues, or goods, seized, confiscated, detained, or sold, belonging to French citizens on the one hand, and to the inhabitants of the duchies of Wurtemberg and Teck on

the other ; and to admit them to a legal exercise of their respective engagements and rights.

VIII. All the prisoners respectively made shall be delivered up within a month, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity. The sick and wounded shall still be taken care of in their respective hospitals, and shall be delivered up immediately on their cure.

IX. Conformably to the sixth article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, on the 27th Floreal of the third year, the present treaty of peace and amity is declared to be common with the Batavian Republic.

X. It shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged within a month, reckoning from the signature, and sooner, if possible.

Paris, 20th Thermidor, fourth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX,

CHARLES, Baron de Woepwart,
ABEL.

The Directory agrees upon and signs the present treaty of peace with the Duke of Wurtemberg, negotiated in the name of the French Republic by the minister of external relations, named by the Executive Directory, by an arret of the 11th Thermidor, (present month) and charged with instructions for that purpose, at Paris, 21st Thermidor, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(As an authentic copy)

(Signed)

REVELLIERE LEPEAUX, President.

LAGARDE, Secretary General.

This treaty was ratified by the legislative body.

Armistice between the Circle of Suabia and General Moreau, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine and the Moselle.

IN the first four articles it is stipulated that the circle shall withdraw its troops from the coalition, allow a free passage through the circle to the French troops, furnish them with provisions, waggons, and horses, for which they will be paid, and suffer the mails to pass undisturbed.

Art. V. The circle of Suabia shall pay into the French military chest the sum of twelve millions of livres in specie in the following manner : half a million within the first ten days, half a million in the next ten days, a million in the third decade, two millions in the fourth, two in the fifth, two in the sixth, two in the seventh, and two in the eighth decade.

VI. The circle shall furnish 8000 horses, viz. 2000 draft horses, 2000 horses for heavy cavalry, and 2000 for light cavalry; 500 of the draft horses in the second decade; 500 draft horses and the same number of cavalry horses, in the third; the same in the fourth; 1000 draft and 500 cavalry horses, in the fifth; 1000 draft horses, and the same number of cavalry horses, in the sixth; and the like number in the seventh decade. Should any difficulties arise in furnishing the last 2000 horses, the circle of Suabia shall be at liberty to pay for them, at 400 livres a piece. Besides these, 400 select horses shall be furnished.

VII. Also 5000 oxen, of 500lb. weight each, 200 of which must be delivered to the army within two months, without the ordonnateur in chief should grant some farther delay in case he should not want them immediately. Two thousand five hundred may be paid for at 250 livres each.

VIII. It shall furnish 150,000 quintals of corn, two-thirds wheat, and one-third rye; 100,000 sacks of oats; and 150,000 quintals of hay, within two months.

IX. 100,000 pair of shoes shall be delivered into the magazines of the army within one month.

X. Besides these contributions, to which all the princes, states, abbies, and cities of the circle of Suabia, shall contribute, (Wurtemberg, Baden, Reutlingen, and Eßlingen excepted) the abbies of Kempton, Lindau, and Buchau, the whole bench of prelates, and abbots, not excepting a single abbey or convent in Suabia, even if it should not contribute to the expence of the circle, shall within six decades, or sixty days, pay seven millions of livres in specie into the military chest.

XI. The circle of Suabia shall send deputies to the Directory at Paris, to propose negociations for peace, in company with the princes who negotiate for themselves.

Concluded at Stutgard, the 9th Thermidor,
(July 27,) 1796. (Signed)

The commander in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle,
MOREAU.

The plenipotentiaries of the assembly of the circle of Suabia,
under the ratification,

The Baron de SOLAYE,
The Baron de MANDELSLOHE.

Armistice between the French Republic and the Circle of Franconia.

WE the undersigned, members of the general convention of the circle of Franconia, charged in the name, and with the full powers of all the countries of the said circle, including the immediate Franconian knights of the empire of all the six places, and

and Augustus Ernouf, general of division, &c. furnished with proper powers on the part of the citizen and commander in chief Jourdan, animated with the desire of securing the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the circle of Franconia, and of consolidating the possessions which the victorious armies of the French Republic have gained, have made an agreement, consisting of the following articles :

Art. I. The strictest orders shall be given for the most scrupulous observance of the proclamation, publicly printed and promulgated by the commander in chief, respecting the security of person and property, the maintenance of religious worship, and the laws and customs of the country.

II. By virtue of the preceding article, every inhabitant is authorised to arrest, or cause to be arrested, such soldiers or other persons belonging to the army, as shall be found plundering or committing other excesses, and they shall be delivered up to the next commandant, and punished according to the rigour of the law.

III. All the inhabitants of the circle of Franconia, even the illustrious states who have left their respective residence, to avoid for a moment all the horrors of war, are at liberty, with their families and servants, as likewise with all their property, to return within two decades (20 days) to reckon from the publication of the present instrument. They shall then enjoy the same security and the same protection, as the other quiet inhabitants, who take no part in the events of the war. After the expiration of the two decades, none of them shall be allowed to return without special permission from the commander in chief.

IV The circle of Franconia shall pay to the French government, a contribution of eight millions of livres in ready specie, of which, however, two millions may be set off by furnishing necessaries or provisions for the armies.

V. The payment of the six millions in specie is to be made to the paymaster general of the French army (according to the several terms fixed) the whole within forty-five days.

VI. and VII. Relate to the manner of discharging the two remaining millions in necessaries and provisions, &c.

VIII. The circle of Franconia shall also furnish two thousand horses for the cavalry, in two stated terms.

IX. and X. Relate to the distribution of the contributions, for which all military commanders shall, if required, afford every assistance against such as shall refuse to make good payment.

XI. From the period appointed for the payment of the contribution, that is to say, from this present day, every thing that shall or may be furnished for the French army (except free quarters) shall be deducted from the contributions.

XII. The

XII. The Margraviates of Anspach and Bareuth, belonging to his Prussian Majesty; and the principality of Schmalkalden, belonging to his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, according to the *status quo* in which they were before the war, shall be exempted from their share of the contribution.

XIII. In case another republican army, exclusive of that of the Sambre and Muse, should enter the territories of the circle of Franconia, it shall most strictly observe the present convention, which is, properly speaking, concluded with the French government.

XIV. The convention of the circle of Franconia reserve for themselves to determine farther, by separate articles, every thing relative to the distributing and levying the contribution.

(Signed) ERNOUF, General of division.
OBERKAMP, RHODIUS,
ZWANZIGER, HARS DÖRF.

Done and expedited on duplicates with all our respective signatures at Wurtzburgh, 20 Thermidor, in the fourth year of the French Republic, (August 7,) 1796.

Armistice provisionally with the Margrave of Baden, until the definitive. Peace proposed by the Directory, or till ten Days after the breaking-up of the Negotiation.

ARTICLES I. II. III. grant free passage to the French troops in the margraviate.

IV. If by circumstances or the difficulty of communication, it should be necessary for the troops which pass through, or remain in the margraviate, to draw their subsistence from the country, then the bailiffs or other magistrates shall not refuse them grain, or bread, hay, oats, meat, wood, or such carriages and horses, as the generals and commissaries might require. These supplies shall be taken in part of the provisions and money to be furnished by the Margrave of Baden to the French Republic.

Every other article purchased of individuals, shall be paid for by the troops in money.

There shall be an account made of what is delivered to the French troops from the signing of the treaty.

The commissary in chief of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle shall make every necessary arrangement with the commissary to be sent by the Margrave, that the greatest order may reign with respect to the supplies, which shall be made by the country for the establishment of proper places for magazines which may be necessary, and that the magistrates may be supplied beforehand with the provisions to be furnished.

V. The

V. The Margrave of Baden shall pay into the chest of the paymaster of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, the sum of two millions of French livres in money; 500,000 livres to be paid in ten days from the signing this treaty, 500,000 livres in ten days following, 500,000 livres in the last decade, and 500,000 livres the following month.

VI. The Margrave shall furnish the French army within the time above fixed, reckoning from the day of signing, 1000 horses, 400 of which shall be draft horses, and 400 cavalry, from eight to eleven hands high, and from five to eight years old.

These horses shall be furnished by thirds in ten days after signing the treaty. They are to be delivered at the places appointed by the general in chief, together with 500 oxen of 500lbs. weight, within a month.

VII. Twenty-four thousand quintals of grain, two-thirds in wheat, a third in rye, in the magazine which shall be appointed.

Two thousand sacks of oats, twelve bushels to a sack, fifty thousand quintals of hay.

All these articles shall be furnished in thirds within six decades, unless the commissary in chief fixes upon a longer time.

VIII. Twenty-eight thousand pair of shoes shall be given into the magazines of Strasbourg within a month. If these shoes cannot be furnished within the time fixed, they shall be paid for at five livres a pair.

IX. The Margrave of Baden shall immediately send to the Executive Directory to negotiate the separate peace which he proposes.

Given at Stutgard, the 7th Thermidor, July 25, 1796,
4th year of the French Republic.

The plenipotentiary of his Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden,
(Signed) The Baron REIZENSTEIN,
Grand Bailiff of Lorrach.

*Treaty of Peace concluded between the French Republic and the
Margrave of Baden.*

THE French Republic, and his Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden, desirous of re-establishing between both countries the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which existed between them before the present war, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, namely, the Executive Directory, in the name of the French Republic, citizen Charles de Lacroix, minister of foreign affairs, and his Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden, the Baron de Reitzenstein, his chamberlain, and great bailiff of Lorrach,

Lorrach, who, after having exchanged their respective powers, have resolved on the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be peace and good understanding between the French Republic and his Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden. In consequence, all hostilities shall cease between the contracting parties, to reckon from the ratification of this present treaty.

II. The Margrave of Baden revokes all adherence, consent, and access, public or secret, by him given to the coalition armed against the French Republic, every contingent or succour, in men, horses, provisions, money, ammunition, or other stores, under any pretence whatever, even if he should be required as member of the Germanic empire.

III. The troops of the Republic shall pass freely through the dominions of his Serene Highness, reside there, and occupy all military posts necessary for their operations.

IV. His Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden, for himself and his successors, cedes to the French Republic all the rights that may belong to him upon the lordships of Rodemachern and Hesperingen, in the *ci-devant* duchy of Luxemburg; the portion belonging to him in the county of Sponheim, and his rights upon the other portion; the lordship of Gfevenstein, the bailiwicks of Beinheim and Rhod, and generally all the territories, rights, and revenues, which he possessed, or pretends to have a right to possess, on the left bank of the Rhine. He renounces all demands upon the Republic respecting the arrears of the said rights and revenues, and for every other cause anterior to the present treaty.

V. His Serene Highness, the reigning Margrave of Baden, as well in his own name, as in that of his two sons, the Princes Frederick and Louis of Baden, for whom he interests himself strongly, cedes and abandons, with entire guarantee to the French Republic, the two-thirds of the manor of Kutzenhausen, situate in the *ci-devant* province of Alsace, with all its rights and dependencies, together with the arrears of the said rights and revenues, which might remain due, renouncing all demands upon the Republic thereto relating, and for every other cause anterior to the present treaty.

VI. His Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden also cedes for himself, and his successors, all the islands of the Rhine which may belong to him, all the rights to which he may pretend upon the said islands, as likewise upon the course and the different branches of that river; especially the rights of tolls, high jurisdiction, direct lordship, civil or criminal justice, or police.

There shall not be included, under the denomination of the different arms of the Rhine, the small branches, and the dead or stagnant waters left in consequence of the inundations of the

ancient course of the river, and known to the watermen by the names of Alt-wasser, Alt Rhine, or Old Rhine.

VII. Each of the contracting parties shall be at liberty to finish the work of the dykes, which may be thought necessary for the preservation of his territory; but this is to be done so as not to injure the country on the opposite bank. All disputes which may arise from this object, as also from the establishment and preservation of the towing path, shall be decided by juridical means, between the respective governments.

VIII. His Serene Highness engages to leave, or cause to be left, on the right bank of the Rhine, a space of thirty-six feet broad, to serve as a towing-road in the navigable parts, or in those which may become so. This road shall be cleared of every thing that may injure its usage. It is, however, agreed, that the houses which stand on the ground which it is to take up, or which would be necessary for continuing it, shall not be demolished without paying a just and previous indemnity to the owner.

IX. The punishment of offences relative to navigation, which may be committed on the said towing-road, shall belong to the French Republic.

X. The portions of that road, as likewise the islands on that river, which belonged by special right to his Serene Highness, or which were possessed by ecclesiastical bodies or commonalities, are ceded, without reserve, to the Republic. The lay or private communities shall continue to enjoy, under the sovereignty of the Republic, the portions which were in their possession. It is however agreed, that the said sovereignty shall not be exercised over houses depending on the margraviate, which may be deemed necessary for continuing the towing-way, but only on their cities, after they shall have been demolished in execution of Art. 8.

XI. The navigation of the river shall be free for the citizens and the subjects of both contracting parties.

XII. The tolls gathered on that part of the river Rhine which flows between the dominions of the contracting parties are abolished for ever. There shall be none established hereafter on the natural bed of the river.

XIII. The stipulations contained in the preceding treaties between France on the one part, and his Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden, or the Emperor and the empire, on the other, relative to the course of the Rhine, its navigation, the works to be constructed for the preservation of its bed and its banks, shall continue to be executed in as far as they are not contrary to the present treaty.

XIV. His Serene Highness engages not to permit the emigrants, and the priests transported from the French Republic, to reside in his territories.

XV. There

XV. There shall be concluded, without delay, between the two powers, a treaty of commerce on grounds of reciprocal advantage. Meanwhile all commercial relations shall be re-established, such as they were before the present war.

All commodities and merchandize, being the produce of the French soil, manufactories, colonies, and fisheries, shall enjoy in the territories of his Serene Highness the liberty of transit and staple, exempted from all duties, except those of the tolls upon waggons and horses.

The French waggoners shall be treated, with regard to the payment of those duties of toll, like the most favoured nation.

XVI. The French Republic and his Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden, respectively engage to grant replevy on the sequestration of all effects, revenues, or estates, confiscated, detained, or sold from French citizens on one part, and on the other, from the inhabitants of the margraviate of Baden, and to admit them to the legal exercise of the actions and rights which may belong to them.

XVII. All the prisoners of war respectively taken shall be delivered up within one month, to count from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, on paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity.

The sick and wounded shall continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals; they shall be given up immediately after their recovery.

XVIII. Conformable to the treaty concluded at the Hague, the 27th Floreal of the third year, the present treaty of peace and friendship is declared common with the Batavian Republic.

XIX. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris, within one month, to reckon from its signature, and sooner if practicable.

Paris, 5 Fructidor, of the fourth year of the French Republic,
one and indivisible.

(Signed)

CHARLES DELACROIX,
SIGISMUND CHARLES JOHN
Baron de REITZENSTEIN.

The Executive Directory resolve and ratify the present treaty of peace with the Margrave of Baden, negotiated in the name of the French Republic by the minister for foreign affairs, appointed by the Executive Directory by the resolution of the 28th of last Thermidor, and charged with their instructions for that purpose.

Paris, 8th Fructidor, fourth year of the French Republic,
one and indivisible.

(Signed)

REVELLIERE LEPEAUX, *président*.

By the Executive Directory,

(Signed)

LA GARDE, *secrétaire général*.

The Council of Ancients approved of the above treaty on the 31st of August.

Armistice concluded between the French Republic and His Serene Highness the Elector Palatine of Bavaria.

THE commander in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, sensible of the pacific intentions of his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, grants him a suspension of arms with respect to the duchy of Bavaria, the higher palatinate, the country of Neuborg, part of the palatinate of the Rhine, and part of the duchy of Berg, upon the right banks of that river, the bishoprics of Freising, Ratisbone, not including the city Passau, the provostship of Morcholsghaden, the chapters of Ober and Nider, Munster, St. Emeraud, and the county of Ortemberg, on the following conditions:

I. The Elector of Bavaria shall immediately withdraw from the coalesced armies all the troops which he has furnished for his contingency. They shall remain armed, and he may dispose of his army as he shall think proper for the interior safety of his country.

II. The French troops shall always have a free passage through the states of the Elector of Bavaria. Such troops as hereafter, in the course of the war, shall march through the said states, shall be quartered with the inhabitants, or in barracks in the fields, according to circumstances; but without any indemnity being demanded by the proprietors for camps, or such works being carried on as military operations shall render necessary.

III. The commander in chief shall be particularly careful in causing respect to be paid to persons and property by such troops as the operations of the war shall make it necessary to pass through the electorate of Bavaria. He shall prevent, as much as he is able, troops from passing through the city of Munich, and other electoral residencies: he shall take care that no offence is offered to divine worship, or to the laws and different constitutions of the state.

IV. If, from circumstances or difficulty of communication, it shall be necessary for the troops who pass through or remain in the electorate of Bavaria to draw their subsistence from the country, the bailiffs, or other authorised persons, shall not refuse to accede to any demands which may be made by the commissaries of war for bread, hay, oats, meat, carriages, and horses. These articles shall be taken by the Republic in account for the provisions and contributions in money due to the army: other things shall be paid for by the troops in cash.

V. The Elector of Bavaria shall deposit in the chest of the paymaster of the army of the Rhine and Moselle ten millions of French and German livres, according to the rate of exchange in France, in letters of exchange or ingots; 500,000 livres in ten days

days from the signing of the treaty; a million in ten days following; a million 500,000 at the end of the first month; a million by the 15th of the second month; a million by the 30th; a million 500,000 livres every fifteen days, until the whole is paid, which must be by the end of four months.

VI. The Elector of Bavaria shall furnish, within the time hereafter specified, 300 chosen saddle horses, 600 cavalry horses, from 4 feet 9 to 4 feet 11 inches high; 900 dragoons, hussars, and chasseurs horses, from 4 feet 7 to 9 inches high; 1500 draft horses. All the horses shall be between five and eight years old, unless the persons who shall be appointed to choose them shall think some horses which are older proper for service.

VII. These horses shall be delivered when the commander in chief shall appoint; that is to say, 150 saddle horses, 300 cavalry horses, 400 horses for light cavalry, and 700 draft horses in 15 days from the signing the treaty; 150 saddle horses, 300 cavalry, 450 light cavalry, and 800 draft horses, in the ensuing 15 days.

VIII. His Serene Highness the Elector of Bavaria shall be permitted to pay in money the value of a moiety of the horses he is to furnish, and at the same periods, except the saddle horses, which must be in kind, under the penalty of 500 livres per horse.

IX. The horses shall be received by skilful persons appointed. A proper authority for their receiving them shall be made out by the commissaries of war.

X. Within six weeks, by three installments, at the distance of fifteen days each, unless the principal commissary shall deem it expedient to prolong the time, his Serene Highness shall furnish, in such places as the commissary shall appoint, 200,000 quintals of grain, two thirds wheat and one third rye, 100,000 sacks of oats, 200,000 quintals of hay.

XI. Within six weeks, and by three installments, at the distance of fifteen days each, there shall be delivered into the magazines, appointed by the commissary in chief, 100,000 pair of shoes, of three sizes, and 100,000 pair of boots, one half troopers boots, and the other half, hussars boots.

XII. Within a month from the signing the treaty, there shall be furnished, in the place appointed by the commissary, 30,000 ells of cloth for the officers, according to patterns which shall be given, of which 25,000 shall be blue, and 5000 green.

XIII. In case the operations of war shall carry the army beyond Bavaria, and that the different articles and provisions which the Elector is bound to deliver should be rendered unnecessary, it shall be lawful to demand an equivalent in money, at the following rate:

Grain at 13 livres the quintal.

Oats at 10 livres the sack.

Hay at 3 livres the quintal.

XIV. In

XIV. In order to settle the places where, and the periods when, the different articles shall be delivered, his Serene Highness the Elector of Bavaria shall send to the commissary of the French army a commissary charged to give orders respecting the delivery.

XV. It is likewise agreed, that French artists, appointed by government, or by the general, shall be allowed to chuse from the Gallery of Munich and Dusseldorff twenty pictures: his Serene Highness engages not to take any away.

XVI. His Serene Highness the Elector of Bavaria shall immediately send to the Directory at Paris a plenipotentiary to negotiate a separate peace with the French Republic.

XVII. The commander in chief engages for the observance of the present treaty by all the armies of the French Republic now occupying, or which shall hereafter occupy, the states of his Serene Highness the Elector of Bavaria.

Done at Pfaffenhausen the 21st Fructidor, (Sept. 7) 4th year.

(Signed)

MOREAU,

Commander in Chief.

(Signed) The Commissioners of His Serene Highness the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, Baron LEYDEN, Count CHARLES D'ARCE, Baron REIBELD, the Deputies of the States of the Higher and Lower Bavaria, JOSEPH Count DE KOENIGSFELD, Count IGNACE D'ARCO MAXIMILIAN, Count DE LEINSHEIM, LOUIS DE REINDLE, the Deputies of the States of the Duchy of Neuborg, MAXIMILIAN Count DE LA TOUR and TAXIS, ANTOINE D'EZBIA, Chancellor of the States.

Armistice agreed upon between General Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, and the Prince de Belmonte Pignatelli, Envoy from the Court of Naples to the Court of Madrid.

Art. I. **A**LL hostilities between the troops of the French Republic and those of the King of Naples shall cease from the day on which the following articles are executed, and ten days after the conclusion is officially announced negotiations for peace shall be opened between the respective plenipotentiaries, in the place which shall be appointed by the Executive Directory.

II. The body of Neapolitan troops at present united with those of the Emperor, shall separate from them, and take up their cantonments in the places hereafter mentioned.

III. The

III. The troops comprised in the suspension of arms shall take up their cantonments in the Venetian territory of Brescia, Cremona, and Bergamo.

IV. The said suspension of arms shall take place at sea between the squadrons of the two powers, and the ships of the King of Naples shall separate themselves as soon as possible from the English Squadron.

V. A free passage shall be granted to the couriers of the two powers, both on the French territory, the territory occupied by French troops, and the territories of the King of Naples.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE,

BELMONTE PIGNATELLI.

Done at Brescia, 17 Prairial, June 5.

Treaty of Peace concluded between the French Republic and His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

THE French Republic and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, equally animated with the desire to make the advantages of peace succeed to the miseries inseparable from war, have named, viz. the Executive Directory, in the name of the French Republic, the citizen Charles Delacroix, minister for foreign affairs; and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, the Prince Belmonte Pignatelli, gentleman of the chamber, and his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty, to treat, in their name, the clauses and conditions proper to re-establish good understanding and friendship between the two powers, who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding, between the French Republic and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies: in consequence, all hostilities shall definitively cease, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty. Meanwhile, and till that period, the conditions stipulated by the armistice concluded on the 17th Prairial of the 4th year (5th of June, 1796) shall continue to have full power and effect.

II. Every interior act, engagement, or convention, on the one part or the other of the two contracting parties, which are contrary to the present treaty, are revoked, and shall be regarded as null, and of no effect; in consequence, during the course of the present war, neither of the two powers shall furnish to the enemies of the other, any succours of troops, ships, arms, warlike stores, provisions, or money, under whatever title or denomination that may be.

III. His

III. His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies shall observe the most strict neutrality towards all the belligerent powers; in consequence, he pledges himself to prevent indiscriminately access to his ports to all armed ships of war belonging to the said powers, which shall exceed four, according to the regulations acknowledged by the said neutrality. All stores or merchandise, known by the name of contraband, shall be refused them.

IV. All security and protection shall be granted against all persons whatever, in the ports and roads of the Two Sicilies, to all French merchantmen, of whatsoever number they may be, and to all the ships of war of the Republic, not exceeding the number specified in the above article.

V. The French Republic and the King of the Two Sicilies engage to take off the sequestration from all effects, revenues, goods seized, confiscated, and kept from the citizens or subjects of both powers, in consequence of the present war, and to admit them respectively to the legal exercise of all civil rights that may belong to them.

VI. All prisoners made on one side or the other, comprising mariners and sailors, shall be reciprocally restored within a month, reckoning from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity; the sick and wounded shall continue to be taken care of in their respective hospitals, and shall be restored upon their recovery.

VII. To give a proof of his friendship for the French Republic, and of his sincere desire to maintain the most perfect harmony between the two powers, his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies consents to set at liberty every French citizen who may have been arrested and detained in his states, on account of his political opinions respecting the French revolution; all goods and property, moveable or immovable, which may have been sequestered on the same account, shall be restored to them.

VIII. From the same motives which dictated the preceding articles, his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies engages to cause all proper search to be made for discovering, by legal means, and for giving up to the rigour of the laws, the persons who stole, in 1795, the papers belonging to the late minister of the French Republic.

IX. The ambassadors or ministers of the two contracting powers shall enjoy, in their respective states, the same prerogatives and precedence which they enjoyed before the war, excepting those which were allowed them as family ambassadors.

X. Every French citizen, and all persons belonging to the household of the ambassador or minister, or to that of the consuls and other authorized and acknowledged agents of the French Republic, shall enjoy, in the states of his Majesty the King of the

Two

Two Sicilies, the same freedom of religious worship as is enjoyed by the individuals of those nations, not Catholics, which are the most favoured in that respect.

XI. There shall be negotiated and concluded, without delay, a treaty of commerce between the two powers, founded on the basis of mutual utility, and such as shall insure to the French nation advantages equal to all those which are enjoyed in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the most favoured nations. Until the completion of this treaty, the commercial and consular relations shall be reciprocally re-established on the same footing as before the war.

XII. In conformity with the sixth article of the treaty concluded at the Hague on the 27th Floreal, in the third year of the Republic (16th of May, 1795, old style), the same peace, friendship, and good understanding, that are stipulated in the present treaty between the French Republic and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies shall subsist between his Majesty and the Batavian Republic.

XIII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, within forty days from the date hereof.

Done at Paris 19th Vendemiaire, in the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, corresponding with the 10th October, 1796, (old style).

(Signed)

CHARLES DELACROIX.

The Prince of BELMONTE PIGNATELLI.

Conditions of the Armistice concluded between the Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy and M. Frederick, Plenipotentiary of the Duke of Modena.

THE commander in chief of the army of Italy grants to the Duke of Modena an armistice, for the purpose of giving him time to send to Paris, to obtain from the Executive Directory a definitive peace, on the conditions hereinafter mentioned, which M. Frederick, plenipotentiary of the Duke of Modena, promises to fulfil.

I. The Duke of Modena shall pay to the French Republic the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand livres, French money, of which three millions shall be immediately sent to the army chest; two millions more shall be paid in fifteen days into the hands of M. Balbi, banker for the Republic of Genoa; and the remaining two millions five hundred thousand livres into the hands of the same banker, within a month.

II. The Duke of Modena shall besides furnish to the value of 2,500,000 livres, in commodities, such as powder and other articles

cles of ammunition of war, which the commander in chief shall describe, together with the periods at which these payments shall be made.

III. The Duke of Modena shall be bound to deliver twenty pictures, to be taken from his gallery, or within his dominions, at the option of the citizens who shall be sent to choose them.

Provided the above conditions are fulfilled, the troops of the Republic, passing through the states of the Duke of Modena, shall make no requisitions: the provisions of which they may stand in need shall be furnished and paid for as may be agreed on.

(Signed)

FREDERICK,
BUONAPARTE.

Offensive and Defensive Treaty of Alliance between the French Republic and Spain.

THE Executive Directory of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, animated by the wish to strengthen the bonds of amity and good understanding happily re-established between France and Spain by the treaty of peace concluded at Basle on the 4th Thermidor, and the third year of the Republic, (July 22, 1795) have resolved to form an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance for whatever concerns the advantages and common defence of the two nations; and they have charged with this important negotiation, and have given their full powers to the under-mentioned persons; namely, the Executive Directory of the French Republic to Citizen Dominique Catherine Perignon, general of division of the Republic, and its ambassador to his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain; and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, to his Excellency Don Manuel de Godoi, Prince of Peace, Duke of Alcudia, &c. &c. &c. who, after the respective communication and exchange of their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

I. There shall exist for ever an offensive and defensive alliance between the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain.

II. The two contracting powers shall be mutual guarantees, without any reserve or exception, in the most authentic and absolute way, of all the states, territories, islands, and the places which they possess, and shall respectively possess. And if one of the two powers shall be in the sequel, under whatever pretext it may be, menaced or attacked, the other promises, engages, and binds itself to help it with its good offices, and to succour it on its requisition, as shall be stipulated in the following articles:

III. Within

III. Within the space of three months, reckoning from the moment of the requisition, the power called on shall hold in readiness, and place in the disposal of the power calling, 15 ships of the line, three of which shall be three-deckers, or of 80 guns, twelve of from 70 to 72, six frigates of a proportionate force, and four sloops or light vessels, all equipped, armed, and victualled for six months, and stored for a year. These naval forces shall be assembled by the power called on in the particular port pointed out by the power calling.

IV. In case the requiring power may have judged it proper for the commencement of hostilities to confine to the one-half the succour which was to have been given in execution of the preceding article, it may, at any epoch of the campaign, call for the other half of the aforesaid succour, which shall be furnished in the mode and within the space fixed. This space of time to be reckoned from the new requisition.

V. The power called on shall in the same way place at the disposal of the requiring power, within the space of three months, reckoning from the moment of the requisition, eighteen thousand infantry, and six thousand cavalry; with a proportionate train of artillery to be readily employed in Europe, and for the defence of the colonies which the contracting powers possess in the Gulf of Mexico.

VI. The requiring power shall be allowed to send one or several commissioners for the purpose of assuring itself whether, conformably to the preceding articles, the power called on has put itself in a state to commence hostilities on the day fixed with the land and sea forces.

VII. These succours shall be entirely placed at the disposal of the requiring power, which may leave them in the ports and on the territory of the power called on, or employ them in expeditions it may think fit to undertake, without being obliged to give an account of the motives by which it may have been determined.

VIII. The demand of the succours stipulated in the preceding articles, made by one of the powers, shall suffice to prove the need it has of them, and shall bind the other power to dispose of them, without its being necessary to enter into any discussion relative to the question whether the war it proposes be offensive or defensive; or without any explanation being required, which may tend to elude the most speedy and exact accomplishment of what is stipulated.

IX. The troops and ships demanded shall continue at the disposal of the requiring power during the whole duration of the war, without its incurring in any case any expence. The power called on shall maintain them in all places where its ally shall cause them to act, as if it employed them directly for itself. It is simply agreed on, that during the whole of the time when the aforesaid

troops or ships shall be on the territory or in the ports of the requiring power, it shall furnish from its magazines or arsenals whatever may be necessary to them, in the same way and at the same price as it supplies its own troops and ships.

X. The power called on shall immediately replace the ships it furnishes, which may be lost by accidents of war or of the sea: It shall also repair the losses the troops it supplies may suffer.

XI. If the aforesaid succours are found to be, or should become insufficient, the two contracting powers shall put on foot the greatest forces they possibly can, as well by sea as by land, against the enemy of the power attacked, which shall employ the aforesaid forces, either by combining them, or by causing them to act separately, and this conformably to a plan concerted between them.

XII. The succours stipulated by the preceding articles shall be furnished in all the wars the contracting powers may have to maintain, even in those in which the party called on may not be directly interested, and may act merely as a simple auxiliary.

XIII. In the case in which the motives of hostilities being prejudicial to both parties, they may declare war with one common assent against one or several powers, the limitations established in the preceding articles shall cease to take place, and the two contracting powers shall be bound to bring into action against the common enemy the whole of their land and sea forces, and to concert their plans so as to direct them towards the most convenient points, either separately or by uniting them. They equally bind themselves, in the cases pointed out in the present article, not to treat for peace unless with one common consent, and in such a way as that each shall obtain the satisfaction which is its due.

XIV. In the case in which one of the powers shall act merely as an auxiliary, the power which alone shall find itself attacked may treat of peace separately, but so as that no prejudice may result from thence to the auxiliary power, and that it may even turn as much as possible to its direct advantage. For this purpose advice shall be given to the auxiliary power of the mode and time agreed on for the opening and sequel of the negotiations.

XV. Without any delay there shall be concluded a treaty of commerce on the most equitable basis, and reciprocally advantageous to the two nations, which shall secure to each of them, with its ally, a marked preference for the productions of its soil or manufactures, or at least advantages equal to those which the most favoured nations enjoy in their respective states. The two powers engage to make instantly a common cause to repress and annihilate the maxims adopted by any country whatever, which may be subversive of their present principles, and which may bring into danger the safety of the neutral flag, and the respect which is due

to it, as well as to raise and re-establish the colonial system of Spain on the footing on which it has subsisted, or ought to subsist, conformably to treaties.

XVI. The character and jurisdiction of the consuls shall be at the same time recognized and regulated by a particular convention. Those anterior to the present treaty shall be provisionally executed.

XVII. To avoid every dispute between the two powers, they shall be bound to employ themselves immediately, and without delay, in the explanation and developement of the VIIth article of the treaty of Basle, concerning the frontiers, conformable to the instructions, plans, and memoirs, which shall be communicated through the medium of the plenipotentiaries who negotiate the present treaty.

XVIII. England, being the only power against which Spain has direct grievances, the present alliance shall not be executed unless against her during the present war; and Spain shall remain neuter with respect to the other powers armed against the Republic.

XIX. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within a month from the date of its being signed.

Done at Ildephonso, 2 Fructidor, (Aug. 19) the 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

PERIGNON, and the
PRINCE OF PEACE.

The Executive Directory resolves on and signs the present offensive and defensive treaty of alliance with his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, negotiated in the name of the French Republic by Citizen Dominique Catherine Perignon, general of division, founded on powers to that effect by a resolution of the Executive Directory, dated 20 Messidor, (Sept. 6) and charged with its instructions.

Done at the National Palace of the Executive Directory, the fourth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Conformable to the original.

(Signed)

REVEILLIERE LEPEAUX, president.

By the Executive Directory,

LAGARDE, secretary general.

This treaty was ratified on the 26 Fructidor, (Sept. 12) by the Council of Elders.

Conditions of the Suspension of Arms between the French Republic and the Pope.

I. **W**ISHING to give a proof of that respect which the French government entertains for his Majesty the King of Spain, the commander in chief and the civil commissioners of the army of Italy grant a suspension of arms to his Holiness, counting from this day till five days after the close of the negotiation which shall be opened at Paris for the conclusion of a definitive peace between the two states.

II. The Pope shall send with all possible expedition to Paris a plenipotentiary, in order to obtain from the Executive Directory a definitive peace, by offering the necessary reparations for the outrages and insults which the French endured in his states, and particularly for the murder of Bassville, and the recompense due to his family.

III. The individuals detained in the territories of the Pope for their political opinions shall be immediately set at liberty and re-enter into the possession of their effects.

IV. The ports belonging to the Pope's states shall be shut to all vessels belonging to the powers at war with the French Republic, and open to the French ships.

V. The French army shall remain in possession of the legations of Bologna and Ferrara, and shall occupy that of Ancona.

VI. The citadel of Ancona shall in six day be put into the possession of the French troops, with its artillery, stores, and provisions.

VII. The city of Ancona shall continue under the civil government of the Pope.

VIII. The Pope shall yield to the French Republic a hundred pictures, busts, vases, and statues, at the choice of commissioners to be sent to Rome, amongst which are specifically comprised the busts in bronze of JUNIUS BRUTUS, and that in marble of MARCUS BRUTUS, both placed in the capitol. The Pope shall also deliver up five hundred manuscripts, at the choice of the said commissioners.

IX. The Pope shall pay to the French Republic twenty-one millions of French money; of which fifteen millions five hundred thousand livres shall be in specie or ingots, the remaining five millions five hundred thousand livres in goods, merchandize, horses, &c.

X. The fifteen millions five hundred thousand to be paid in three instalments; five millions in fifteen days, five millions in the following month, and the remainder within three months.

XI. The five millions five hundred thousand livres in goods shall be faithfully delivered according to the demands made from
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the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, and those places occupied by the army, which shall be pointed out.

XII. Those twenty-one millions shall be independent of the contributions which shall be levied on Bologna, Ferrara, and Faenza.

XIII. The French troops shall have a free passage through all the territories of the Pope.

Correspondence between the French Commissioners and the Pope's Plenipotentiary relative to Peace.

Letter from the French Commissioners Garrau and Saliceti to Monsignor Galeppi, the Pope's Plenipotentiary at Florence.

EQUALITY—LIBERTY!

In the name of the French Republic.

THE French commissioners of the Executive Directory with the armies in Italy and the Alps being especially charged, by a decree of the Executive Directory, dated the 1st day of Fructidor, to negotiate with the Pope, Pius Sextus, on the conditions on which the French Republic consents to grant peace to his Holiness, do hereby transmit to Monsignor Galeppi, the Pope's plenipotentiary, the annexed compilation of

- 1st. The *Treaty of Peace*, containing 21 articles.
- 2dly. The *Secret Conditions*, containing 8 articles.
- 3dly. The *Treaty of Commerce and Navigation*, containing 5 articles; and
- 4thly. The *Convention respecting the Jurisdiction of the Consuls*, forming 3 articles.

The commissioners are instructed by the Executive Directory to declare to Monsignor Galeppi, that the terms of these conditions must either be acceded to or refused absolutely by the Pope or his plenipotentiary.

They desire that Monsignor Galeppi will inform them if he consents to sign these conditions, and should particular instructions impose on him the obligation of communicating them to the Pope, they observe that they can agree to a delay of six days only; should no answer be received at the expiration of the above period, the circumstance will be considered as a refusal on the part of his Holiness to issue the necessary powers for the acceptance

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tion of the said conditions; and, in pursuance of their orders, they will report the same to the Executive Directory.

Done at Florence, the 23d Fructidor, in the 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

GARRAU,
SALICETI.

(TRUE COPY.)

His Holiness Pope Pius Sextus having shewn a desire to re-establish mutual union, friendship, and harmony with the French Republic, the Executive Directory have named citizens Garrau and Saliceti; their commissioners with the army of Italy, to treat with Monsignor Lorenzo Galeppi, the Pope's plenipotentiary, on the clauses and conditions of peace, and have determined on the following articles:

I. There shall be a peace for the future between the Republic and the Pope.

II. The Pope shall withdraw himself from the coalition, and from every offensive and defensive alliance against France. He obliges himself not to provide for any of the enemies of France.

III. The Pope shall never grant a passage through his territory to the enemies of France, either in this or in any future war. He shall always allow it to French troops, who will conform to what is due to neutral or friendly countries.

IV. His Holiness acknowledges, in the most pointed terms, that the common enemy have abused his confidence, and imposed on his religion as a plea for issuing, publishing, and disseminating, in his name, different edicts, of which the principle and the effect are equally contrary to his true intentions, and to the respective laws of nations. His Holiness, therefore, disapproves, revokes, and annuls all such bulls, briefs, apostolical mandates, circular or other letters, monitors, instructions from the pastoral staff, and in general all other writings issued from the authority of the holy chair, and from every other authority, as relate to the affairs of France, from the year 1789 to this day.

V. The Pope shall, through the means of his ambassador at Paris, express his disapprobation of the assassination of Basville, and shall pay 500,000 livres, which payment shall be made up by those who were concerned in that transaction.

VI. All the French who have been expelled or imprisoned since the year 1788, or deprived of their property on account of political opinions, shall be set at liberty, and all such property shall be restored to them. The goods or effects already sold shall be valued by commissioners from both parties, and the amount shall be paid to them by his Holiness.

VII. The preceding article shall extend to individuals of every other nation, and particularly to those of the Pope's states who have suffered for the same cause. They shall be allowed to enter into

into and depart from the country at their will, and they shall be allowed the free disposal of their property.

VIII. All churches, houses, convents, colleges, seminaries, funds of the revenue, credits, effects, chattels, monuments of science and arts, and generally all objects, rights, and acts of every description which did belong to France, and now belong to corporations and countries already united, and to be united to it, shall be restored to the French Republic, to be sold and alienated at will, or should the Republic keep them, they shall be governed and disposed of according to its laws, through the means of its agents.

IX. The Pope enters into an obligation to replace and restore the effects specified in the preceding article, or the value thereof, in whatever manner may be agreed upon by the agents of the Republic; also such income as may be accrued from them, and generally the amount of all damages, and the interest.

X. The French academy shall be re-established, and under the same direction as before the war; as likewise the college of Liege, and those of every other country already united or to be united to France.

XI. Ambassadors, ministers, consuls, or vice-consuls of France, and their domestic establishments, shall be entirely independent of the sovereignty, and of the civil and criminal jurisdiction in the states of his Holiness, and will be dependent on the French government only. The said ambassadors, ministers, consuls, or vice-consuls, shall have full jurisdiction over the persons who inhabit their houses, whether attached or not attached to them.

XII. The differences of whatsoever sort which may arise among the French in the states of the Pope, shall be adjudged and determined by the ambassador or the agent of the Republic.

XIII. Whenever any differences shall arise between the French and the Pope's subjects, which cannot be terminated without having recourse to tribunals, the plaintiff shall be obliged to bring his action before the judges of the nation to which the defendant belongs—should the case be only personal. Criminal cases shall be brought before territorial judges.

XIV. Every Frenchman accused of a crime may be arrested, but the ambassador or agent of the Republic shall be immediately informed of it, and after having examined into the facts, he will give notice of it to the Executive Directory, who shall decide whether he is to be tried on the spot or transmitted to France, there to be tried according to the nature of his crime.

XV. All French and other individuals who shall be employed or known by the agents or consuls of the Republic shall enjoy the free exercise of their worship, without being disturbed by any authority, or under any pretence whatever.

XVI. His Holiness being willing to put an end to certain abuses, against which reason and humanity have long exclaimed, accedes to the desire of the Republic, and enters into an obligation to prohibit through the whole of his dominions, under the severest punishments, the degradation of boys or youths, and to abolish the tribunal of the Inquisition. No person whatever shall be deprived of liberty, or prosecuted for his religious opinions.

XVII. His Holiness will receive and provide for all such French priests, friars, and nuns, as shall be willing to retire to his states.

XVIII. The Pope openly and fairly renounces all such rights as he may have or pretend to have on the town and territory of Avignon, the Comtat Venaisin and its dependencies, and does cede and transfer the same to the French Republic.

XIX. The whole of this treaty shall be binding, both for the present Pope and for all his successors.

XX. The Republic of Holland shall be included in the present treaty between the French Republic and the Pope.

XXI. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of forty days, without further delay, from the date of its signature.

The citizens Garrau and Salicetti, commissioners of the Executive Directory with the army of Italy, are authorized, in virtue of their respective full powers, to negotiate with the plenipotentiary of his Holiness, Monsignor Lorenzo Galeppi, the clauses and conditions of the peace, independent of the established articles.

SECRET ARTICLES.

I. His Holiness will pay 300,000 livres per month, beginning from the 1st day of October, until the ratification of the peace with the Emperor and King of Naples.

II. The Pope renounces and cedes to the French Republic the duchies of Castro and Ronciglione, Benevento, and Pontecano. The French Republic shall continue to enjoy the Legations of Ferrara and Bologna and their dependencies, and reserves to itself, at a general peace, the disposal of all the lands and places that have been dismembered by the Pope and his predecessors. The Pope now makes the most solemn cession to that effect to the French Republic.

III. The Pope obliges himself not to take or give to others the titles attached to the ceded territories, and those to be ceded to the French Republic.

IV. The ships, vessels, and privateers of the enemies of the Republic, shall not be allowed to enter or remain in the ports of the Pope. On the contrary, it shall be allowed to every ship belonging to the Republic; and, in case they should be molested

by the ships of the enemy, the Pope obliges himself to repair the damages occasioned by the neglect of taking proper measures for preventing it.

V. The French Republic shall be allowed to garrison Civita Vecchia and Ancona during the present and any future war.

VI. The Pope obliges himself immediately to allow the postage of letters as it was before the war.

VII. Until a new treaty of commerce is concluded between the Republic and the Pope, the commerce of the Republic shall be established and maintained in the states of the Pope on the footing of the most favoured nations.

VIII. The present articles shall be as obligatory for the Pope Pius Sextus as for his successors.

Independent of these articles, they have agreed on what follows, respecting the jurisdiction of the French consuls in the states of his Holiness:—

I. Every Frenchman who arrives in such towns where consuls or vice-consuls of the French Republic reside, shall be obliged to make himself known to them, and be named in the national register. The description of his person shall be left, and the duplicate of it sent to the principal magistrate of the police of the town.

II. Whenever the number of French merchants shall be sufficient to form a company, they shall be allowed to choose among themselves two agents or deputies to look to their common interests; regulate their general expenses, and as representatives of the company before the tribunal or the vice-consul, to whom they shall be subordinate.

III. In the towns where the French Republic shall judge it necessary to establish a consul, his Holiness will nominate a magistrate under the name of judge protector. Whenever any differences shall arise between the French merchants and those of his Holiness, and that the French merchant is the plaintiff, the cause shall be tried by the judge protector, who shall pronounce his judgment at his own house, with the intervention of the consul and two merchants chosen by the parties. If the merchant is a subject of his Holiness, and the plaintiff, the judgment shall be made by the consul, who shall pronounce it at his own house, with the intervention of the judge protector and two merchants, as above. The process shall be instituted according to the laws of the country of the criminal; in case of an equality of votes, a third merchant shall be unahimously chosen by the two judges, who cannot be rejected by the parties. The principal fine ordered by the sentence should not exceed the sum of 240l. or 1000 French livres, and shall be paid without appeal. Nevertheless, such fines as exceed that sum shall be paid, liable to an appeal to be submitted to the revival of the same tribunal, with

two merchants equally chosen by the parties. The sentence which is pronounced by a majority of votes shall be definitive.

IV. The jurisdiction relative to civil concerns, and the right of inquiring into criminal matters respecting the French, are under the sole direction of the French consuls, or vice-consuls, according to the laws of concession of the Republic. They alone shall be judges and arbitrators of all the dissensions that may arise among the navy of their nation, either with regard to their salaries, provisions of the sailors, or the service and discipline of their ships. Consequently they shall have the right to receive on board their ships, and in their chanceries, the contested declarations, contracts of security, and all other acts that the French may choose to send, furnished with their consular seal, shall hold good in all tribunals of the states of his Holiness.

V. The consuls and vice-consuls of the French Republic shall have the exclusive right to investigate all the property of the French who die within their jurisdiction, and to dispose of the goods of the intested, according to the laws of the Republic. They shall have the nomination of the guardians and executors of the minors; and these nominations shall, in every case, be considered as lawful.

ARTICLE III. FOR THE SAID CONSULS.

I. The said consuls and vice-consuls shall have the sole examination of the cases of wrecks and damages of their ships; and whatever may be decreed by their chanceries, in the usual forms, shall be executed without an appeal; and in case of a refusal on the part of the strangers or natives, the magistrates shall insist on the execution of the demand of the captains, without interfering in any manner whatever with the compilation of the act.

II. The said consuls and vice-consuls shall have the right to reclaim the deserted seamen and vagabonds of their nation, to arrest them, and employ them until they can be restored to their flag, or sent back to their country. The magistrates shall never refuse to seize and give the prisoners over to the consuls, whenever it shall be required, unless the said prisoners are guilty of any crime that can be punished by the laws of the country.

III. Every omission or explanation of the rights and privileges of the consuls or vice-consuls of the French Republic shall always be interpreted in favour of the said agents, and always to the advantage of the commerce of the Republic in the states of his Holiness.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged in the space of forty days from the date of its signature.

TREATY,

TREATY, &c.

HIS Majesty the King of Prussia and the French Republic having deemed it proper to modify, in a manner agreeable to existing circumstances, the stipulations relative to the neutrality of the northern part of Germany agreed upon by the treaty of Basle, the 5th of April, 1795, and by the convention of the 17th of May; they named, to concert on that subject, viz. his Prussian Majesty, Sieur Chretien Henri Count de Haugwitz, his minister of state for the war department; and the French Republic, citizen Antoine Bernard Caillard, its minister plenipotentiary at Berlin, who, having mutually exchanged their powers, have agreed on the following articles;

The French Republic will abstain from extending the operations of the war, and from sending troops, either by land or sea, into the states included in the following line of demarcation:

This line to begin from the part of the Duchy of Holftein, situate on the north sea, extending down the coast of that sea, on the side of Germany, and including the territory in which the Elbe disembogues itself, together with the Weser and the Ems, as well as the islands situated in those districts, as far as Forcum, from thence to the frontiers of Holland, as far as Anholt, passing Herenberg, and including the Prussian possessions near Seyenaer, as far as Bair on the Ysel; it will then continue down that river to the place where it mixes its waters with the Rhine; the line will then go up the latter river as far as Wesel, and farther on, to the place where the Roer throws itself into the Rhine; it will then extend along the left bank of the Roer to its source; after which, leaving the city of Nedeback to the left, it will take its direction towards the Eder, the course of which it will follow until that river meets the Fuld, and then it will go up that river as far as its source.

The French Republic will consider as neutral states all those in the line, on condition that they observe on their side a strict neutrality; the first point of which will be to furnish, for the future, for the continuation of the war, no pecuniary contributions or any kind whatever; to order back immediately, if they have not already done so, their respective contingent troops, and that in the space of two months, from the signing of the present treaty; and not to contract any new engagement, which may authorize them to furnish troops to the powers at war with France. The states which do not act agreeably to these conditions shall be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

As for that part of the county of La Marck, which, being on the left bank of the Roer, is not included in the above line, it will nevertheless enjoy the benefits of this treaty in the fullest extent: but his Prussian Majesty consents to allow the troops of the belligerent

gerent powers to pass through it, on condition that they do not there establish the theatre of the war, nor possess themselves of entrenched positions, &c. &c.

Given at Berlin, August 5th, 1796, old style, and the 18th Thermidor, 4th year of the French Republic.

(Signed)

CHRETIEN HAUGWILTZ,
ANTOINE CAILLARD.

Treaty of Peace concluded between the French Republic and his Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, under the Mediation of his Majesty the King of Spain, exercised by the Marquis Del Campo, his Ambassador to the French Republic.

THE French Republic and his royal highness the infant Duke of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, desiring to re-establish the ties of amity which formerly subsisted between the two states, and to put an end, as much as in their power, to the calamities of war, have accepted, with eagerness, the mediation of his Catholic Majesty, and have named for their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the Executive Directory, in the name of the French Republic, the citizen Charles Delacroix, minister of foreign affairs, and his royal highness the Infant Duke of Parma, Messieurs the Count Pierre Politi and Don Louis Boll; who, after having exchanged their respective powers, have determined upon and concluded definitively the following articles, under the mediation of his Catholic Majesty, exercised by the Marquis del Campo, his ambassador to the French Republic, who has also presented his full powers:

Article I. There shall be peace and amity between the French Republic and his royal highness the Infant Duke of Parma; the two powers shall carefully abstain from every thing that may alter the good harmony and union established between them by the present treaty.

II. Every act, engagement, or anterior convention, on the part of one or other of the two contracting powers, which might be contrary to the present treaty, shall be considered as null and void. In consequence, during the course of the present war, neither of the two powers shall furnish to the enemies of the other any succours in troops, arms, warlike ammunition, provisions, or money, under whatever title and denomination it may be.

III. The Infant Duke of Parma engages not to permit the emigrants, or banished persons of the French Republic, to stop or sojourn in his state.

IV. The French Republic and his royal highness the Infant Duke of Parma engage to remove the sequestration from all the effects,

effects, revenues, or goods, which may have been seized, confiscated, detained, or sold, from the citizens or subjects of the other power, relative to the present war, and to admit them to the legal exercise of the actions or rights belonging to them.

V. The contributions stipulated in the convention of armistice, signed at Placentia on the 20th of last Floreal, between General Buonaparte in the name of the French Republic, and the Marquises Pelleviene and Phillippo delle Rosa in the name of the Infant Duke of Parma, shall be fully discharged. There shall neither be levied nor exacted any other; if there have been levied any contributions in money, or required any supplies in provisions, beyond what is settled by the said convention, the contributions in money shall be reimbursed, and the provisions paid for at the current price at the time of delivery. There shall be named on each part, if necessary, commissaries to execute the present article.

VI. From the signature of the present treaty the states of his royal highness the Infant Duke of Parma shall be treated as those of friendly and neutral powers; if there shall be supplied any necessaries to the troops of the Republic, by his royal highness or his subjects, they shall be paid for at a price agreed upon.

VII. The troops of the Republic shall enjoy a free passage through the states of the Infant Duke of Parma.

VIII. One of the contracting powers shall not grant a free passage to the troops of the enemy of the other.

IX. The French Republic and his royal highness the Infant Duke of Parma desiring to establish and augment by stipulations, reciprocally advantageous, the commercial relations that existed between their citizens and respective subjects, determined as follows:

X. Silks, grain, rice, olive oil, cattle, cheese, wines, and other articles, the produce of the estates of his royal highness, shall be exported to the territories of the Republic without any restrictions beyond those which the exigencies of the country may render necessary. The said restrictions shall never attach solely and especially upon the French citizen. There shall even be granted every degree of preference for the purchase of the objects (mentioned or alluded to in the present article) of which circumstances may suspend or restrain the exportation.

XI. All articles being the produce of the Republic, its colonies or fisheries, shall be imported, free of duty, into the states of his royal highness, and exported from France, subject only to such restrictions as local circumstances may render necessary.

XII. All articles of French manufacture shall likewise be imported to the states of his royal highness, unless he may deem it expedient, for the prosperity of his own manufactures, to impose certain restrictions or prohibitions; but these restrictions shall in no case operate against French manufactures exclusively, to which

his royal highness even undertakes to give all the preference he can consistently with the prosperity of the manufactures of his own states.

The above articles shall be executed with the most scrupulous reciprocity for the introduction of the manufactures of his royal highness's states into France.

XIII. The mutual duties on exports and imports shall be regulated by a separate convention: in case that such convention should not be ratified by the Republic, it is expressly agreed that the said duties shall be reciprocally ascertained and collected in the mode observed with the countries the most favoured by the Republic.

XIV. The produce of the lands of the Republic, her colonies and fisheries, shall be conveyed freely through the states of his royal highness, or lodged in warehouses on their way to the other states of Italy, without the payment of customs, and liable only to a certain toll on their passage, for the support of the highways; which shall be regulated with all possible dispatch, and founded on a moderate footing between the contracting parties, at so much per quintal per league. The toll shall be payable at the first office for entering the goods.

The above article shall also be in force in all part of the Republic; and all goods and merchandise the produce of the states of his royal highness the Infant Duke of Parma shall be subject to the same regulations as above. And,

As the right of toll above mentioned has been retained only with a view to contribute to the support of the bridges and highways, it is expressly stipulated that the goods and merchandise conveyed by the rivers and navigable canals shall be reciprocally exempt from duties of every description.

The contracting parties respectively shall adopt the necessary measures for the due execution of the present and preceding articles.

XV. In conformity to the sixth article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, the 22d Floreal, 3d year, the peace concluded by the present treaty is declared common with the Batavian Republic.

XVI. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in one month at most from the present day, exclusively.

Done at Paris, in the 5th year of the French Republic,
one and indivisible.

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX.
COUNT POLITI.
LOUIS BOLLA.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

His royal highness stipulates to grant a remission of one-fourth of the rights of importation on the goods and merchandise, being the produce of the Republic, her colonies, fisheries, and manufactures,

factures, destined for the home consumption of the states, and also the right of exportation on the goods and merchandise, the produce of the states, and destined for the foreign possessions of the Republic; provided the French Republic agree to a reciprocal diminution of duties.

I. On the goods and merchandise arising from the states of his royal highness, at their entry on the territory of the Republic.

II. On all goods and merchandise, the produce of the Republic, on being exported for the states of his royal highness.

Done at Paris, the day and year as above.

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX.
COUNT POLITI.
LOUIS BOLLA.

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Proclamations, Manifestos, Correspondence, &c.

*Toussaint Louverture, Commander in Chief of the Cordon of the West,
to Citizen Adet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French
Republic to the United States.*

Gonaïves, 1st Germinal, March 21st, 1796.

THE most horrible attempt has been made in the Cape town, upon the persons of the Governor General, and the civil magistrate of St. Domingo.

If this design of the factious had been followed by full success, the European whites would have been destroyed entirely in this part of the Republic—Slavery would have succeeded to freedom; but the Supreme Being did not allow the crime to be consummated.

The brave General Laveaux, and the civil magistrate, were beset yesterday morning, 30th Ventose. A hundred of the people of colour went to the town-house, where they lived, armed with poignards and pistols. This troop of assassins, among whom there was not one white citizen, nor one black, had little difficulty in seizing these two principal persons of the colony: they beat them down, and mutilated them by cudgels: they dragged them along by horses to the gaols of the vilest criminals.

I write to the inhabitants, and demand the liberty of these persons; that their invaded powers be restored, and themselves reinstated in their functions.

If these my just demands have not the success I wish, I shall march against the Cape with a considerable force.

The Same to the Same

Gonaïves, 26th Germinal, 15th April.

BY my dispatches dated the 1st of this month, I announced to you the dreadful event that occurred at the Cape, and the attack committed by a handful of factious men against the national sovereignty upon the persons of the Governor General and civil directors of St. Domingo.

The narrative which I made to you was undoubtedly alarming, but thanks to the Eternal, calm has succeeded this menacing storm.—The virtuous chiefs have been restored to their fellow citizens and reinstated in their functions.

The leaders of the conspiracy have disappeared from the Cape, the stage of their crimes. Tortured by remorse, they fly to shun the just rewards of their guilt.—But where can they hide themselves from divine and human justice?

The Governor General is occupied in drawing out the *procès verbal* of this great event. All Europe will be astonished, and France will know how to separate the good from the bad. Health to the country.

(Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Stephen Laveaux, General in Chief, Governor of St. Domingo, and Henry Perroud, Director of the Colony, to the United States, Commercial Towns, the Merchants and Captains of the Continent of America, and the Danish Islands.

Cape, the — Germinal, April, fourth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

CITIZENS AND FRIENDS,

THE accounts of the great events that have just taken place at St. Domingo, will undoubtedly have reached you with speed. Wicked and corrupted people cannot have failed to represent to you the matter under the colours which their malice and atrocity never ceases to make use of. They will even have inspired you with distrust, in order to arrest your commercial operations with us, and reduce us a second time to the former state of want, out of which we had already emerged by your aid.

But, citizens and friends, we hasten to pre-engage a sensible and generous people against the effects of envy and calumny; to destroy by everlasting truths, the fatal impressions which so many accumulated horrors might provoke, against the dearest interests you have in St. Domingo.

Let not the impure breath of all vices, collected under the shape of prudence, affect your tranquillity; repel far from you craft and falsehood; let your confidence in the Republicans of St. Domingo be unbounded.

France will pass a vote of thanks to you, and the cultivators of the colony will redouble their industry, in order to discharge what they owe you.

Horrible outrages have indeed been committed against the representatives of the French nation. The first authorities of St. Domingo, the only persons entrusted with the powers of the French people to govern the colony, have been torn from the helm

helm of government, dragged, abused, ill-treated, and thrown into dungeons like real criminals, and the virtuous men who were attached to them, in consequence of their functions, shared the same fate.

A horde of factious people and intriguers, ungrateful men, loaded with crimes, have done all those horrid acts, although France had heaped up benefits upon them.

A horrible proscription, extending to all the white people, was already pronounced in all the quarters of the colony, and its destruction was about to be effected, when on a sudden the true people, the real friends of order and general liberty, the faithful subjects of the French Republic, rose up in a mass, and stifled in its birth the disastrous monster, anarchy and rebellion.

The true Republicans, the African cultivators, were struck with the horrors of that outrage, and hastened to join in a mass, in arms, in order to take off our fetters, without leaving to the ambitious criminals more than they wanted to escape, the arm of vengeance.

The whole plain of the north in St. Domingo was already reviving from its ashes, and a great part of the habitations rebuilt under our eyes, began to regain their former latitude. The free-men who cultivated the soil, enjoyed in peace the fruits of their labour, and no day passed but they lifted up their hands to heaven, and returned thanks to the Almighty for the sacred rights which France has restored to them.

These very men, so gentle and peaceable at their respective homes, became furious, when they heard of our being arrested. All in a mass, and led on by virtuous and intrepid chiefs, they summoned the town of the Cape, to restore to them the representatives of the French nation and their fathers; else that town would again be reduced to ashes, and those concerned in arresting us, should be put to the sword.

The intrepid Toussant Louverture, this man, without his equal, to whom St. Domingo and its constituted authorities owe their safety, has just been made an assistant in government operations, under the title of Lieutenant-Governor.

We are three representative heads, forming three strong columns, whereon you may with safety establish the continuance of your commerce. Here all the means of guarantee, as far as lies in our power to promise, are expressed, and you ought to rely thereon.

The wish of the whole Republican army dispersed in different quarters, the consent of all the united municipalities, the union of all the brave generals and commanders, who, with their troops, have broke our chains; in short, all the legal authorities, demand earnestly the return of good order, submission to the laws, respect to the chiefs, and protection to the commerce of neutral nations.

All those brave cultivators have recommenced their works; the earth continues without interruption to grow fertile under their hands.

Therefore we entreat you, in the name of the French Republic, which has always been your friend, to expedite vessels to us, as the explosion which we have just gone through renders our operations safer than ever. You will see, that at no former period you have traded with us on a more certain and secure basis than at this new epoch.

Health and prosperity,

(Signed)

STEPHEN LAVEAUX.
HENRY PERROUD.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY,

In the name of the French Republic.

A PROCLAMATION.

Leger Felicite Santhonax, Julien Raymond, Marie Antoine Alexis Giraud, Pierre George Leblanc, and Philippe-Rose Romme, Commissioners delegated by the French Government to the Windward Islands.

To all the Citizens of the Colony, and to all those who compose the Land and Sea Forces destined for its Defence.

CITIZENS,

AFTER so many storms and critical emergencies, inseparable concomitants of a revolution, France enjoys at last a constitution worthy of a people who know how to value liberty.

Already under a truly republican government, the French people begin to rest from their long and arduous toil, and to enjoy the happy effects of the liberty which they have attained.

Firmly resolved to cause the constitution to be executed, the Executive Directory is constantly employed in searching out means to have it established in all parts of the Republic.

The sixth article of the constitution states, That the French colonies are inseparable parts of the Republic, and subjected to the same constitutional law.

It is particularly for the execution of that article, that we have received from the government the honourable mission intrusted to us; and, at the same time, to let you know all the means you ought to employ to preserve liberty and equality, which are the fundamental laws of that constitution.

Citizens, rally at the voice of the delegates of the Republic, since it is in her name, and for her dearest interests, that they are going to address you.

The antient government of the colonies had distinguished three different classes—the whites, the coloured people, and the slaves.

To

To those different classes, now united and honoured with the name of French citizens, we are going to speak alternately. We shall first address that portion of the people of the colony, which has most suffered under the tyrannic order which has been abolished, and we shall say to them: By the republican constitution, which the French nation has just adopted, you have recovered your primitive rights; but you must know the proper means to preserve them without trouble, and to transmit them without interruption, to your remotest posterity. Those ships, the warriors whom they bring to you; all those formidable preparations are designed against the English, who are the most cruel enemies of your liberty! They dare to indulge the hope of framing new chains for you. See these blood-thirsty tygers bending still your brethren under their homicidal whips. We cannot suffer any longer so dismal an object; join the forces which France sends to you, expel from the territory of the French Republic those tyrants of mankind, pursue them even to their haunts, and destroy the last of them! What! is it not incumbent upon you to revenge your brethren, whom they keep fettered in the surrounding islands? Yes, citizens, every thing ought to impress you with an implacable hatred for those tyrants, whose most lucrative trade is, reducing you to slavery, misery, and death. What can withhold your vengeance? Rush on this impious race; make it disappear from that sacred spot, which, too long has been the theatre of its crimes and depredations.

Labour and instruction, citizens, are necessary to the preservation of the people, and the constitution imposes them as a duty upon all citizens. The 15th article of the second title contains these words: Young men cannot be inscribed in the civic register, if they do not prove that they can read, write, and follow a mechanical branch of business. That clause, citizens, can and ought to take place only agreeably to the constitution, after the first day of the 12th year of the Republic.

The mutual operations of agriculture belong to the mechanic arts.

Yes, labour and agriculture particularly, is absolutely necessary to him who wishes to preserve his rights, and enjoy his liberty. Through labour we procure the necessary things to our existence and enjoyment; through labour only we can preserve our liberty.

Had your ancestors, the inhabitants of Africa, devoted themselves to the culture of their fruitful lands, they most assuredly would not have debased themselves by reciprocal bloody wars, of which greedy Europeans have availed themselves to reduce them to the most intolerable and degrading slavery. What remains for you to do, in order to avoid all the misfortunes which are inseparable concomitants of idleness? Nothing, but to devote yourselves to the

the culture of the rich productions of the colony you inhabit! Many of you have been to France; they will tell you, that the people are there constantly occupied at useful labours, and agriculture in particular. Imitate that active people, who adopts you as brethren, and you will establish by that means, a trade of exchange with them, which will cement and strengthen your brotherly relations.

Instruction is as useful to you as labour; by it you will transmit your rights to your children; by it you will learn how to fulfil the duty of good citizens: finally, by instruction you will attain that degree of morality, which distinguishes the civilized from the savage man, the honest from the perverse citizen.

The government will omit nothing to attain an object so interesting, and so worthy of its solicitude. Public schools will be established throughout all the colonies; your children shall there receive instruction; imbibe a taste for labour and morals, which are to accomplish their full regeneration. The Republic will extend farther her cares for your children, for she wishes that a certain number of those who shall have produced a greater disposition and zeal for instruction to be sent to France, with the consent of their parents, there to study in a more perfect degree these sciences or arts, to which they may have shewn a more decided inclination.

The same resources are likewise offered to the children of the whites, and of the coloured people; for the primary schools, which will be established, will be open to all individuals, born in the colonies, of whatever colour they may be. **ALL MEN ARE EQUAL IN RIGHTS.**

To you, Citizens, whom a barbarous custom had made formerly proprietors of slaves, we shall observe, that in consequence only of the most strange subversion of what is known under the name of justice and humanity, the most sacred rights of man had been forsaken in the former order of things, which allowed them to be reduced to the most insufferable and abject slavery; we shall tell you, that a state so contrary to nature, though apparently favourable to your interests, was of too violent a nature to last long. How could the master shake off the thought of the dangers with which he was incessantly threatened? Does not the experience of ages and nations, transmitted by history, inform us, that tyranny has always fallen a victim to its own crimes? Undoubtedly, six hundred thousand slaves, unjustly and cruelly tortured, in almost every instant of their lives, could not afford a great degree of security to the small number of their masters. They were most assuredly disturbed by the most cruel enormities.

Instead of the violent state in which lingered the late proprietors of slaves, liberty and equality, which flow from the constitution,

tion, offer to them nothing but true enjoyments, and perfect security to their lives and fortunes.

In addressing those formerly distinguished as whites, and people of colour, without possessions, we would say to them, that in a free state, all hands ought to be employed; that every one ought to make a choice of a kind of labour which, in concurring to the general welfare, would procure to the labourer not only existence, but the conveniencies of life; that the colonial system being altered, they must no more establish their hopes of fortune on SLAVERY, for it is FOREVER ABOLISHED on the whole territory of France. Let every one, therefore, make the best of his industry, devote himself to agriculture. Let not any ill founded shame keep him in inactivity, which is as dangerous to himself, as it is ruinous to the common weal. Let him be convinced, that no occupation debases man; let him know, that with the wisest people of antiquity, agriculture was considered as the first of all occupations. Let them, therefore renounce that state of vagrancy which the laws of the Republic will punish.

In fine, we would repeat to them, that as all the inhabitants of the colony from this instant will form but one class, every citizen will have the same rights, and enjoy the same advantages; and that the Republic establishes no other distinction among them, than those of virtue and vice, of talents and ignorance.

In the name of the Republic, in the name of humanity, in the name of the sacred love of our country, we invite all citizens to concur with us in the restoration of order and agriculture; we invite them to forget their respective wrongs and quarrels, to make it now their sole business to expel the enemies of the Republic from the territory they have invaded, and soon to repair the evils and devastations which have been occasioned by hatred, passion, and civil war.

Done at the Cape, the 25th Floreal (May 15) the fourth year of the French Republic; one and indivisible.

The president of the commission,

SANTHONAX.

The general secretary,

PASCHAL.

Declaration of the Empress of Russia.

M. de Struvè, Chargé d'Affaires from Russia to the Imperial Diet, made verbally, in May 1796, the Declaration following:

HER Majesty, Empress of all the Russias, has surveyed with the greatest attention the sad events of a war so decisive of the fate of Germany. In applauding the unrelaxed zeal and patriotism

triotism displayed by several states of the empire, in defence of the common cause, she cannot conceal the pain she feels from the languor of many others, and the want of unity every where manifested.

Being bound, and recently by new engagements, most intimately with the head of the empire, she thinks herself called upon in virtue of these relations, to summon the princes and states of the empire, to unite with their chief, and not abandon a coalition, which can alone secure, by an honourable peace, the preservation of the Germanic constitution, the maintenance of which will always be an object of the most lively solicitude to her Majesty.

This note was the result of the solicitations of the court of Vienna, to which her Majesty replied :

That her troops were, in fact, ready to march, but her Majesty thought she should render a more essential service by making a declaration.

Declaration of his Prussian Majesty.

M. DE KALITCHEFF, Ambassador from Russia to Berlin, having, at the desire of the cabinet of Vienna, made representations upon the assembling of the combined army, which marched for the banks of the Weser the 16th of May, 1796.—his Prussian Majesty replied :

That this army, having no other object than the safety of the north of Germany, the measure, purely defensive, could not give umbrage to any one, more particularly, as it was done with the most perfect consent of his Britannic Majesty, in his quality of Elector of Hanover.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Queen of Portugal for making Lisbon a free Port.

Dona Maria, by the Grace of God, Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, &c. &c.

BE it known to all to whom this law shall come, that taking into my royal consideration the many and very important advantages which would necessarily result to the commerce of the subjects of these kingdoms and their dominions, by the establishment of a free port ; and well aware, that the port of Lisbon, from its situation, security, and facility of navigation with the ocean, is preferable to those of other nations which have adopted similar

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establishments; conforming myself to the opinion of my royal board of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and navigation, of those kingdoms and their dominions, and of others of my council, very learned and zealous for the good of my royal service, and of the public utility.—It is my will, and I am pleased to create and establish, at Junquiera, joining to the city of Lisbon, a free port, to take entire and due effect from the first day of January, in the year next ensuing of 1797, having destined for its exercise and the deposit, the houses and warehouses of Fort St. John, with the ground adjoining, whereon to build the further necessary accommodations, there to receive and deposit all goods and merchandize, of whatever quality or kind they may be, as well for foreign countries, (except for the present sugar and tobacco) as from national ports situate beyond the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose, at the option of the proprietors of said goods, of disposing of them for the internal consumption of the kingdom, provided they are entitled to lawful entry, and on paying the customary duties, at the respective custom-houses; or to be exported to foreign ports, or national ones beyond the said Cape of Good Hope, on paying only towards the benefit of my royal revenue, for protection and deposit, the duty of 1 per cent. on the amount of their value, calculated on the invoice to be produced by the captains of the vessels, or their consignees, by them signed and certified on oath; the liberty of franquin still, however, to remain as heretofore, for all vessels that shall require it, according to the rules as established by the custom-house of this city; suppressing all other duties, and revoking all and whatever dispositions that may oppose or infringe on the liberty and freedom, which are to constitute the advantages of the establishment.

Further to animate and promote in this capital, a concurrence and abundance of articles of the first necessity, I am pleased to declare, that all qualities of grain, meat, and food, which are free from paying duties inward, shall not only enjoy the free liberty of exportation, but shall be also free from payment of the aforesaid contribution imposed on other goods, and continue to be received and dispatched through the same departments as heretofore.

In case it should happen that the crown of Portugal should enter into war (which God forbid) with any power whose subjects might be interested in goods in the free port, in which condition it is to be understood the aforesaid grain, meat, and food, are included, no arrest, embargo, sequestration, or reprisal, shall on that account be made thereon; but, on the contrary, they shall remain in the utmost freedom and security, as if each individual had them placed in his own house, to dispose of them as he may judge most suited to his interest.

The administration of the aforesaid free port shall be constituted under the superintendence of a general comptroller, with the necessary

cessary officers under him that I may be pleased to appoint ; and it is my will to order, that he shall be independent of all and every jurisdiction, and only subordinate to the tribunal of the royal board of commerce, through which will be forwarded the necessary orders to meet occurring circumstances, and bring up to my royal presence all representations tending to maintain, and preserve inviolate, the good faith of this establishment, in due conformity to the particular regulations which I have ordered to be formed for the government of the aforesaid administration, and officers employed in conducting it ; and also to serve as a guidance to all captains of ships and their consignees, for their conduct on the entry and shipping of all goods claiming the benefit of this institution.

Dated at the palace of Queliez, May 13, 1796.

Tenor of the Letters of Convocation addressed by the King of Prussia, as Duke of Magdebourg, and of the Duke of Brunswick, as Co-Director of the Circle of Lower Saxony, to the different States destined to enjoy the Advantages of the Neutrality.

We, by the Grace of God, Frederic William, King of Prussia, &c., Charles William, Duke of Brunswick, &c.

THE apprehension of a speedy opening of a new campaign with France, and the new dangers to which Germany will be exposed by the chance of a war that has already been so fatal to her, have determined us, the King, in consequence of our solicitude and patriotic attachment, and in consequence of the pacific relations which we maintain with France, to distribute as much as possible to our co-estates of the north, the inestimable blessings of repose and security from the troubles and misfortunes of war ; that is to say, as far as these states will on their part accord with our intentions, which are of general utility. To this end negotiations have already been entered into with the French government, relative to a new line of neutrality ; and in order to be able with the more efficacy to assure that neutrality, and to afford protection and safety to the states comprised within it, we, the King, are ready to march a considerable army ; and we, the Duke, have also taken a resolution to reinforce that army with our troops, the Electoral Court of Brunswick Lunenburg having also manifested the same intentions. These combined troops being therefore to protect the neutrality of the north of Germany, it is as just as it is absolutely indispensable, that they should be provided and provisioned by the states which shall enjoy this advantage, and that each, individually, should hasten in proportion to its means, to procure

procure them the necessary provisions. But this object requires on account of the urgency of circumstances, the most speedy dispositions. The most proper means for attaining this end is by the convocation of a common and extraordinary assembly of all the Upper States of the Circles of Lower Saxony, with the States of the Lower Rhine and of Westphalia, as well as of the other States that shall be comprised in the line of neutrality, in order that we may be able to deliberate upon this subject, and to regulate the distribution of the maintenance of the troops upon an equitable footing, proportioned to the faculties of each state; for on the speedy furnishing of the objects necessary for this maintenance will alone depend the maintenance of the common safety of the north of Germany.

Those, therefore, whose territory is comprised in the said line of neutrality, and which, consequently, will enjoy the benefit of this protection, being principally implicated in this case, we have, in our quality of Prince and Director of the Circle of Lower Saxony, addressed to them conjointly the present Letter of Convocation, in order to unite them to assemble, by their deputies, furnished with the necessary instructions on the 20th of the month of June, in the town of Hildesheim. We have no doubt that they acknowledge, in its full extent, the urgency of the case, and of the actual conjunctions, as well as of the importance it is to procure to the north of Germany security and repose; and that in consequence they will adhere and contribute every thing that can attain the common end, sufficiently in time to avoid being surprised by danger.

We, the King, shall depute to the common assembly of the States, our intimate Counsellor de Dohm, directorial minister to the Circle of the Lower Rhine and Westphalia, and plenipotentiary to the Electoral court of Cologne, furnished with necessary powers; and we entreat, very amicably, this assembly to give from this time faith and confidence to all that he may propose on our part, upon the subject of the affairs in question.

April 22.

Proclamation of the Prince of Bouillon.

Jersey, May 14, 1796.

THE multiplied proofs of rare devotion to the public cause: of proved disinterestedness; of valour, that calculates neither resistance nor danger; have taught your enemies that honour is the sole duty of a French gentleman, and the desire of being useful his first passion. You have been seen, Gentlemen, every where in the most difficult posts, braving all dangers, and even death itself, in order to devote yourselves to every sacrifice.

The regret of all honest men accompanied you, when, in the plains of Champagne, disastrous circumstances forced you far from your homes, which you had so nearly approached; then, Gentlemen, the army of the centre, under the direction of the allies, had only an existence in some measure dependent.

Now, however, long miseries deeply felt, the deep indignation of having been deceived, the horror of having been, without wishing it, the instruments of the most atrocious crimes, have at length roused the people from their lethargy; whole provinces of France have risen, and, in order to shew themselves, wait only for chiefs; these people, accustomed to find them in their benevolent lords, who were to them as fathers, call out for these lords in just reparation.

It is under their conduct that they wish to fly to battle; and if they burn with a desire of re-establishing the throne and the altar, they will attest to posterity, that, before they enter upon this enterprize, they will have rendered themselves worthy of assisting in it, by putting at their head those who have never deserved being at any other place.

This wish, Gentlemen, has been manifested to the ministers of the King, my master, and I am directed to communicate it to you. Armies are organizing: but armies without chiefs would be useless. When, at the name alone of their King, and at the will of their King, these armies shall be directed by gentlemen trained to arms, and illustrious by their actions, who fight for themselves, and on their own ground, what may not be expected?

Brethren in arms, true Frenchmen, of whom Englishmen have too long been rivals, we see the safety of France and the repose of Europe dependent on this union. Is there a more powerful motive for them? In the name of their country, with the approbation of my King, and by the authority of their own, I invite those among you, Gentlemen, whose position, talents, and age, enable you, to join the royal and catholic armies of the interior. I am sure that I speak to your generous hearts.

We have no longer to engage in those isolated combats, in those clandestine struggles, at the first appearance of which the delicacy of a soldier, accustomed to attack his enemy in front, revolts. There are properly organized corps, an immense army, which waits only the arrival of its chiefs, and for which the King, my master, furnishes all the succours that the most powerful interest and true fraternity can bestow.

It is indeed, Gentlemen, to the judges of honour, and to those who are in the habit of regulating their conduct according to its principles, that we address this invitation. It is they alone who can judge in what way it affects them. We do not pretend to trace out any duty, any obligation; but to indicate to French che-
liens

liers the means of rendering themselves useful. And we believe, in doing so, we are acting according to their wishes.

Attached to France by so many and such strong ties, and to Frenchmen who have so nobly devoted themselves to the cause of their religion and their King, I hereby promise, that all those who may think themselves bound to attend to this invitation, will find me ever anxious to fulfil their desires, and to remove every difficulty. The aged and the infirm, women and children, I shall consider as a precious trust confided to my honour and my care.

I shall taste no repose as long as any one of you shall experience any want which I may be able to relieve. In thus acting, I am sure that I fulfil the intentions of the King my master, and, I can assure you, also a duty dear to my own heart.

(Signed)

LE PRINCE DE BOUILLON.

Proclamation issued by Scepeaux, in the Western Department.

COMPANIONS in arms—as long as we thought it possible to attain our desired end, the free exercise of the religion of our fathers, and the establishment of the legitimate heir of the French monarchy, we have not ceased to combat at your head, and to excite that courage and perseverance which you have displayed to the eyes of all Europe; but at present, convinced that fresh efforts will only draw new misfortunes on our already devastated country, informed that the most violent measures of terror would be exercised against our relations, who would be imprisoned, and their property entirely ravaged, we have not thought we could continue a war which was become the scourge of the country we had hoped to defend, and did not think ourselves permitted any longer to risk the lives of those brave men who had confided to us the charge of conducting them to the field of honour. However painful the sacrifice may be to our opinion, we invite you to give up, into the hands proposed for that purpose, the arms that we cannot any longer engage you to preserve, without becoming the executioners of your relations and friends. This clause fulfilled, your persons and property will be under the safeguard of the laws: you will remain quiet at home: nor will you in any respect be troubled for the past. This assurance concerning your fate has alone induced us to consent to a conduct contrary to the wishes of our heart, but dictated by the necessity of the circumstance.

Decreed 15th May, 1796.

(Signed)

LE VICOMTE DE SCEPEAUX,

General in Chief.

COUNT DE CHATILLON,

Lieut. Gen. of the army of St. Scepeaux.

LE CHEVALIER DE TURPIN,

Inspector General.

Proclamation of the King of Naples.

THE long war which still desolates Europe, which afflicts so many nations, and costs so much blood, and so many tears, is not a mere political contest, but a religious war. Our enemies are the foes of Christianity; not content with destroying it in the breasts of their own nation, they would also banish it from every quarter of the globe, and replace it by atheism or enthusiastic idolatry. Religion openly reprobates their projects. They aim at the overthrow of all princely government, and to attain this, they disturb the peace of nations, stimulate them to revolt against their lawful sovereigns, plunge them into the most dreadful anarchy, and sink them in an abyss of confusion and misery. Belgium, Holland, and so many German and Italian provinces have become the wretched victims of their seduction, and thirst for plunder. Those unfortunate countries groan and lament, but in vain, under the vain despotism of their oppressors, while the calls of justice and humanity are unattended to. It was necessary that religion, the most powerful obstacle of their horrid projects, should be removed and destroyed, in order that this fence being once broke down, all laws, both divine and human, might be violated without shame or reserve.

Religion, whilst it informs us of our duties, ought also to inspire us with courage. The religious citizen well knows that he was born for himself and for others; that at the moment of his birth he contracts the obligation to love his native land, to protect it in times of distress, and even to hazard his life in the defence of the country where he reposes in safety, and finds a livelihood for himself and his family, especially when that country is invaded by an enemy, who spares neither law nor property, neither life nor religion; who, wherever he makes his appearance, insults, profanes, and destroys the churches, breaks down the altars, persecutes the priests, and tramples under foot the most sacred emblems of the church of Christ. It is impossible that a citizen, devoted to the cause of religion, should remain unconcerned at the dangers which threaten his country; prompted by the impulse of his conscience, and a proper sense of his own welfare, he will hasten to its defence, join the military force, and co-operate in a vigorous resistance; he will place his confidence in the God of Hosts, who often strikes an unexpected blow, and disperses his enemies like chaff before the wind.

I myself will set you the example of zeal and courage; I will put myself at the head of my dearly beloved subjects, assembled for the defence of their country, fully relying on the protection of the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords, who guides the counsels of princes, and enlightens their minds, if with sincerity they implore his holy name. Yet at the same time I shall neglect no proper

proper means for procuring peace and tranquillity to the people whom Divine Providence has entrusted to my care. But in order to obtain this end, we ought not to neglect the necessary precautions, that we may be prepared for every event. Negotiations for peace shall occasionally be set on foot, but they must be carried on with arms in hands, that we may not be obliged to submit to destructive and disgraceful conditions, which this enemy, so apt to avail himself of the weakness of his adversaries, might choose to dictate. For this purpose lend me your assistance, ye prelates of the realm, ye who are the depositaries and first defenders of our holy religion, and support my exertions with a zeal worthy of your apostolic mission. Summon the inhabitants of your dioceses to join me and my troops, to beat off the enemy, if he should dare to approach our frontiers. Explain to them the justice and importance of our cause, and convince them that it is their bounden duty to concur in its defence. Let the voice of the church be heard through her ministers, and invite her children to support the cause of God, and to offer up prayers to him, that, in his mercy, he may grant us either a just peace, or a glorious triumph.

(Signed)

FERDINAND.

Naples, May 18, 1796.

Proclamation issued at Petersburg, relating to Dutch Ships.

WE, Count Alexander Nikolazenwitsch, do hereby give directions for the immediate release and departure of all the Dutch vessels, together with their respective crews, on which an embargo was laid last year; but we also prohibit, by this proclamation, the entry of any vessel from that country into our ports, and such as do arrive shall be treated the same as French ships. In other respects they shall not be molested.

The original was signed by her Majesty.

CATHERINE.

Zarskofselo, May 20, 1796.

Extract of a Dispatch from Field Marshal Wurmser to the Helvetic Body at Basle.

GENTLEMEN,

Fribourg, May 25.

YOUR answer of the 25th of April last is not sufficient to dissipate my uneasiness respecting the preservation of the line of neutrality. My suspicions were the better founded, as since that epoch, I have been informed that the French have formed a camp in the neighbourhood of Brudruth, which you have not opposed in

in any manner. The important trust confided to me, requires, for my own security, other assurances than writings; for the enemy, warmed by the enthusiasm of its successes in Italy, will think itself justified if circumstances require to violate the neutrality, if bound to the contrary by indeterminate words only.

I desire then, Gentlemen, for the last time, that you assemble on the frontiers of the canton of Basle, troops sufficient for repelling force by force; in failure of which I will take all the measures that the urgency of the circumstances may command.

Basle, May 28.

OUR Magistrates, for satisfying the request of General Wurmsfer, deputed an envoy to the French general, begging him not to pass the limits of their frontier, and to avoid hostilities, as the Swiss would oppose the most vigorous resistance to the least insult. The French general made a very candid answer, by assuring the Helvetic Body, that they might depend on the strict observation of the line of neutrality; that the assemblies of troops had no other object than to detect smugglers, and to cause the imposts to be regularly paid on that frontier.

Proclamation of the Executive Directory to the Armies of the Sambre and Meuse.

NEW cries of war are heard on the banks of the Rhine. What rage is it thus goads on our cruel enemy, who, amidst his disasters and our triumphs, has the temerity of breaking an armistice which he himself demanded, and you granted him, in hopes of a speedy peace! Guided by the ferocious English, he receives their gold and contempt as the price of his submission, and of the blood of his bravest warriors. Let then the republican bayonet reach the tottering thrones of the monsters coalesced against the human race, and strike terror into their bosoms! let your irresistible valour within a few days put a period to that struggle of the liberty of the people against tyranny, which has lasted but too long; and let the haughty despots, who still dare to fight against that liberty, at last bow submissive at the aspect of the republican banners!

May 29.

Speech

Speech of Carnot, President of the Executive Directory, in the Champ de Mars, on the 26th May, the Day of the Celebration of the Fête in Honour of the Victories gained in Italy.

IT is at this moment that nature appears to be re-animated ; that the earth, the parent of flowers and of verdure, holds out to our view new harvests ; that all mankind publish the gratifying intelligence which revives the universe ; that the French people, at this solemn festival, render a distinguished homage to the talents and the virtues of the friends of humanity and of their country. Oh! what day can be better calculated to unite every heart, what citizen, what man can be a stranger to the sentiment of gratitude! we exist only by a long train of generous actions, and our life is nothing more than a continual interchange of services. Scarce do our eyes look up to heaven than they recognize the Supreme Benefactor. Weak without support, the love of our parents watches over our infancy, and provides for our wants ; in this period of our existence, they guide our first steps, their patient solicitude assists in developing our organs, and from them we receive those first ideas.

Other acts of kindness familiarize our hearts to affection, our minds to knowledge, and our bodies to useful labour. 'Tis for our happiness that the philosopher meditates on the duties of man, that the learned penetrate into the recesses of nature, that the magistrate watches over the public safety, and that the legislator prepares himself in collecting the laws for our protection. It is soon, however, allowed us to become useful ; grateful children, we scatter flowers on the old age of our parents, and their trembling voice pours blessings on us at the hour of their dissolution. Become fathers in our turn, we prepare for the education of our children, the happiness of our older days, and we thus continue, in a new generation, the chain of kindness and of gratitude.

This sensibility is not contracted to the circle of a family ; it is employed in searching out indigence in the cottage, and in administering succour and consolation, and at length pays good offices on the sentiments of kindness itself. Humanity ! how delightful is your practice, and how deplorable is the mind which is unacquainted with your excellence !

He who is a good son and a good father is also a good citizen ; he loves his country, and with joy renders to it the tribute of his services ; he is delighted to give to his brother the protection which he himself hath received. Magistrate or warrior, artist or cultivator, in the temple of the arts, in the senate, in the field of glory, in the shops of industry, he demonstrates his solicitude to contribute to the prosperity of his country, and one day or other to merit her acknowledgment, for there is also an acknowledgment from nations to individuals. At this moment a great people is as-

sembled for the purpose of expressing her gratitude to those virtuous citizens who had merited her admiration. How delightful is it to discharge this task? How grateful is it to us to render you this homage—you to whom your country is indebted for its safety, its glory, and its prosperity?

You courageous philosophers, to whom France owes its political regeneration, whose writings have prepared the revolution, have filed the irons of slavery, and removed the furies of fanaticism.

You citizens, whose intrepidity has effected this happy revolution, founded the Republic, and wrestled for seven years against the crimes and the ambition of royalism and anarchy.

You, in fine, who exert yourselves to make France happy and flourishing, who immortalize her by your talents, and who enrich her by your discoveries, receive this solemn mark of national gratitude!

Receive it above all, you republican armies, you whose glory and whose success every one bears in his recollection. It is you who have defended us against ten combined tyrants, who have chased them from our territory, and who have hurled back on them the scourges of war; you have not only conquered men, but you have surmounted all the obstacles which nature placed in your way; you have triumphed over the fatigues of famine and of winter. What a spectacle for a people, and what a terrible lesson for the enemies of liberty! A new-born Republic arms its children for the defence of its independence, nothing can restrain their impetuosity; crossing rivers, forcing intrenchments, clambering rocks, now, after a world of victories, they establish our boundaries at the barriers which nature has given us, and pursuing on the ice the wreck of three armies, they have made an oppressed and an inimical nation a free and an allied people; they have exterminated the hordes of traitors or brigands, vomited forth by England; punished the guilty chiefs, and have established a Republic of brothers who have too long been misled; now enfranchising the Pyrennees, they precipitate themselves from their summit, and overturning every obstacle which opposes itself to their force, are stopped by nothing but by an honourable peace; scaling the Alps and Appennines, they shoot across the Po! and the Adda!

The ardour of the soldier, seconded by the genius and valour of the chief, they conceive with wisdom, they execute with energy, sometimes they arrange their forces with calmness, sometimes they precipitate themselves on dangers at the head of their brothers in arms. Oh! that I cannot here enrol the immense and glorious tablet of their victories! that I cannot name our intrepid defenders! what a crowd of sublime images, and of the dearest names present themselves to my memory!! Immortal warriors, posterity

posterity will refuse to add at once the multitude of your triumphs, but to us history cannot shew any thing that bears a resemblance.

But do we not see even in this enclosure a portion of our brave defenders? Vanquishers of the exterior enemies of the state, they are come to repress its interior enemies, and to maintain within that Republic which they made to be respected without. Do you not see these venerable warriors who have grown grey under arms, those whom honourable wounds have forced to a premature repose, and who find here an asylum! With what pleasure do our eyes contemplate this interesting union, with what sweet emotion do we behold these victorious foreheads!

Why should we not call to our recollection those heroes who have died for liberty? You live, at least, for ever in our hearts; your children shall be dear to us, the Republic will requite itself on them of that debt which it owes to you; we come here to pay them that first acknowledgment in proclaiming your glory, and its remembrance of your service.

Republican armies, conspicuous in this enclosure by a portion of yourselves; invincible phalanxes, on every side of whom I perceive trophies, from which I anticipate new successes, advance and receive the triumphal crown that the French people have ordered me to place on your colours.

And you, Frenchmen, whom some wish to mislead, be sensible of this touching spectacle. Is it in vain that our defenders shall triumph? Do you wish that divisions and intestine broils should destroy all the fruit of their achievements? It becomes you, by my voice this day, to abandon your crimes, it is for all that their blood has flowed; do not shew yourselves ungrateful in this day of retribution.

(Signed)

CARNOT, *President.*

Speech of the French Minister Noel, at the Military Feast celebrated at the Hague on the 29th of May, in Honour of the Success of the French in Italy.

VALIANT FRENCHMEN,

WHEN the voice of your country in danger collected you under its banners, committing to your care the invaluable treasure of our sacred liberty, you swore to preserve it inviolate, and to secure the foundations of the Republic with your blood. You have been faithful to your oath. First, round France, placed as a brazen wall, you saw with a calm eye the impotent endeavours of the Colossus which the coalition had raised, and you saw that Colossus bruised at your feet. Shortly, with the rapidity of lightning, you flew to all sides, and the most obstinate opposition, with the oldest commanders and the oldest warriors

of Europe, answered no other purpose than to kindle the fame of our young sons of liberty. The sword of our heroes has divided the extended net, with which ambitious conspirators conceived they should surround France. These treacherous enemies, who had foolishly promised the division of your native country, have been unable to defend their own dominions.

Kings and princes, able commanders and well-disciplined soldiers, have all fled before unconquerable Frenchmen. They are gone to far-distant courts, meanly cringing for assistance, and carrying with them proofs of your unrestrainable courage; the sorrowful remnants of their power, and a prophetic register of their approaching destruction. The Sambre and the Meuse, the Moselle and the Rhine, the Var, the Po, and the Adda, have, after each other, and alike, witnessed the wants, the sacrifices, the battles, and the triumphs of our republican armies. Conquerors of the seasons and the elements, as examples of all virtues, and every description of communicative valour; invincible in the field, and in our cities obedient to the laws, always ready to defend them against the machinations of disaffection; you have given to astonished Europe the unheard-of spectacle of a five years war, which must afford a dreadful lesson and continual memento to those arrogant cabinets, who have hitherto relied on their Machiavelian power. In a word, your arms have established the Republic. That Republic to-day consecrates and hands to posterity your illustrious achievements. The constitutional act is fortified under the shield of your triumphs. The feast, which calls this to our remembrance, brings you now together—a solemnity, at this moment, observed by your brothers in arms. It is, besides, a spur to the conquerors of Italy, and a pledge for new successes, that the heroes of Jemappe and Fleurus already contemplate. At these words I see the sparks of bravery glitter in your eyes. Your noble impatience impels you to the borders of the Rhine, like as it lately called you under the walls of Plaisanza and Pavia.

But, valiant soldiers! be comforted: your present station is not less worthy of the fame you have acquired. Stationed through the confidence of a faithful ally to guard its boundaries, and to preserve the internal peace of a people who are worthy of the liberty which your victories have given them; you add to the lustre of your arms a more affecting enjoyment; giving self-evident proofs that, if your enemies have found you terrible, you have to your friends been generous, just, and aiding.

You approach the end of your labours and your difficulties. Peace, which is the resulting fruit, prepared by a powerful and wise government, in possession of the love and confidence of the people; an honourable and lasting peace will shortly crown your magnanimous exertions, your laudable perseverance.

Participate

Participate of this republican feast, which makes, by a cordial brotherhood, the French and Batavians one people; on this hospitable ground, where you provisionally experience the first fruits of that happy tranquillity which you will find in your own habitations. Reunite your voices and citizen-like dances as closely as your hearts are already tied. Recollect, in your warlike songs, those worthy Frenchmen, those noble Dutchmen, martyrs to liberty, who fell dead at your sides in the field of honour. Answer, through patriotic tones, in the songs attuned to victory, those which echo from all quarters; from the gates of the capital to the borders of Westphalia; and to the cries of joy that resound the successes of your brothers on the whole course of the Rhine.

Let, secondly, this new solemnity, ordained as a national acknowledgment, serve as a token of succeeding triumphs, the security of the Republic; the joy of its good inhabitants; the despair of revolvers; the terror of our enemies; and an incitement to following generations.—*Long live the Republic!*

The minister was then addressed in a suitable manner by the representative Lestevenon.

Declaration of the Archduke Charles, published at Mentz, on the 30th of May, and given out in General Orders to the Army.

THE unjust and extravagant demands of the haughty government of France having banished all hopes of peace, and rendered another campaign unavoidable, his Imperial Majesty has, in consequence, given notice of the cessation of the armistice; and hostilities will recommence on the 31st, between the hours of eleven and twelve at noon.

His Majesty having deigned to confer on me, at this important crisis, the command of this army, and thereby to bestow on me the most flattering proofs of his confidence, it is my duty to exert my utmost powers; and I request and trust that all the troops under my command, on whose good conduct depend the safety of our common country, and the obtaining of an honourable peace, animated with an equal zeal and a generous patriotism, will concur with perseverance and courage to effect this important and salutary end; to which I now exhort them in the most solemn manner.

The mutual confidence of the troops in their general, and the general in his troops, is indispensable to the execution of so great a plan, and the fulfilment of duties so noble and so sacred. It is this confidence which I request of the army which I have the honour to command, and which, I flatter myself, I merit by the sincerity of my attachment.

I am

I am proud to find myself at the head of one of the finest and bravest armies which has yet taken the field, and which has already given proofs so exemplary and so numerous of the most unalterable courage, and most unshaken fidelity.

Without shewing any predilection or partiality for the troops of the hereditary territories of his Imperial Majesty, merit, wherever found, shall, without distinction, receive its due reward; and sufferings, wherever felt, alike excite my commiseration. Our connections, our views, our advantages, are so closely united, that all have the same claim to my attachment and assistance.

The same spirit must animate us, founded on reciprocal esteem, and a just confidence derived from experience.

The generals will labour still to increase among the troops under their respective orders this general attachment to their duty, by strengthening in them the sentiment of love for their country, and the noble enthusiasm for renown and glory. They will carefully guard them against the frenzy of the times, which seduces the public opinion, and breaks the bonds of society: they will not permit individuals, by imprudent discourse, ill-grounded censure, the mania of political scandal, or precipitate judgments, to destroy the constant perseverance of the whole body; they will maintain in the flower of the German people the absolute conviction, and the most lively sentiment of the justness of our cause, and they will inspire the soldier with confidence in his leaders and in himself. It is certainly imprudent to despise an enemy, at least relative to his courage and his strength; but it is the highest degree of pusillanimity to esteem him above ourselves, and to attribute to him a superiority of which no kind of proof has yet been given.

We fight for every thing which ought to be most dear to us; and to defend religion, our form of government, property, true political liberty, order, and the laws, against the attacks of a people who have trampled under foot all the bonds of society, destroyed all ideas, and all possessions; and, destitute of religion, conscience, or sense of duty, endeavour to precipitate all humanity into one common ruin.

We defend the rights of all civilized nations. Germany has confided to us the care of its well-being, and its preservation. We must answer for this great charge: we can, if we will.

The Field-Marshal will communicate these sentiments to the troops under his command; and will assure them of the unlimited confidence he places in the talents and exertions of their generals, and in the valour and intrepidity which they themselves have manifested on all occasions.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES, *Field-Marshal.*

Proclamation

Proclamation of General Kleber, commanding the left Wing of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Inhabitants of the right Bank of the Rhine.

THE pride and the obstinacy of your sovereign princes compel us again to fight them. The French armies are on the point of traversing your country: the most rigid discipline will be observed on their march, for the preservation of order, and the security of the persons and property of the inhabitants. You will never have reason to reject the confidence you repose in them, by remaining quietly at your respective houses, and prosecuting your ordinary occupations. I shall protect your peaceful habitations from all the evils which attend a state of warfare, and all I require in return is, that you will not quit your houses. Those that reject this offer, and fly with the enemy, shall be treated as hostile; they shall be considered as having endeavoured to promote their cause, or engaged in their defence; their property shall be given up to fire and pillage. Inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine, your fate is in your own power! You are apprised that it will wholly depend upon the mode of conduct you think proper to adopt. It will give me much satisfaction to treat you as friends, and not as enemies; nor to be compelled to resort to acts of severity, which will unfortunately be provoked by your implacable resentment against the troops under my command.

31st May 1796.

(Signed)

KLEBER.

Proclamation of the Archduchess of Austria, Maria Elizabeth, to the Inhabitants of Tyrol.

DEARLY AND MUCH BELOVED SUBJECTS,

THE desire you have manifested to take up arms for the good of sovereigns, and the defence of your country, has often compelled me to shed tears of gratitude. I am unable to recompence, as I wish, the brave men who devote themselves in a cause so loyal; but as an inhabitant of Tyrol I will, for the benefit of the defenders of the country, dispose of every thing superfluous; gold and silver watches, knives, medals, plate, &c. which I will distribute myself after the war, as acknowledgments to those brave Tyroleans who shall distinguish themselves by their courage and brilliant actions. I entreat all the brave defenders of the country to believe, that they shall ever be the objects of my most anxious solicitude, and that I will not neglect to make known to the Emperor, my dear relation, the services they shall have rendered,

rendered, for the purpose of obtaining from him the rewards they may deserve.

(Signed)

MARIE ELIZABETH.

*Done at our Court, at Inspruck,
the 30th of May, 1796.*

*Proclamation by General Buonaparte and Commissary Salicetti, dated
the 30th of Floreal (19th May).*

THE French Republic, while it has sworn hatred to tyrants, has sworn fraternity to nations.

This principle, sanctioned by the constitution of the Republic, is as much a principle of the army. The despotism which for so long a time has held Lombardy under its yoke, has been the cause of great calamities to France; but the French know that the cause of kings is not the cause of the people.

The victorious army of a monarch are insolent, and spread terror among the nations where they carry their victories; but a republican army, though forced to carry on a deadly war against the kings with whom it contends, promises friendship to the people whom its victories deliver from tyranny. Respect for the persons and property, and respect for the religion of the people, are the sentiments which actuate the government of the French Republic, and their victorious army in Italy. Of this the good order which they have observed from the first moment of their entry into Lombardy, is no unequivocal proof.

If the victorious French consider the inhabitants of Lombardy as brethren, the latter ought to entertain a reciprocity of affection. The army must pursue its victories, and drive entirely out of Italy that despotism which has held Lombardy in chains. The independence of this country, and its good fortune, depend upon the success of the French enterprizes. Lombardy then ought to second them by all the means in its power. To assure the march of the troops provisions are necessary, which they cannot receive from France, from which they are separated; they ought to find them there in Lombardy, where they are making their conquests. The rights of war give them security for obtaining them, and friendship ought to be eager to offer them.

Twenty millions of French money are imposed as a contribution for this purpose; the division will be made among the different provinces of Austrian Lombardy. The terms of payment, which admit of the least possible delay, will be fixed by particular instructions. It is certainly a moderate contribution for so fertile a country, particularly when we reflect upon the advantages which must result from it. The division might have been settled by agents of the French government, and this mode would
certainly

certainly have been reasonable; but the French Republic, not wishing to reserve to itself this right, has left it to the local authorities, and to the assembly of the state. It only points out to you, as the basis upon which you ought to levy this contribution, that it ought to be proportionably divided among those provinces which formerly paid imposts to the tyrant of Austria, and that it ought to fall upon the rich and the ecclesiastical bodies, who too long thought themselves privileged, and withstood all taxation; do not oppress the poorer class. If some requisitions be made in kind, the general in chief, and the commissary of the government, declare, that there shall be no surcharge upon the contribution. They will afterwards settle the price of the articles required, which they will pay to the venders with the produce of the contribution fixed as above, or with the receipts which they will give, instead of ready money.

Proclamation of Commissary Salicetti.

Art. I. **T**HE council established on the 9th of May last by the Archduke, at the moment of his flight, on which he devolved, by an edict, the exercise of the supreme power, is suppressed. The president of the supreme tribunal, the two presidents of appeal and of the first instance, and the president of the magistracy, who were appointed by the Archduke to compose this council, are prohibited from continuing their functions.

II. The general council of decurions, concentrated into privileged classes, whose functions were reserved for extraordinary occasions, having become useless by present circumstances, is also suppressed; and the same prohibition is extended to the nobles and patricians who compose it.

III. The magistracy, known by the name of *magistrat politique de la chambre*, whose complicated functions having also become useless, tend only to throw obstacles in the way of the simple course of government, is likewise suppressed; and those who exercised the office are forbidden to assemble, except it be to replace, after receiving other instructions, the members of this body, when their functions shall be rendered subservient to the happiness of the people.

IV. The authorities thus suppressed shall be provisionally replaced by a military agency, composed of citizens Maurin, Reboul, and Patrain.

V. The assembly of the state, composed of thirteen members, to whom the government of all Lombardy is committed, is provisionally retained in the functions allotted to it by its institution. It shall exercise these functions in the name of the Republic of

France, under the inspection and controul of the military agents, to whom it shall be accountable.

VI. The municipal administrations are also retained in all the communes of Lombardy.

VII. The municipal assembly existing at Milan, composed of thirteen members and a syndic, is also provisionally retained under the name of the municipality of the town of Milan.

VIII. The commandant of the fort of Milan shall be president of the municipal council, and shall exercise in it a military police; and also all the functions delegated by the French laws to the commandants of forts in a state of siege.

IX. The members composing the municipality of Milan are Francois Viscanti, Antoine Caccianini, Galeas Serbelloni, Felix Laticada, Charles Bignami, Antoine Corbetta, Fidele Sopranzi, Gatean Porro, Pierre Verri, Joseph Violtini, Jean Baptiste Sommarina, Paul Sangiorgio, Antoine Crespi, Cæsar Pelagata, Charles Ciani, Charles Parea.

X. The acts and deliberations of all the authorities created or preserved by the present decree, shall be in the name of the French Republic.

PROCLAMATION.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to his Brothers in Arms, dated Head-Quarters at Milan, Prairial 1, (May 20.)

SOLDIERS, you have precipitated yourselves like a torrent from the heights of the Appenines; you have routed and dispersed all who have opposed your progress: Piedmont, delivered from Austrian tyranny, displays its natural sentiments of peace and friendship for France. Milan is our's, and the Republican flag flies over all Lombardy. The Dukes of Parma and Modena owe their political existence to your generosity. The army that with so much pride threatened you, has no barrier of protection against your courage: the Po, the Tessin, the Adda, have been unable to stop you a single day; those boasted bulwarks of Italy have been insufficient to delay your progress; you have surmounted them as rapidly as you passed the Appenines. So much success has carried joy to the bosom of our country; your representatives have ordained a fête, dedicated to your victories, which will be celebrated in all the communes of the Republic. Your fathers, your mothers, your wives, your sisters, your lovers, will enjoy your success, and boast with pride that they belong to you. Yes, soldiers, you have done much; but does there remain nothing more to be done? Though we have known how to vanquish, we have not

not known how to profit of our victories. Posterity will reproach us with having terminated our course in Lombardy; but already I see you run to arms; a slothful repose fatigues you. Let us depart! We have yet forced marches to make, enemies to subdue, laurels to gather, injuries to revenge. Let those tremble who have whetted the poniards of civil war in France, who have basely assassinated our ministers, and burnt our ships at Toulon: the hour of vengeance and retribution is near at hand. But let the people remain tranquil; we are friends to all the people, and more particularly the descendants of Brutus, of Scipio, and the great men we have taken for our models. Re-establish the capitol, and place there, with honour, the statues of the heroes that rendered it celebrated: awaken the Roman people, debased by many centuries of slavery: such will be in the fruit of your victories; they will form an epoch for posterity; you will have the immortal glory of changing the face of the finest country in Europe. The free French people, respected by the whole world, will give to Europe a glorious peace, which will indemnify them for the sacrifices they have made during six years; you will then return to your homes, and your fellow-citizens will say, shewing you, *this man was of the army of Italy.*

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

The Deputies of the People D'Albe, to Citizen Buonaparte, General in Chief of the French Army, to procure Liberty to Italy.

CITIZEN GENERAL,

LIKE Frenchmen we wish to be free. To live under no king or tyrant of any title. We wish for civil equality, and that the feudal monster should be thrown to the ground.

For this purpose we have taken up arms at the approach of your victorious troops, and we come to implore your assistance, to break the chains which have for a long time retained us in bondage.

Worn down by the yoke of iron which presses on our heads, we never should have been able to succeed in relieving ourselves. Always courageous, and yet always debased, we have lived in expectation of the happy moment of your arrival.

Oh! most delightful moment! The time is at length arrived. Here are Frenchmen, our brothers and our friends; in our arms, in our houses, they are willing cordially to partake of our joy, to ratify our vows, and to fly with us to the destruction of the infamous throne of the tyrant Victor.

The proclamation to the people and clergy of Piedmont and Lombardy, and to the Neapolitan and Piedmontese

troops, prove to you our republican spirit, and the right which we have to a well-founded reliance on your generous protection.

Citizen General, behold all Italy extending forth its arms to your embrace, and calling you its deliverer. In giving it the blessings of liberty, you grant to this beautiful part of Europe its greatest lustre; your name will be rendered glorious and immortal in its history.

Our sons, and our latest posterity, will have it engraved in their heart; and they will not have in their mouth a name more dear than that of General Buonaparte.

(Signed)

Respect, safety, and fraternity,

IGNACE BONAFOUX, D'Albe,

JEAN ANTOINE, Ramea of Verfeil,

Deputed commissaries.

Brescia, 10 Prairial, (May 29).

Buonaparte to the Republic of Venice.

IT is to deliver the finest country in Europe from the iron yoke of the proud house of Austria, that the French army has braved obstacles the most difficult to surmount. Victory, in union with justice, has crowned its efforts. The wreck of the enemy's army has retired beyond the Mincio. The French army, in order to follow them, passes over the territory of the Republic of Venice; but it will never forget, that antient friendship unites the two Republics. Religion, government, customs, and property, shall be respected. That the people may be without apprehension, the most severe discipline shall be maintained. All that may be provided for the army shall be faithfully paid for in money. The general in chief engages the officers of the Republic of Venice, the magistrates, and the priests, to make known those sentiments to the people, in order that confidence may cement that friendship which has so long united the two nations faithful in the path of honour, as in that of victory. The French soldier is terrible only to the enemies of his liberty and his government.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE,

The general of division, chief of the
etat-major of the army of Italy.

(Signed)

ALEX. BERTHIER.

PROCLAMATION

*By General Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy,
to the People of the Milanese.*

THE nobles, the priests, and the agents of Austria have misled the people of these fine countries; the French army, as generous as it is powerful, will treat with fraternity the peaceable and tranquil inhabitants; but they will prove as terrible as the firm of heaven to the rebels, and the villages which protect them.

Art. I. In consequence, the commander in chief declares as rebels, all the villages which have not conformed to his order of the 6th Prairial. The generals shall march against such villages the forces necessary for subduing them; setting them on fire, and shooting all those taken with arms in their hands. All the priests and nobles who remain in the rebel communes, shall be arrested as hostages, and sent into France.

II. Every village where the tocsin shall be sounded, shall be instantly destroyed. The generals are responsible for the execution of this order.

III. Every village on the territory of which any Frenchman shall be assassinated, shall be fined in a sum amounting to a third part of the contribution they pay annually to the Archduke, unless they make known the assassin, arrest him, and send him to the French army.

IV. Every man found with a musquet, and ammunition of war, shall be immediately shot by the order of the general commandant on duty.

V. Every field wherein shall be found concealed arms, shall be condemned to pay one-third more than its actual revenue, by way of amends. Every house in which shall be found a musket, shall be burnt, unless the proprietor declares to whom such musket belongs.

All the nobles, or rich people, who shall be convicted of having stirred up the people to revolt, whether by dismissing their domestics, or by designs against the French, shall be arrested as hostages, sent into France, and the half of their estates confiscated.

(Signed)
10 Prairial, (29th May).

BUONAPARTE.

PROCLAMATION

Issued by General Buonaparte, on the 16th Prairial, (June 4).

A MISLED multitude, who have no real means of resistance, proceed in several communes to every kind of excess, refuse to

to acknowledge the Republic, and menace the army that has triumphed over so many kings. This insanity is deserving of pity. It will conduct the people to their destruction.

The general in chief, faithful to the principles of the French nation, which makes not war upon the people, is still desirous of leaving a door open to repentance. But those who, after a delay of twenty-four hours, do not lay down their arms, and take a new oath of fidelity to the French Republic, shall be treated as rebels, and their villages shall be burnt. The terrible example of Binasco ought to open their eyes. The same fate threatens every village and every town that shall remain obstinately rebellious.

Extract of a Letter from the Commissioner of Government with the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory, dated 10th Prairial (May 3), fourth Year of the Republic.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

THE army in entering Lombardy, by the defeat of the Austrians, had no reason to expect to be obliged to repress the people themselves; the testimonies of joy which it met with must have made it conceive other hopes: such, however, has been its disagreeable situation. We have, however, fortunately to announce to you a result no less prompt than favourable.

I was informed, on the 5th, by General Despinoy, who commanded in the town, that in the suburbs of Milan, towards Pavia, some commotions began to appear; that the people were gathering, and that forces were sent to disperse them. The rebels made an attempt to disarm these troops; many in this attempt were killed or wounded, the rest fled, and order was restored.

In the night I was informed, that similar disturbances had taken place at Varese, as well as at Pavia and Lodi: that in some parts of the country the alarm bell was sounded, to excite the people to arms: that this revolt, which seemed to have combinations, was fomented by the priests and nobles, who roused the people to rebellions, in order to assassinate the French: that the garrison, which was stationed in Pavia, had been disarmed; and that on the road some armed peasants had murdered passengers and persons employed by the administration.

I had no hesitation in judging, that it was necessary instantly to repress this effervescence; I gave orders for the arrest of some persons suspected by their principles, and their attachment to the Grand Duke. These measures, seconded by the active exertions of General Despinoy, secured the tranquillity of Milan.

I hastened to inform General Buonaparte of what was passing. He immediately came to Milan, and we repaired together to Pavia,

via, which was the chief seat of the rebellion. When we had reached Binasco, the general of brigade, Lafne, who commanded the advanced guard, perceived an assemblage of about seven or eight hundred armed men. He attacked the rebels; more than one hundred of them were killed, and the rest put to flight. The soldiers, justly irritated, set fire to the village.

Next day we continued our march to Pavia. We found the gates shut, and the inhabitants armed. We learned, that the French garrison had been made prisoners of war.

General Buonaparte summoned the rebels, and upon their refusal to surrender, he attacked the town. It was cannonaded during some time; the grenadiers afterwards forced the gates with hatchets. The rebels were killed or dispersed. The town may be said, on account of the resistance which it made, to have been taken by assault. The garrison was delivered.

I have removed the municipality, and replaced them. I have arrested a number of the rebels and suspected persons who participated in the revolt. Some of the ring-leaders, after being tried by a military commission, and found guilty, were shot.

Tranquillity is completely re-established. The contributions are received with activity.

(Signed)

SALICETTI.

PROCLAMATION

Issued by the Municipality of Milan, for abolishing the Nobility.

Art. I. **T**HE order of nobility is abolished for ever.

II. No one shall bear any title of nobility, but shall be designated by the appellation of citizen, adding thereto the name of his employment or profession.

III. All the nobles shall, within the space of eight days, bring their patents of nobility to the commune, where they shall be burnt.

IV. Every feudal authority, and all game laws, are henceforth abolished.

V. All armorial bearings, liveries, and every distinction of nobility, shall likewise be suppressed within eight days.

VI. Every corporation which exacts a proof of nobility as a qualification is abolished.

VII. Those who shall contravene the present proclamation, will be regarded as convicted of aristocracy, and as enemies to the people.

June 12.

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Milan,

Milan, June 13.

THE Commissioner Pierot has published a decree, that every debtor to the government of Lombardy, or the Archduke, as well as every depository of sums belonging to the emigrants, shall lodge these sums in the common bank of the Republic.

General Epinoy, commander in Lombardy, has ordered a general inventory to be made of all the effects in gold and silver belonging to the churches.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Inhabitants of Tyrol.

Head-Quarters at Tortona, 26 Prairial, (June 14,) 4th Year.

BRAVE Tyrolians, I am about to pass through your territory, to force the court of Vienna to a peace, as necessary to Europe, as it is to the subjects of the Emperor. The cause I am about to defend is your own. You have been long vexed and fatigued by the horrors of a war, undertaken not for the interest of the people of Germany, but for that of a single family.

The French army respects and loves all nations, more especially the simple and virtuous inhabitants of the mountains. Your religion, your customs will be every where respected. Our troops will maintain a severe discipline; and nothing will be taken in the country without being paid for in money.

You will receive us with hospitality, and we will treat you with fraternity and friendship.

But should there be any so little acquainted with their true interests as to take up arms, and treat us as enemies, we will be as terrible as the fire from heaven: we will burn the houses, and lay waste the territories of the villages which shall take a part in a war which is foreign to them.

Do not suffer yourselves to be led into an error by the agents of Austria. Secure your country, already harassed by five years of war, from new miseries. In a little time the court of Vienna, forced to a peace, will restore to the nations their privileges which it has usurped, and to Europe the tranquillity it has disturbed.

The commander in chief,
(Signed) **BUONAPARTE.**

Buona-

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy.

*Head-Quarters at Tortona,
26th Prairial, (June 14) 4th Year.*

THE inhabitants of the Imperial fiefs, at the instigation of several of their lords, and of the Emperor's agents at Genoa, have violated the oath of obedience they had taken to the French Republic: they have assassinated several French detachments, and have besieged at Arquata the republican troops stationed there. There are no crimes of which they have not been guilty; no horrors which they have not committed. They were enough to flatter themselves with impunity; they thought the army at a distance; they did not know that the bands of the army of Italy are in every place where there are enemies. Their instigators do not yet know that there is no refuge which can shelter them from the rage of Frenchmen: let them learn by the terrible spectacle of Arquata, the fate which awaits them, unless they change their conduct, and profit by the door which national clemency still leaves open to repentance.

In consequence, the commander in chief orders:—

Art. I. Each of the communes of the Imperial fiefs in Italy shall immediately send three deputies to the head-quarters at Tortona, with the procès-verbaux of the taking of the oath of obedience to the French Republic, and of the arms they have in their communes.

II. Each of the communes shall send two hostages, as a pledge of their fidelity.

III. All the lords possessing Imperial fiefs shall repair in person to Tortona, there to take the oath of obedience to the Republic. If within five days after the promulgation of the present order they shall have neglected to do so, their property will be confiscated.

IV. Within twenty-four hours after the promulgation of the present order, the communes shall carry to the military agents at Tortona the amount of the military contribution, which shall be augmented one-tenth for each day's delay of payment.

V. Those who, forty-eight hours after the publication of the present order, shall be found with arms or ammunition, shall be shot.

VI. All the bells which have been employed to sound the tocsin shall be taken down from the steeples, and broken, within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the present order. The inhabitants who shall neglect to do this, shall be considered as rebels,

and their villages shall be burned. The municipal officers and rectors shall be responsible for the execution of this article.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE,
The commander of the staff.
A. BERTHEIR.

(A true copy.)

*Proclamation of the Military Commission of the Province of Mondovì,
to the Inhabitants of the Province.*

THE French army which is victoriously overrunning Piedmont and the Milanese, has been no less zealous to soften the evils inseparable from war, than to give peace to Europe. The nation of which it is a part, is the friend of the arts, the sciences, and commerce, and charges it to cherish in its passage every thing which has elevated so highly the glory of the French name. Honoured with the confidence of both the army and the nation, we invite you, in their name, to resume with security the operations of agriculture, manufactures, and commercial speculations.

The entrance of conquerors who have, for a long time, suffered hardships of every kind, must be accompanied with extraordinary events; but the first movements are passed, never to return. The discipline of the army augments in proportion to its victories; and they must be considered as the enemies of general and individual peace, who would inspire you with sentiments of distrust or fear with respect to the republicans, who are as zealous as yourselves for your prosperity. The season is arrived, in which the people of Piedmont annually devote themselves to the breeding of their wonderful insects, whose fine and brilliant produce bears the fame of the silks of Piedmont through every country, where the arts and a refined taste have multiplied human enjoyments. Virtuous inhabitants of the cities and fields, occupy yourselves peaceably in that attention which you are pleased to give to the silk-worm.

The republicans who are among you, in admiring your industry, will protect your labours; and they will rejoice to see in your productions, the reparation which the spindle will make for the sword. Let every branch of culture and commerce resume its accustomed activity. While the French army goes in pursuit of their enemies, second the operations of nature, as victory seconds those of the Republic. Heaven, which so constantly favours us, will pour its beneficence on the agriculturist and the artizans, at the same time with the warrior. The French, in re-entering their country, will say, we have left Piedmont flourishing; and you, in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity, will say to yourselves,

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the French have encouraged our arts, given activity to our commerce, and augmented our happiness.

The municipalities and military agents will cause this address to be posted up.

(Signed)

BERHEGGIN.

Turin, June 20.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Municipalities of Pavia and Milan.

I DESIRE, Gentlemen, that the university of Pavia, celebrated by so many titles, should resume the course of its studies. Acquaint the learned professors and the numerous scholars of that university, that I invite them to repair forthwith to Pavia, to propose to me such measures as they think proper to be taken to increase the activity, and give a more brilliant existence to that renowned university.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

June 20.

Milan, 14th Prairial, (2 June.)

Fourth Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Arret of the Commissary of the Government with the Armies of the Alps and Italy.

CONSIDERING that in conquered countries the laws of war, which impose on the victorious army the arduous task of providing for the safety of the conquered, at the same time authorise the measures they may adopt to avoid danger:

Considering, at the same time, that these measures are so much the more legitimate, in consequence of their being rendered necessary by the conduct of certain disaffected persons, who correspond with the Austrian enemy blockaded up and besieged in the castle of Milan:

Considering that every assembly ought to be suspended when the general safety requires it,

Decrees, That the commandant of the place shall take care that this society shall be instantly dissolved; and that he shall take away the keys of the place in which the sittings are held, and shall make use of a sufficient armed force to prevent their being again convened.

(Signed)

SALICETTI.

Letter of Jourdan, General in Chief of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Soldiers which composed that Army.

BRAVE SOLDIERS,

THE account of the victories which your brothers in arms of the army of Italy have obtained has reached you. I am persuaded that, by this recital, your patriotism and your courage are inflamed afresh. An occasion will soon present itself to signalise both the one and the other, and to render you worthy rivals of those heroes who have marched to the conquest of Italy. The whole world have their eyes upon you, in expectation of some grand achievement on your part; the Republic reckons on your valour, and I reckon on it sufficiently to be convinced, that you will add fresh laurels to those you have already gathered.

(Signed)

JOURDAN.

14th Prairial, (2 June.)

Extract of a Letter from the Consul of the Republic at Corunna, directed to the Minister of the Marine, the 20th Prairial, (June 8) 4th Year.

ANOTHER horrible outrage against the laws of nations has been committed by the English; but happily, crimes never remain unpunished. Yesterday, the 29th, the Enterprize armed corsair, Captain Valence, bound for St. Jean de Luz, was sailing along shore in sight of this port, when, in contempt of the edict of the King of Spain, of the 3d of January last, declaring, that no ship of war should go out of the port for the purpose of attacking vessels that were in sight, one out of the two English sloops of war, which I informed you were here at anchor, set sail, and gave chase to the corsair. The latter, too inferior in point of strength, and near being taken by the enemy, ran ashore, and her crew had the good fortune to be saved. The English, after approaching within a pistol shot of the corsair as she lay aground, and having fired above sixty rounds of case-shot at her, part of which fell upon the Spanish coast, the ferocious English dispatched their long boat, with fourteen men, to carry off the prize: and then the punishment of their crime first awaited them. A few moments after the fourteen men boarded the corsair, an explosion, produced by a match artfully placed, blew up eleven or twelve of the English, and two lost their legs and arms.

It is now the duty of our brave marines and the Spaniards to put a finishing stroke to our common vengeance.

I wrote accordingly to the general of the armies at Corunna, to demand satisfaction in the name of the French Republic.

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Arret issued by the Minister of the Marine of the French Republic.

THE minister of the marine and the colonies hastens to assure the public, that the rumours circulated about Toulon are utterly void of foundation: that the letters which he has lately received, and particularly those of yesterday, speak only of the hatred which the sailors loudly express against the English government, and of the incessant vigilance of the civil and military officers, against the traitors of every mask, and of every colour; that the most strict precautions are observed to prevent all communication between the French and English fishermen; that there is even an express order not to permit any flag of truce of the enemy to come within the port; and that the most precise directions are renewed on the only two means of communication which are permitted. The minister intreats the directors of journals to give no credit to loose reports that may tend to replunge Toulon in the abyss of anarchy and of factions; and he engages, in every thing which has relation to his office, to give them information previous to his announcing news of this kind.

June 19.

Address of General Hoche to the Army of the Coasts of the Ocean.

Res non Verba.

Head-Quarters at Rennes, 25th Prairial, (June 13) 4th Year.

IN the hope of defeating the effect of the vigilance we exercise, of imposing on the good faith which animates us, and of obtaining either a delay favourable to his perfidious designs, or more advantageous conditions, the individual named Puifaye, calling himself commander in chief of the pretended Catholic army, has made, by his agents to several general officers of the army, various insignificant and insidious demands and propositions, tending to commit them in the eyes of the government. The commander in chief, who has for a long time known and disconcerted the atrocious plots of this agent of England, warns his brothers in arms to be on their guard, and to follow with precision what is pointed out to them in the orders of the 17th and 18th inst. He at the same time recommends to them the greatest activity, and the literal execution of the mandate of the Executive Directory, on the subject of the disarming of the inhabitants.

(Signed)

L. HOCHÉ.

Orders given by General Buonaparte to the Consul of the French Republic at Leghorn, 10th Messidor, (June 28.)

THE Consul of the French Republic shall put the seals upon all the magazines belonging to the English, to the Emperor, to the Empress of Russia, and in general to all the princes or subjects of the states with which we are at war; he shall make an inventory of the goods.

He shall take all steps, adopt all measures, and employ all necessary means to discover the merchandize which may have been deposited with the different merchants at Leghorn—of that property he shall take possession.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

In execution of the order of the General, the Consul of the French Republic invites all the inhabitants of the city of Leghorn and its environs, of whatever nation and quality they may be, who possess, under the name of deposit, or any other name, effects, merchandize, silver, gold, money, jewels, horses, furniture, &c. belonging to the subjects of Great Britain, the Empire, Russia, or other enemies of the Republic, to deliver in the course of to-morrow, 12th Messidor (June 30, old style), to the Consul himself, a detailed account, and true declaration, of the effects and sums of money which belong to the above-mentioned states, enemies of the Republic.

Those who have contracted with the enemies of the Republic in any manner and form soever, are equally to make their declaration to the Consul of the Republic, which is to serve simply as a necessary measure to the examination of them.

The Consul particularly invites the French to point out to him the effects hidden, deposited, or alienated by pretended sales, or in any other manner—no motive for retaining them shall be admitted, because it is proved, that the French citizens have been at different times despoiled or injured by the blind measures of the enemies of the Republic in the port of Leghorn, and that even force and violence have been employed.

It is, therefore, the most legitimate right of reprisal which the French Republic exerts, and a restitution of its property, equally just, which it claims to-day, conformably to the right of all nations.

As soon as the declarations have been made, measures shall be taken to ascertain their exactness, and to assure the sequestration of the said effects.

Those who shall neglect making declarations, or shall make them incomplete, will expose themselves to severe researches, and to the fatal consequences which, out of regard to their own interest, they ought not to subject themselves to.

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The intention of the General in Chief is, that all the property of the enemies of the Republic be delivered into the hands of the Republic as prizes taken by sea; in consequence, and by this consideration, all researches, all trials, all condemnations, are attached to the consular jurisdiction.

*Leghorn, 11th Messidor (June 29),
fourth year of the Republic.*

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Head-quarters at Pistoja, June 26.

THE flag of the French Republic is constantly insulted in the port of Leghorn. The property of the French merchants is violated there; every day is marked by some attempt against France, as contrary to the interests of the Republic as to the law of nations. The Executive Directory have repeatedly preferred their complaints to the minister of your Royal Highness at Paris, who has been obliged to avow that it is impossible for your Royal Highness to repress the English, and to maintain a neutrality in the port of Leghorn.

This confession immediately convinced the Executive Directory, that it was their duty to repel force by force, to make their commerce respected, and they ordered me to send a division of the army under my command to take possession of Leghorn.

I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that on the 7th inst. (25th June) a division of the army entered Leghorn: their conduct there will be conformable to those principles of neutrality which they have been sent to maintain.

The flag, the garrison, the property, and your Royal Highness and his people, shall be scrupulously respected.

I am, moreover, instructed to assure your Royal Highness of the desire of the French government, to witness a continuation of the friendship which unites the two states, and of their conviction that your Royal Highness, conscious of the excesses daily committed by the English ships, which you cannot prevent, will applaud the just, useful, and necessary measures adopted by the Executive Directory.

I am,

With esteem and consideration,

Your Royal Highness's, &c.

BUONAPARTE.

Answer to the above Letter.

HIS Royal Highness is conscious of having nothing to reproach himself with relative to his frank, candid, and friendly conduct towards the French Republic and his subjects. A sovereign in friendship with the Republic cannot but regard, with the most extraordinary surprise, the orders given to your Excellency from the Directory. His Royal Highness will not resist the execution of them by force, but will preserve the good understanding with the Republic, still flattering himself with the hope that your Excellency will, on better information, revoke your present resolves.

Should it not be in your Excellency's power to delay the entrance of your troops into Leghorn till further orders, the governor of that place has full powers to agree with you upon terms. This I am ordered, by my sovereign's express command, to communicate to you, with that respect in which I have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed)

VITTORIO FOSSOMBRONI,

Florence, June 26, 1796.

Head-quarters at Leghorn, June 29.

General Buonaparte to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

ROYAL HIGHNESS,

AN hour before we entered Leghorn, an English frigate carried off two French ships, worth 500,000 livres. The governor suffered them to be taken under the fire of his batteries, which was contrary to the intention of your Royal Highness, and the neutrality of the port of Leghorn.

I prefer a complaint to your Royal Highness against this governor, who, in his whole conduct, displays a decided hatred against the French.

He yesterday endeavoured, at the moment of our arrival, to make the people rise up against us; there is no kind of ill treatment that he did not make our advanced guard experience. I should, doubtless, have been justified in bringing him to trial before a military commission; but from respect for your Royal Highness, intimately convinced of the spirit of justice which directs all your actions, I preferred sending him to Florence, where, I am persuaded, you will give orders to have him punished severely.

I must, at the same time, return my thanks to his Royal Highness, for his goodness in appointing General Straraldo to supply the army with every thing that was necessary. He has acquitted himself with equal zeal and success.

BUCNAPARTE.

Answer of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

GENERAL,

GENERAL Spannochi arrested by your order has been brought hither. It is a point of delicacy to keep him in arrest, until the motives of this step, which I presume to be just, are known to me, in order to give you, as well as the French Republic and all Europe, the greatest proof of equity, conformably to the laws of my country, to which I have always made it my duty to submit myself.

I send this letter by the Marquis Manfredini, my major domo, whom I request you to inform in what Spannochi has been culpable. You may besides repose full confidence in him relative to all the objects interesting to the repose of my subjects.

I ardently desire to receive a letter written by yourself, which in the present circumstances may render me completely tranquil, and at the same time assure the repose of all Tuscany.

(Signed)

FERDINAND.

Form of the Oath exacted from the Tyroleans, in consequence of the Manifesto addressed to them by General Buonaparte.

IN the sight of the Almighty we vow and swear inviolable fidelity to God and religion, to the sovereign, and our dear country. We swear to defend, in common with our bodies, lives, property, and blood, the honour of the Almighty and our holy faith; the rights of the princely court of Tyrol, our sovereign, and the frontiers of the country.

We also vow due obedience to all our superiors and their commands, and on this account we farther vow, to denounce immediately to the magistrates or chiefs of the place, the seditious discourses, writings, or designs, of any seducer of the people (whether he be a foreign traitor or a domestic malcontent) without fear or regard of quality and person, and all this truly, so help us God and the holy gospel. *Amen.*

Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, July 2.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Gilbert Elliot, Viceroy of Corsica, to the Governor of Porto Ferrajo.

SIR,

Bastia, July 6.

THE French troops have taken possession of the city of Leghorn, the cannon of the fortresses have been directed against the ships of the King in the road, and the property of his Majesty's subjects

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subjects

subjects at Leghorn has been violated, notwithstanding the neutrality of his royal highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the reiterated protestations of the French to respect it.

There is likewise reason to believe, that the French have the same design upon the fortress of Porto Ferrajo, hoping, by such means, to facilitate their designs that they meditate against the kingdom of Corsica. These circumstances have determined us to prevent the designs of the enemies of the King, who are equally hostile to his royal highness, by placing at Porto Ferrajo, a garrison capable of defending that place; our only intention being to prevent that fortress, and the whole island of the Elbe, from being taken possession of by the French. We invite and request you, Sir, to receive the troops of his Majesty, which will appear before the place, under the following conditions:

1. Porto Ferrajo and its dependencies shall remain under the government of the Grand Duke. The Tuscan flag shall not cease to be respected, and the administration shall not be altered in any respect; persons, property, and the religion of all the inhabitants shall be respected. The English commanders shall be careful that their troops observe strict discipline.

2. The officers and soldiers composing the Tuscan garrison, shall continue to do duty, if they think proper. All persons employed in civil or military capacities shall be continued in their employments, if they conduct themselves properly.

3. The preceding conditions shall be exactly observed, and with the utmost good faith, as far as shall be consistent with the safety of the place.

4. We promise, in the name of his Majesty, in the most solemn manner, to let his Majesty's troops retire, and to put the place into the hands of his royal highness in its present state, when a peace takes place, or immediately after all danger of a French invasion is at an end.

If you refuse, Sir, to agree to propositions so conformable to the interests of his royal highness, and which are so just and necessary to our safety, the officer who is charged with the expedition, has orders and power sufficient to force the place; in which case the possession of it will not be limited by any condition.

Not doubting but that the prudence and attachment to the true interests of his royal highness will induce you to consent to the only expedient which can save Porto Ferrajo, and preserve the island of the Elbe from the most cruel scourge.

I have the honour, with the utmost regard and esteem, &c.

Articles proposed by the Governor and Town of Porto Ferrajo, and accepted the 10th July by the Commander of the English Troops.

Art. I. The English troops shall be received into the place, and the conditions, regulated by his excellency the viceroy, Elliott, shall be fully observed, so that nothing may alter the law of neutrality imposed upon Tuscany, and which should be inviolably maintained.

II. Whenever troops or ships of nations at war shall appear before the city or port, neither the garrison nor any inhabitant shall be bound to take up arms, either in favour of the English or any other party.

III. The island of the Elbe, and especially Porto Ferrajo, being in want of provisions, the commanders of the English troops shall take care to send all necessary provisions for the inhabitants to purchase, in order that they may not be exposed to perish by famine.

IV. The people of Porto Ferrajo being very numerous, and having but few houses, it will not be possible to lodge the English soldiers in private houses. They flatter themselves the commanders will have the goodness to take this object into consideration.

V. As the arrival of the Britannic troops has been sudden and unforeseen, the commanders are entreated to agree to a convenient time for preparing quarters and necessary lodgings.

Proclamation to the Citizens of Ferrara.

YOU have a terrible example before you; the blood still reeks at Lugo. The quiet, the tranquillity of Lugo will be respected by you; with your concurrence it will enjoy repose, the mother will not have to lament her son, the widow her husband, nor the orphan the author of his existence. Let this terrible lesson instruct you to appreciate the friendship of the French nation. Its passions when irritated prove a volcano; it consumes, it devours whatever attempts to oppose its irruption: on the contrary, it caresses and protects those who have recourse to its assistance; but its confidence must be purchased by some meritorious acts. Its good faith has been too often and too long abused. This is what it demands as a security, and this is what I require of you in its name.

1. Every commune shall immediately deliver up its arms, of whatever description.

2. All these arms shall be carried to Ferrara, where there shall be a general depot.

3. Every person who is refractory twenty-four hours after the publication of the present order shall be shot.

4. Every city, town, or village, in which a Frenchman shall be found assassinated shall be burnt.

5. Every inhabitant convicted of having fired at a Frenchman shall be shot, and his house set on fire.

6. Every village which shall take up arms shall be burnt.

7. All assemblies are prohibited, whether armed or unarmed. Every chief of an assembly, or of a rebellion, shall be punished with death.

(Signed)

ANGEREAU.

July 8.

Amsterdam, July 5.

General Bournonville to the Committee of Union for Affairs on Land.

Head Quarters, Utrecht, 28th Prairial, (June 16) fourth Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

CITIZENS,

I READ in the public papers the ridiculous declaration of some deputies, respecting the motives for desertion in the Batavian troops, ascribing it to their being placed in the first line, when they should be in the second, &c.

When the Batavian convention placed under my command the army of the Republic, it imposed on me no conditions about placing it in the first or second line; and this mark of its extreme confidence has impressed me with gratitude. In return for that confidence, and for your's also, I am eager to inform you, that the desertion has no other source than the scarcity of provisions and necessaries—so scanty and dear, that they who are paid in money cannot procure them in their cantonments. To feed your soldiers is the true means of preventing desertion; and you need look for no other.

It must also be observed, that your regiments did not make war to support your revolution; and, possibly, there may be individuals amongst them who do not like it: far, therefore, from blaming their emigration, I am exceedingly pleased to find none remain but the true patriots, whose ardour and courage can alone support it.

Would it not be equally extravagant and impolitic on my part, to place behind me in the second line troops in whom I can have no confidence? and should the enemy appear before me, would it not be putting myself between two fires, in case they should have an understanding with the suspected individuals that may be amongst your troops? I repeat it, this emigration is, perhaps, salutary;

salutary ; and I would rather give battle with a handful of brave men, than with a large army composed of poltroons and counter-revolutionists.

Feed your troops, and they will be in good condition ; pay them well, and you will retain the brave ; but as to the scoundrels or cowards, I tell you once more, you should not interrupt them. Such is my opinion, which I pray you to communicate to the National Convention, that it may not be diverted from more serious consideration. Such is the answer I give to those brave Batavians, who, true to their colours, desire only to combat in the cause of liberty, and rival the glory of the French, who have all along so gallantly defended it.

The committee of Union must have already seen by the nature of my dispositions, that I know how to do justice to the Batavian soldiers, and know how to estimate military talents.

For a month Lieutenant-general Dumonceau commanded the three divisions of the line ; and for eight days Lieutenant-general Daendels has succeeded him. At this moment three battalions and four Batavian squadrons are moving to join the vanguard of the French, stationed between Nimeguen and Dusseldorff, to cover the last place, and support the left of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse. I wish them to partake the glory which the French burn to acquire anew. I wish them to fraternize and maintain that noble emulation, of which the sublimest end is liberty.

Health and fraternity,

(Signed)

BOURNONVILLE.

The general in chief of the combined French and Batavian armies of the north.

Hague, July 9.

THE Proclamation, fixing definitively the contributions to the forced loan of sixty millions, has now appeared. The indirect revenues, chiefly relating to merchants, artists, and farmers, will be estimated after a compensation of ten successive years, taken together, the 10th part of which is to be computed for the direct revenue, of which, according to the tax, $37\frac{1}{2}$ to three per cent. must be paid. The same publication enacts, that all the capitals in the English funds shall be equally subject to that payment.

Proclamation of General Jourdan to the Inhabitants of the Country beyond the Rhine.

THE repeated victories of the armies of the French Republic, the cry of the nations exhausted by a war, which brings h it only ruin and desolation, the voice of humanity, which incessantly

incessantly exclaims, that it is time to dry up the streams of blood which inundate your fields, have not yet moved the hearts of your sovereigns to solicit a peace which may restore tranquillity and happiness to Europe. Since, then, blood must continue to flow, the French armies must carry the war into the heart of Germany. But fear not, peaceable inhabitants of these unhappy countries, we are not your enemies, we mean not to destroy your laws or your religion, as some falsely endeavour to persuade you. The presence of the armies will undoubtedly cause you to suffer some inconveniences; but imagine not that we mean to avenge upon you the cruelties which the people of France suffered when that country was made the theatre of war. Your property shall not be plundered, nor your houses reduced to ashes. Take no part in the contest, remain peaceably in your houses, and you and your property shall be protected by the generals of the Republic. But should you take arms, you must expect the severest punishment, and to be made a terrible example.

A regulation, consisting of seven articles, is annexed, which orders the French troops to observe the strictest discipline. Every soldier who shall plunder any of the inhabitants shall be put to death. The inhabitants, however, must remain quiet in their houses, and deliver up their arms: if they are taken flying with their effects or cattle, they will be arrested, and their property confiscated for the use of the Republic. The inhabitants of the villages, who shall take arms against the French, shall be shot, and their houses burnt, as shall likewise all who bear arms without permission from the French generals.

Cologne, July 4.

Nuremburg, July 5.

STATE PAPER.

THE following declaration has been put up at our city gates:

His Majesty the King of Prussia, our most gracious Lord, makes known by this public notice to all magisterial persons, burghers and subjects, and most graciously declares, that in taking possession, by virtue of the judgments of the Aulic council of the empire, given in the years, 1583 and 1587, respecting his territorial sovereignty, as far as the gates of the imperial city of Nuremburg—all private property shall remain inviolate: no person be opposed in the exercise of his well-acquired rights and privileges, but that he rather shall be protected therein by his Majesty; and every possession shall quietly remain in the enjoyment of all territorial and feudal imposts and duties.

His

His Majesty will only exercise the rights of sovereignty to him belonging, and grant farther to the inhabitants of the suburbs of Nuremburg, his sovereign assurance, that they and those who belong to them, shall be exempted from all military duty and levy.

In other respects, every one is hereby cautioned to demean himself quietly and calmly, and to shew the more respect to the military, as they will observe the best discipline on their part, and avoid every excess.

By his Majesty's most gracious and special command.

Anspach, July 3d, 1796.

HARDENBERG.

Letter of Madame de la Fayette to the Emperor.

THE commandant of Olmutz informed me yesterday, that, in answer to my request of being allowed to go for eight days to Vienna, for the purpose of consulting the faculty, his Imperial Majesty signified, that on no consideration whatever I am to be permitted to visit that capital, and that he will consent to my quitting this prison only on condition of never entering it more. I have the honour to reiterate the answer which I made to the commandant. To solicit the assistance which the state of my health requires, is a duty which I owed my family and my friends; but they are sensible that it is not possible for me to purchase it at the price at which it is offered. I cannot forget, that while we were both on the point of perishing—me, by the tyranny of Robespierre—M. de la Fayette, by the moral and physical sufferings of his captivity, that I was not allowed to obtain any account of him, or to inform him that his children and myself were yet in existence; and nothing shall tempt me to expose myself a second time to the horrors of such a separation. Whatever then may be the state of my health, or the inconveniencies which may result to myself and my daughters from this habitation, we will all three avail ourselves, with gratitude, of the goodness of his Imperial Majesty, who permits us to share this captivity in all its details.

July, 6.

Official Message to the Council of Five Hundred from the Directory, relative to La Vendee.

28 Messidor, (16 July.)

FOR this long time an intestine war, fostered by fanaticism, has desolated one of the finest regions of the Republic; we had even to dread, lest it should make progress, and expose France to the brink of her ruin; gold and provisions have been furnished by the English. But thanks to the brave army of the ocean and its general, all is returned to good order. The inhabitants have delivered

delivered up their arms, and were they even disinclined to preserve the tranquillity which has been restored to them, they would find it impossible forthwith to excite a commotion. At present we may travel in safety through the several departments of the west.

If we have not always spoken of the heroic feats which have signalized our gallant soldiers, composing the army of the coasts of the ocean it was done in order not to disclose to our enemies, all the inveteracy of the evil we had to cure; but at present, while there is no danger in promulgating their exploits, we are eager to declare, that no army has more well-deserved of its country than that of the ocean. No doubt, citizens legislators, you will hasten to make this declaration in a solemn manner.

The council immediately decreed that the army of the coasts of the ocean had deserved well of their country.

ROYAL PRUSSIAN EDICT.

Frederick William, by the Grace of God, &c.

WE have signified to the ambassador of the French Republic, Caillard, by a note from our cabinet ministry, that we will permit such national Frenchmen, who reside in our dominions as our temporary subjects, (*Subditi temporarii*) and who have real right to the protection of the French nation, and wish to preserve those rights, to get their names inscribed in a register which will be opened for that purpose by the said ambassador, but in such a manner, that all those subjects shall, the same as before, remain our temporary subjects, (*Subditi temporarii*) that they likewise shall submit to our laws, ordinances, and jurisdiction, and not make the least pretensions to any immunities granted by the law of nations only to ambassadors, and the persons actually belonging to embassies.

We have farther given orders to inform the said Caillard, that the national Frenchmen, qualified as above, are at liberty to wear the French national cockade in our dominions, but the wearing of the said cockade is hereby rigidly forbidden to all other persons. It therefore results from these premises:

1. That the wearing of the cockade shall be confined to Frenchmen of the afore-mentioned description, together with the ambassador, and the persons belonging to the embassy.
2. That national Frenchmen shall alone be entitled to have their names registered, the registering to relate only to their connection with France, and to leave them subject, as before, to our laws, ordinances, and jurisdiction, as our temporary subjects.
3. That all persons belonging to the French colonies established in our dominions; farther, all Frenchmen in our service, by oath of allegiance and duty, even if they do not belong to the

above-mentioned colonies; as likewise all those in general who are described by this article as our perpetual subjects, (*Subditi perpetui*) shall not have a right to have their names inscribed in that register, or to wear the French national cockade.

Berlin, 16 July.

The Executive Directory to the Defenders of the Country, who compose the Army of the Interior.

30 Messidor, July 18.

BRAVE WARRIORS,

FRANKFORT has experienced the fate of every place which the republican arms attack. That important garrison is now in possession of the French. The courage of your brethren in arms keeps pace with the rapidity of their march. Their triumphs become daily of greater importance, because in them are established the happy genius, who directs their operations, their discipline, their observance of order, and obedience to the laws.

By similar achievements, brave warriors, you could and would undoubtedly merit the gratitude of your country. Continue to defend your country from her internal enemies, who, under various masks, sometimes even under the specious pretext of furthering the interests of the public, attempt to seduce you from your duty. Co-operate with us, and march with a firm and manly step against anarchy and royalism. You will thereby be on a footing with those irresistible phalanxes, who have almost annihilated our external enemies, and consolidated the Republic. The suppression of rebellion, and the restoration of domestic tranquillity, give you a claim to the same portion of glory with your brethren, who have dealt terror, defeat, and destruction, among the armies of our external enemies.

(Signed)

CARNOT, president.

LAGARDE, sec. general.

Bonnard, General of the Division of Reserve of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Magistrates of the City of Frankfort.

Head Quarters, Frankfort, July 9.

GIVE you advice, gentlemen, that in consequence of the will of the general in chief Jourdan, you will have no requisitions to fulfil beyond those signed by the commissary in chief of the said army.

I inform you also, that nobody will force you to receive mandates—good will shall be the rule of our operations.

(Signed)

H

BONNARD.

A Magistrate

A Magistrate of the City of Frankfort to his Fellow Citizens.

THE commandant of our city, M. Darnaud, has transmitted to us several papers, of which we have thought proper to communicate to you the following :

1. Gentlemen, you will have the complaisance not to deliver any billet for lodging without a special order being presented to you, signed by me or my secretary, citizen Mulschot, whose signature in my absence will be valid.

2. You are requested to publish and to stick up, chiefly in the public squares, coffee-houses, and taverns, the order not to receive, after the retreat, any persons either soldiers or belonging to the army, under any pretence whatever ; you will be responsible for the disorders committed after this hour.

3. No inhabitant of the city, whoever he be, can, under any pretence, keep one or more soldier in his house.

4. You will be careful to send me all persons who have complaints to make, or who have received the least insult from a soldier, or any person belonging to the army : justice and satisfaction shall be done to them immediately.

Orders addressed to the Burgers of Frankfort.

1. THE streets shall be cleaned of the straw and dung which still remain, owing to the unfortunate bombardment, &c. every thing that obstructs a free passage shall be removed.

2. All assemblages in the streets, both by night and day, are forbidden, under heavy penalties.

3. After the retreat is beaten, no publicans shall give the soldiers any drink ; he in whose house French soldiers shall be found after the above-mentioned time, shall be mulcted in a fine of thirty six dollars, and twenty-four hours imprisonment for the first offence ; in case of being found guilty again, the punishment shall be doubled.

4. No person shall purchase, or otherwise appropriate to himself, any part of the accoutrements, arms, or cloathing of the French soldiers.

The usual course of the posts from this city to the north of Germany will not be interrupted.

19 July.

Substant

Substance of the Edict published by his Holiness, on the Reception which his Subjects ought to give to the French.

HIS Holiness enumerates to them a variety of motives which ought to induce them to respect and treat the French with the utmost kindness, such as "the principles of our holy religion, the laws of nations, the interests of the people, the will of their sovereign," &c.

He assures them that the cessation of hostilities is the immediate gift of God; and reminds them of the necessity of parting with a small portion of their worldly riches for the security of the rest, and, what is of more importance, for the preservation of the Catholic religion. He admonishes them not to listen to any perfidious insinuations tending to disturb the public peace; and declares, that whoever shall insult by words or actions, in the slightest manner, the French commissioners, their agents, or domestics, shall be punished with death, their goods confiscated, and their families pronounced infamous, as in cases of treason against the state.

Those who shall by their harangues, writings, or counsels, provoke insults against the French, shall be liable to the same punishment.

Such as shall be spectators or participators in proceedings of the above description, and shall not denounce the traitors before the ordinary tribunals, shall be condemned to ten years slavery in the galleys. Such informants as can establish the fact of an insult, shall receive a reward of 500 ducats on conviction of the offender. The tribunals shall proceed against persons under an accusation of this species of treason in the most summary manner allowed by the criminal jurisprudence of the country.

July 15.

Manifesto, or Declaration of the Queen of Portugal, against the Republic of the United States of the Netherlands.

WHEREAS the Portuguese envoy extraordinary with the Republic of the United States of the Netherlands, has, in his report of the 15th of June, transmitted to her majesty the copy of a letter which he received from the committee for foreign affairs of the Republic, in which has been notified to him the fixed resolution of abstaining from all political communication with him, as representative of her majesty, the Queen of Portugal, till the conclusion of a peace with the French Republic.

Besides which, the said envoy ultimately signifies in his letter, that all commercial transactions had also been suspended: her majesty has therefore resolved, under the present circumstances, to suspend in a like manner, on her part, all commerce with the

States General of the Netherlands, to prohibit her subjects all transactions, or mercantile connections, with the subjects of the Republic, and to forbid them all navigation to the harbours of the said states.

Her Majesty has been farther pleased to ordain, that all transactions in the interior of her dominions with the subjects of the United Provinces be suspended; and that their capitals shall, under no pretence, be carried out of the kingdom.

The departure of all Dutch ships, which are in the harbours under the dominion of her Majesty, is also entirely stopped, because there they must remain under embargo till further orders.

That this resolution may reach the knowledge of every one, and be put in force, it has been publicly posted up.

The secretary of the tribunal of Commerce,

(Signed)

RICOBONO GOMES DE CARVALHO.

Lisbon, July 19, 1796.

THE above manifesto was revoked two days after it was issued; and the Portuguese minister, M. Pinto, transmitted a letter on the 23d of July upon the subject to the Dutch ambassador at Lisbon, citizen Geldemeester. In this letter M. Pinto declares, "that the embargo laid on the Dutch ships in the Portuguese harbour had been taken off, that her majesty the Queen of Portugal, wished for nothing more than to preserve peace and friendship with the Batavian Republic; that she hoped there subsisted no other cause of disagreement between both states, and that the Dutch government would observe reciprocity with regard to the commercial connections; and that the temporary embargo had been occasioned by the measures manifested in Holland against Portugal, and her Majesty thought it very strange that Portugal should not have been considered like other friends of France who were at peace with the Batavian Republic."

Proceedings of the Diet of Ratisbon.

Ratisbon, July 7.

BARON Gemminger, minister of the Duke of Brunswick, has received orders from his sovereign to notify, conjointly with the ambassadors of the electors of Brandenburg, and other German princes, to the Austrian ministers resident here, by a note, the measures concerted for the safety of the northern parts of Germany. The declaration further expresses, that it is the wish of his serene highness the Duke of Brunswick, like that of

his Prussian Majesty and the King of Great Britain, that his Imperial Majesty will approve of, and honour with his approbation, those measures of self-defence which are quite constitutional and relate to self preservation; since they correspond with the paternal and imperial sentiments of the Emperor.

July 18.

The minister of the Elector of Saxony signified last week, that his most serene highness, his master, having fulfilled all his duties as a prince of the empire, not having consented to any separate negotiations, but had frequently, in conjunction with the majority of the Germanic princes, urged his wish for a speedy and acceptable peace to the court of Vienna, and now requested the promptest overtures for a pacification, by means of a deputation of the Empire, agreeably to the decree of the imperial diet, enacted last year. His most serene highness declared the prosperity of Germany, and his co-estates, to be the sole object of his solicitude.

Ratisbon, Aug. 1.

THE progress of the French has induced the imperial diet suddenly to dictate a memorable advice of the empire for the acceleration of peace. On the 30th ult. an extraordinary session of council was held, which was opened by the electoral directory of Mentz with the following intimation:

Several embassies having expressed a wish that the present urgent concerns of the war be taken into consideration, agreeably to the instructions which they received, and that ways and means be consulted for putting a speedy end to this war, the directory of Mentz would not be wanting to give an opportunity for deliberation.

All the envoys, without waiting any farther instructions from their courts and constituents, voted, and almost every vote was for the acceleration of peace. The archducal, Austrian, and electoral Bohemian vote, deviated, however, in several respects from the other votes, and was to the following purport:

Vote of the Emperor as Archduke of Austria and Elector of Bohemia.

The present disasters of the war have chiefly arisen, because the well meant admonitions of his majesty, the Roman Emperor, to make common and well-connected preparations of defence in due season, have not been sufficiently attended to; nor have the most recent conclusions, after the first fruitless overtures for peace, as yet been put in force, all which has enabled the enemy to turn every favourable incident to promote their progress, supported by their

their numbers. A firm and sincere union of all the states to preserve the Germanic constitution, is therefore the only efficient remedy to bring the enemy to more equitable sentiments, and to a similar readiness to make peace, and from that constitutional concord alone the accomplishment of a so much desired general, equitable, and just peace, can be with confidence expected. That his majesty the Roman Emperor wishes nothing more than to put an end to the burdens of this heavy war, his Majesty has already proved. His Majesty's wisdom merits likewise the most perfect confidence that no resource of obtaining a suitable peace shall be left untried, and no favourable opportunity for it neglected.

The following advice of the empire, respecting a speedy overture for peace, was drawn up on the 30th ult. and immediately sent to Vienna.

Advice of the Empire.

The present situation of Germany having been taken into consideration, and formerly debated upon, all the three colleges of the empire have deemed and resolved :

That the wish repeatedly manifested of terminating the ruinous war, which is still prosecuting, by means of an acceptable peace with France, be again laid before his Imperial Majesty, with the most respectful confidence in his Majesty's paternal care for the empire, and that his Majesty be most urgently and seriously requested, agreeably to the advice of the empire already given with regard to that object, to accelerate it in his wisdom, by those means and overtures which are the most proper, and to realize the speedy negotiation by adding the deputation of the empire in the peace to be thus concluded.

Besides this advice of the empire, it was also resolved to send the envoys of Wurtemberg, Bamberg, and Wurtzburg, Barons Seckendorff and Gros, as deputies to the French generals. They left this place on Saturday night, the Count de Bernstorff, belonging to the Prussian legation, having preceded them thither, at the request of the Prussian, Swedish, Danish, and Hessian embassies. As far as we know those two deputies are charged to obtain of the French generals neutrality, and safety of persons and property, as well for the diet of the empire, its archives and officers, as for the imperial city of Ratisbon, and its inhabitants.

In the conference on Thursday last some envoys declared, that if a neutrality could not be obtained, it would be best to adjourn the diet. The majority of the envoys would not however agree to this, but proposed other measures of security, upon which they conferred with the principal imperial commission, as likewise with the city, whose magistrates were charged to issue an order for all the French emigrants to quit it.

Ratisbon, August 6.

WE have not yet learnt what success the deputations of the diet to the French generals has met with. All we know of it is, that the French general of division, Klein, has assured the Prussian counsellor of legation, Count Bernstorff, that the deputies will be successful in their negotiations. Should they not be able to obtain a complete neutrality for the diet and our city, the deputies are instructed to negotiate for passports for the ambassadors on their way to and from this city, for their archives and servants, as well as for the security of the inhabitants and their property.

Ratisbon, August 7.

THE deputation which the envoys at the diet, for the sake of their individual as well as the general safety, and on account of the neutrality of the diet, had sent to General Jourdan, seems not to have had the good effect we expected from it, because both the deputies, Messrs. Von Seckendorf and Gross, are returned already. General Jourdan seems unwilling to take this business wholly upon himself, and is said to have referred it to the directory at Paris, where the court of Berlin will probably intercede in behalf of the diet. Mean time the French draw nearer to this city.

Summons to the Commandant of Mantua from the General Staff.

Head-Quarters, Castiglione, 4th Thermidor, July 22.

The General of Division, Chief of the Staff, to the Lieutenant-General of the Troops of the Emperor, commanding in Mantua.

Marmizolis, 30th Messidor, July 18.

THE general in chief of the army of Italy charges me, Sir, to write to you, that, attacked on all sides, you are not in a state long to defend the city of Mantua; that an ill-timed obstinacy would wholly ruin that unfortunate city; that the laws of war imperiously prescribe the surrender of the city; and that if, contrary to his expectations, you shall make a long resistance, you will be responsible for the blood which you will uselessly shed, for the destruction and misfortunes of that noble city; and which will force him to treat you with all the rigours of war.

(Signed)

BERTHIER.

Reply

Reply to the Commander in Chief of the French Forces in Italy.

THE laws of honour and of duty compel me to defend, to the last extremity, the place entrusted to me.

I have the honour to be, with perfect esteem and consideration, Sir,

(Signed) LE COMTE CANTO D'IRLES.

(A true Copy.)

The General in chief

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Mantua, July 20, 1796.

Resolution of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 8th Thermidor, (26th July) respecting Mandats.

I. THE last quarter of the price of the national domains subscribed for, shall be paid in mandats, according to their current value, in the manner and at the periods hereafter fixed.

II. The currency of the mandats shall be declared daily by the treasury: the executive directory shall proclaim the average of the five preceding days, and shall address this proclamation to each department, which shall immediately transmit it to the receiver.

III. Each payment shall be regulated by the receiver, according to the last currency which shall have been proclaimed, and the receiver shall be obliged to close his register every day, immediately after the last payment shall have been registered.

IV. Of the 4th quarter a discount of ten per cent. shall be made on the houses which, in execution of the law of the 6th Floreal, have been valued separately.

Arret of the Executive Directory, on the 8th Thermidor (26th July)

THE executive directory having heard the report of the minister of marine:

Considering that the maritime armaments of the French Republic have required levies of seamen in the ci-devant Belgium, as well as in the other united departments, and that those levies cannot be attended with all the success which there was reason to expect, on account of the enormous bounties for enrolment, which the Batavian government seemed to grant to the Belgians and the Liegeois; and that by virtue of the general dispositions of the resolution of the executive directory, of the 12th Germinal, 4th year, which permits the sailors of the Maese, and of the other rivers that open into it, to man the ships of the said Republic.

The executive directory cancel their resolution of the 12th Germinal, in the 4th year, which authorises the ministers of the marine and the colonies to expedite passports for such Belgic or Liegeois sailors, as wish to serve on board the ships of the Batavian Republic, and charges the minister of the marine and the colonies with the execution of the present resolution.

This present resolution shall be printed.

(Signed)

CARNOT, president.

LAGARDE, secretary gen.

Resolution of the Executive Directory of the 12th Thermidor, (July 30) fourth Year of the Republic, respecting the Western Departments.

THE Executive Directory, finding it expedient that the departments of the west, formerly infested by the chouans, and subject to the military government, should enjoy the benefits of the constitution,

Resolve as follows:

The state of siege is raised in all the communes of the departments of the west, who had been subjected to it in execution of anterior resolutions of the Directory.

The ministers of the interior, of general police, and of Finances, are charged with the execution of the present resolution, which shall be printed.

(Signed)

REVEILLIERE LEPEAUX, president.

LAGARDE, secretary general.

Paris, 13 Thermidor (July 31) 4th Year of the French Republic.

The Executive Directory to Citizen Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy.

THE Executive Directory, who cannot but praise, Citizen General, the indefatigable activity with which you combat the enemies of liberty; the Executive Directory, who participate with all the good citizens, with all the true friends of their country, with all the sincere republicans in the admiration which the great military talents you display do inspire, and which give you a just claim to national gratitude, see with indignation the efforts which libellers, under different masks, are daily making to mislead the public. and to second the enemies of our country, by rumours which can have no other end, than to disseminate dissension among the friends of order and peace. The Directory see with indignation the perfidy with which those confederate libellers have dared to attack the loyalty, the constant fidelity of your

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ser.

services; and they owe to themselves the formal denial which they give to the absurd calumnies which the necessity of fostering malignity has made them hazard, by accounts which tended to prove a stimulus to the Directory to read their productions.

Some, avowed royalists, flatly circulate a falsehood; others, calling themselves prime patriots, but pursuing the same end, comment upon it, and eke it out in their own way, under the pretence of combating their pretended antagonist. Both parties are thus at work to stop the progress of order, which is establishing; both second the enemies of the revolution; both wish to sow discord, and to disorganize the armies; both wish thus to sport with the good faith of their readers, of those who afford them subsistence, and indecently present to them, as facts, accounts which are nothing but the fruit of a disordered imagination.

No, Citizen General, never have the friends of Austria been able to prepossess the Directory against you, because the friends of Austria have neither access to, nor influence over the Directory; because the Directory know your principles, and your inviolable attachment to the Republic. No, never has your recal been the question; never have any of the members wished to give a successor to him who so gloriously leads on our republicans to victory. The libeller, who would feign to be your defender, dares assert that he knows the intrigues hatched against you; and of which some money affair was only the pretence: who assuming a virtue not his own, dares add, that delicacy made him pass in silence events which would only have made our enemies laugh; such a man imposes upon, such a man deceives the public, and is evidently unworthy their confidence. If this *well-informed* man, who, like his fellow calumniators, wishes to give himself an air of importance, pretending to know all the secrets of state; if this man knows of an intrigue of such a nature as he states, let him discover it; let him make it known to the Directory: it is important enough; it has, no doubt, sufficient interest for the public welfare. The march of our armies—for him who can bring it to light, not to dispense himself from denouncing it to those whom it is destined to lead into error. But the silence of that man, his silence, which will be his condemnation, will open the eyes of the public respecting the confidence they ought forthwith to give to his insinuations. You possess, citizen general, the confidence of the Directory; the services you render every day entitle you to it; the considerable sums which the Republic owes to your victories, prove that you at once occupy yourself with the glory and the interests of your country; all the good citizens agree on this point: you will not find it difficult to consign the boasts and calumnies of the rest to the contempt they from themselves merit, and still more from the spirit which dictates them,

(Signed)

REVEILLIERE LEPEAUX, president.
LAGARDE, secretary general,

*Proclamation issued at Copenhagen by the French Minister, Citizen
Grouvelle.**Copenhagen, 5th Thermidor, (July 23) Fourth Year
of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

IN conformity to a resolution of the Executive Directory, every Frenchman resident in Denmark, from principles which are not rejected by the laws of the French Republic, and who, not having taken the oath of allegiance to any other government, wishes to preserve the rights of citizenship, and the advantages of national protection, is obliged to appear before the minister of the Republic at Copenhagen, or before the French consul whose residence is nearest to his own abode, to legitimate his quality of citizen, and have his name inserted in the protocol prescribed by the said resolution. He must also constantly wear the French national cockade. Every one who does not fulfil this double stipulation, will not be considered as a Frenchman, nor shall he, in any case, have a claim to the good offices of the agents of the Republic.

The minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic with
the King of Denmark.

(Signed)

PH. GROUVELLE.

Dresden, July 30.

THERE has been published here, both in French and German, the following state paper:

His most serene highness, the Elector of Saxony, has taken no part in the present war, as a principal belligerent power. As a co-estate of the empire, and in that character only has he fulfilled those obligations which the Germanic constitution imposed on him as a duty; and his Electoral Highness, being fully impressed with the wish of seeing the miseries of this desolating war terminated, has often endeavoured to accelerate a pacification by his vote in the Germanic Diet, and by other means. These are facts of public notoriety.

The measures which are dictated by the present state of things, and by the precaution of his Electoral Highness, agree with the principles which he has uniformly manifested. He will in no respect deviate from them; and the resolution of collecting a corps of his troops on the frontiers of his territories, and those of the circle of Upper Saxony, which are now so contiguous to the theatre of war, will prevent any misunderstanding with respect to his motives.

In order, however, that no doubt may remain on this subject, his Electoral Highness has thought proper hereby expressly to declare, that the assembling of those troops has no other object than to cover his territories, and those of the other states of Upper Saxony, against all foreign violence.

They are, of course, mere measures of defence, unconnected with a design of acting offensively with them against any power, beyond the skirts of his territories, and of those of the said circle, whose first prince he is.

Given at Dresden, July 26, 1796.

By his most serene highness the Elector of Saxony's
most gracious and special command.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY.

(July) *Cape François, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

The special Agents of the Executive Directory, Commissioners of the Government of St. Domingo, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States of North America.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

IMMEDIATELY on our arrival at St. Domingo, we hasten to inform you of the delegation which the Executive Directory have made us of their powers, by virtue of the CLIV article of the new French constitution. We are to exercise them to their discharge in this colony; and that the important authority with which we are vested, may turn to the utmost advantage of the people under our government, we think it our duty to make use of every means which circumstances afford to minds desirous of doing good, and anxious solely for its attainment.

If the endeavours of the late French Ambassador had but a partial success, it was owing to a series of events inseparable from a great revolution; the colonists in Paris had a momentary influence; but the deceptive illusion, with which they had surrounded the government, dissipated as a vapour, and the Legislative Body, as well as the Executive Directory, pronounced themselves, in a most decisive tone, against those external enemies of the principles of France, and of its sacred laws.

An active correspondence between you and us appeared to us well calculated to attain this end. It was the frequency and the intimacy of the communication between the last commission to St. Domingo and your predecessors, which at that time most contributed in frustrating the infamous plots of our emigrants, in preventing their arming against this colony, and in neutralizing the effect of their ma-

nœuvres

neuvres near the American government, and with the agents of foreign powers in the United States.

The constitution, while it abolishes slavery, declares that the colonies are an integral part of the Republic, and that they shall be governed by the same laws. This declaration gives to St. Domingo the laws made relative to emigrants, who, by the CCCLXIII^d article of the constitution, are for ever banished from the French territory, while it takes absolutely from the Legislative Body the right of making new exceptions on that head.

Filled with respect for the national will, we declare to you, that our firm intention is to prevent their approaching our coast, and thus to guarantee this portion of the Republic from the pestilential influence of their principles, and from the dangers of an unavoidable re-action, if they were suffered to return.

We know, citizen minister, that there may be some legal exceptions among them; some may have been forced by violent means to abandon their homes, but the law, equitable in this respect, has left open to them the means of re-integration: a late decree of the Legislative Body entrusts to the Directory the decision on all petitions for being struck off the list of emigrants; and as we exercise their functions in St. Domingo, we shall hasten to do justice to all.

The women, the children, the old men, who, driven by the fury of the rebels against the national authorities, fled from the conflagration of the Cape, shall be carefully distinguished from the abettors and authors of that unfortunate catastrophe. We shall pity misfortune, but never forgive crime.

We beg you, consequently, to give no passport to St. Domingo to the emigrants of this colony, except those who may be authorised to return by a decree of the Legislative Body, by leave of the Executive Directory, or by a decision of their delegates to the Leeward Islands.

By the president of the commission,

(Signed)

SANTHONAX.

A true copy.

P. A. ADET.

The Ambassador of Sweden to the Citizen Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 2, 1796.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

It is by the express order of my court that I have the honour to renew, before the Directory, the steps I had already taken for the admission of M. de Rehausen, in the quality of chargé d'affaires of his Majesty with the French Republic.

Inviting

Inviting you, citizen minister, to take again into consideration a step so conformable to the good intelligence which subsists between the two countries, I beg you will permit me to make some observations, which I submit to the Directory.

The confidence which friendly and allied powers reciprocally owe each other, the respect which is its result, has always been indiscriminately granted to the person chosen by his sovereign to represent him; it is even inseparable from it. Both have, however, been neglected in the person of M. de Rehausen. His private sentiments can the less give umbrage to the government, as he would certainly sacrifice them in the exercise of his functions, if they could be contrary to the instructions he has received; and if in his conduct, or in his language, he could be wanting to the treaty which subsists between Sweden and France. And it is in this case only, if a misunderstanding should take place between the two governments, that his recall would become necessary. But since this is not the case, his sentiments cannot be considered as a valid motive of exclusion, and the refusal becomes consequently less an injury done to M. de Rehausen than a want of respect to his sovereign.

I must likewise remark, that M. de Rehausen being at Paris, has been appointed to attend ad interim to the affairs of Sweden, at a time when a rupture with Russia was every instant expected, and when the Swedish Ambassador at that court was on the eve of quitting his post. His appointment could not, therefore, have been influenced by the Empress of Russia, to whom he is otherwise an utter stranger.

It is for these reasons, citizen minister, that I am unable to attribute to the person of M. de Rehausen the refusal of the Directory to acknowledge him in his public character. This refusal appears evidently to announce the intention of disobliging, in the face of Europe, the most ancient friend of France. I hesitate to pronounce a more decisive supposition; it is too repugnant to the known wishes of the Swedes and the French themselves, as likewise to their respective interests; and at the same time, it would be difficult for the enemies of both countries, not to find great satisfaction in the disunion of which the French Republic may have given the signal. It is prescribed to me to declare, that if M. de Rehausen be not acknowledged, his Majesty will be obliged, in support of his dignity, to use reciprocity with regard to Citizen Perrochel. This necessity will otherwise have no influence on the desire which his Majesty will always have to strengthen the bands of friendship and good understanding which ought ever to subsist between the two powers. Please, citizen minister, to accept the assurance of my most sincere attachment.

(Signed)

E. N. STAEL DE HOLSTEIN.
CH. DELACROIX.

Resolution of the 18th Thermidor, (August 5,) Fourth Year.

THE Executive Directory having seen the official note presented by Mons^r. the Baron de Stael, ambassador of Sweden, dated August 2, 1796, old style,

Resolves,

Article I. The Executive Directory persisting in their refusal of admitting M. de Rehausen ; they consequently charge the minister of general police to notify to him the laws of the Republic concerning foreigners.

II. The Executive Directory recal citizen Perrochel, charge d'affaires, and citizen Marivaux, secretary of legation, and formerly charge d'affaires in Sweden.

III. The Executive Directory protest, nevertheless, that the Swedish nation may always rely on their sentiments of affection.

IV. The ministers of foreign relations and of general police, are charged, each in his capacity, with the execution of the present resolution, which shall be printed with the note.

(Signed) REVELLIERE LEPEAUX, *president*.

by order of the Executive Directory,

(Signed) LAGARDE, *secretary*.

(A true copy.)

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred relative to the Organization and present State of the French Marine.

THE Executive Directory hastens to reply to the message of the council of Five Hundred, dated the 5th of this month, and which it received on the 7th, respecting its arret of the 23d Prairial, for completing the military officers of marine. The Legislative Body having itself suspended the execution of the maritime law of the 3d Brumaire, did not declare till the month Pluviose that all its provisions should be carried into execution. The first of these provisions ordained the complete organization of the civil officers, and the nomination of the major part of the military. The second, which is evidently no more than an accessory provision, since it is indifferent as to the organization of the ports, and particularly on the armament of vessels, only concerns the complement of military officers. Since the 1st Germinal, the first disposition has been executed in the gross and all its details. On this disposition rested the organization and regeneration of the marine and arsenals of the Republic. In the execution of this great design, the Directory neglected nothing to remove all the obstacles that impeded the production of a grand result. It had then the courage to sacrifice all personal

personal considerations, which may prove injurious to that great operation. It disappointed ambition, discarded ignorance, rejected all pretensions, repressed all spirit of corporation and party; and anxious to correspond with the views of the legislature in the regeneration of the marine, it chose for the administration of the ports men whose genius, experience, and probity, were not limited to the reputation of a day. They selected, for the command of the ships and harbours of the Republic, officers distinguished by their bravery, their talents, and their devotion to the glory of the marine. In this first arrangement it was unable to include several gallant officers, to whom age and infirmities did not afford means of activity proportioned to their zeal. But it was resolved to recompence their former services with honourable and useful retreats, or with employments in which activity was not required. Let any impartial man cast an eye upon the picture of wretchedness, languor, and disorganization, which the arsenals presented in Brumaire last, and then take a view of their actual situation at present. He will perceive the union which now reigns in our large ports between all the authorities, civil and military. They all esteem each other, and propagate with ardour the love of the constitution. He will there see the intelligence with which business is conducted, and the efforts of the new administration, to relieve the indigence of the moment, and to encourage the workmen who have so long been miserable. He will see oeconomy and activity directing every speculation, and that admirable spirit which impels a republican to obey without servility, and to command without pride. All are attached to the government, and eager to contribute to the glory and approaching triumph of the marine. It is in vain, Citizens Legislators, that the ambitious who are disappointed, and the wicked of every description, endeavour to disturb this harmony, by representing to some that they are worthy of higher situations, and by talking to others of the unjust prepossessions of government; it is in vain that they strove, and still strive, to vilify the superior authorities. No; real merit shall never be degraded, in an organized republic it always knows how to triumph over intriguers and intrigues.

Such, Citizen Legislators, is the effect produced by the first disposition of the law of the 3d Brumaire, and it will shew with what fidelity the Directory entered into the spirit of it. The second disposition, which is only accessory, as it only regards the filling up of the military ranks, becomes then the sole object of the message of the council, and it will be easy for the Directory to dissipate this fresh storm. The Legislature, in desiring to organize the whole of the navy, were aware of the difficulty of choosing amongst such a vast number of persons in the short time that was limited. Considering that the civil officers being

sedentary

sedentary and residing in the ports, are better known, and that military mariners, whom a wandering life withdraws from observation, cannot produce such certain testimonials,—the Legislature enjoined by the 3d Brumaire, that the administrators of all ranks and functions should be named at the same time; but that the government, after naming the greatest part of the military officers of superior degree, should not be obliged to complete them for the space of six months. Thus the law, which was to have been executed on the 1st of Nivose, adjourned that completing of ranks to the first of the following Messidor. This delay was the less injurious, as the number of general officers and captains already appointed were more than sufficient for the equipment of eighty ships of the line, and as many frigates. This certainly was a sage disposition at the time, that all ranks were filled according to the choice made by the popular societies. This disposition ought unquestionably to be executed in its full latitude by the Directory, as it afforded it the means of repairing errors, and correcting the inevitable intrusion of indiscreet and multiplied solicitations; because, in fine, it conferred on it the means of advancing officers who are, at this moment, in the face of the enemy, burning to give battle, to restore its splendour to the republican flag, to revenge the outrages it has received, and retrieve past misfortunes. It was this delay of six months, conformable to the spirit of the law, that produced the arret of the Directory, which is no more than explanatory. For the law of the 3d Brumaire having been suspended, must necessarily be so in all its dispositions; and it would not be consistent with good faith to regard the 1st Messidor as a period of rigour in a disposition calculated for the general advancement of the public weal. Who then can censure a measure, not only authorized by the spirit of the law, but which also enables the government to justify its wish of bringing to perfection an useful branch of the public force? On the contrary, how great would be the danger of entering upon a precipitate examination of the services of every officer, at the time that we are withdrawing ourselves from a state of disorganization;—To put the forces in activity, to arm for the ruin of the commerce of our enemies, to equip, in order to defend and supply our colonies with provisions, are the duties you are to require of government; but to press it on the impartial examination of the deserts of individuals, since they are men who produce events, would tend to deprive it of the means of obtaining great successes. The Executive Directory having made this explanation to the council of Five Hundred, think it will be sufficient to prevent the bad effects which, in our political situation, might be produced by hazardous expressions tending to impress a false idea of the state of our marine. To adjourn to the first Vendemiaire the nomination of

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some individuals, is not to adjourn the activity of the navy; much less can it be its adjournment for a year. The inhabitants of our sea-ports, or those who have correspondence with them, cannot be ignorant of the number of armed ships, frigates, and corvettes, which were equipped and sailed from our harbours in the course of these four months. Can they be ignorant that forty-three ships or frigates are now at sea, and employed on particular expeditions? Do they not know that about 150 corvettes, or light armed ships of war, are destined for the protection of our coasts and coasting trade; and that about eighty ships are equipped to carry provisions to our land armies? Do they not know of the succours, fortunate, and almost incredible, considering the situation of our navy for six months, which have been sent to our colonies in the East and West Indies? Lastly, can they be uninformed that the port of Brest displays an activity unknown for a long time before; that the ovens, rope-walks, and workshops are all in motion, and that in a short time a numerous squadron will be well armed and equipped; that the port of Toulon waits only for the supply of money destined for them, in order to complete a grand armament, and that it can, in a very short space of time, send out a powerful squadron; that the port of Rochfort has given proofs of what zeal, activity, and skill can effect, by equipping the greatest part of those expeditions which have gone out to our different colonies. From this exposition you must be convinced, citizen legislators, that while the Executive Directory meditated on the proper choice of persons to complete the number of the defenders of the national flag, it kept the navy in activity, and did not adjourn its utility, or the services it could render to the state. If they afforded such great proofs of its zeal in the general penury it experienced, what may we not expect from its energy and courage, when that alone shall attract the attention of the whole nation? Yes, our marine proudly perceives, that it is destined to recount in its turn the number of those victories which give lustre to our armies by land.—The council ordered this message to be printed, and referred to a commission, composed of Trouille, Bland, Lefevre (De Nantes), Bergovin, and Riou.

Report made by Peretz on the Expenses of the Marine.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE,
 YOU nominated on the 7th (June 23) a commission to report on the resolution of the council of Five Hundred. The object of that proposition is to put 120 millions at the disposal of the marine minister, and it is accompanied by a message from the Executive

Executive Directory. To this message are joined fifteen statements, furnished the Directory by the minister. First, on the real situation of the finances of that department. Secondly, on the current service during the months Floreal and Prairial of the 4th year. Thirdly, on the arrears due at the period of the 13th of last Brumaire. I am come, in the name of your commission, to present you with the result of their reflections on the urgency and grounds of this resolution. The motives of urgency are thus conceived: "considering the importance of putting in activity all parts of the service of the marine and colonies, by furnishing the expences of that department, declares that there is urgency." These motives appeared convincing, and it proposed to you to adopt and acknowledge the urgency. This was decreed. I come now to the grounds of the resolution. The first article places at the disposal of the minister of marine and colonies a sum of 120 million fixed value, for the months of Floreal and Prairial, according to the statements signed by the minister, and annexed to the message of the Directory.

Your commission has examined the state of these accounts, and the nature of the different expences that composed the total. It took for its guide the law of last Ventose respecting the responsibility of ministers. The law has been observed, except in a single statement of No. 1, under the head of "The current service of the ports." This statement announces an expence of 37,916,180 francs fixed value. It is divided into twelve columns, on account of the twelve principal ports of the Republic, one of which makes the head of each division. The expence of each port is clear, and under a line at the bottom is found the sum total of 37,916,180 francs free from fractions. Such is the general statement of the expence of the current service of the ports for the months Floreal and Prairial. Though this statement shews the sum required for each port, it is not perfectly conformable to the intention of the law, which formally prescribes an indication of the persons to whom the money is due. The minister observes, that it was impossible for him to comply literally, in drawing up this account, with the provisions of the 4th article of the law of the third of last Ventose. He should be obliged to write out for every month upwards of 150 names, opposed to so many sums; and, a thing still more impossible, to bring forward unknown sums for work yet unfinished. These observations will appear forcible to you. You will fix your attention for a moment on the twelve principal ports of the Republic, and you will see the perpetual charge in the equipment of vessels, the charge of different kinds of workmen in the various shops and working departments of each port, and the sight will, no doubt, convince you of the great difficulty of giving distinct statements, together with the utter impossibility

of bringing them forward in a fixed sum. You will regret that the law of the 3d Ventose is too general, and you will, no doubt, direct your attention to render this method of accounting, at present too rigorous for practice, more convenient to the service of the marine. The statement of arrears in this department swelled, on the 10th of last Brumaire, to 105,040,161 francs. The message of the Directory has said nothing on the important subject of the debts owing to those citizens who had transactions with the ancient government. The council of Five Hundred has not thought proper to make any proposition upon that head; but I can announce to the council, that your commission has learned from the principal of the marine department, that the Directory is employed in providing means of putting the minister in a capacity to fulfil engagements, which, though not made with a constitutional government, are not the less deserving of regard. I omitted to mention to you that the nature of the expences contained in the statements of the current service is perfectly analogous to services of that kind. We are certainly approaching to that period when they will be increased on the score of provisions, and contracted in the interior management of the offices.

Francs.

The total of the statements produced by the minister,
forms a mass of 115,256,927

The national treasury having paid by anticipation on
the demand of the minister of the marine, and the
authority of the minister of finance, for the pur-
chase of grain, and the salaries of workmen . 5,468,430

These sums united make a total of 120,725,273

Accordingly, the message of the Directory for the funds to be placed at the disposal of the minister of marine, makes a demand of 120 millions. The council must certainly observe, in this anticipation of payment, however it may be authorised by the minister of finance, an irregularity, the repetition of which would break through the tutelar forms of the public property. Your commission had in mind the law of the 9th Floreal. It adjourned all deliberation on the exceeding of 9,543,640 francs, which appeared in the four statements annexed to the message of the Directory, till those statements should be reproduced, according to the form prescribed by the law of the 3d Ventose. From this disposition it will appear that the want of form alone prevented the execution of the fund. The necessities, however, were imperious; the proceeding was necessary for the purchase of subsistence, and the daily wages of the workmen for the service was interrupted.

These

These considerations induced the council of Five Hundred to pass lightly over a measure which may be executed by the indirect provision of the law of the 3d Ventose, and the existing necessity. Your commission thought proper to enter into those details. The representative body will no doubt take measures to prevent that abuse from being again repeated. The second resolution, which assigns to the treasury the payment of 120 millions, is a sequel to the first, and offers no subject of observation. After the heavy verification of figures, which I have submitted to the council, your commission was solicitous to anticipate your desires, in drawing your attention to the important interests of the Republic, on the report of the marine commerce, so rarely spoken of in this tribune. The marine has suffered more than any other department by the revolutionary delirium. There dilapidations are more easy, the faults of ignorance more fatal, and professional men more scarce. Some citizens, possessing patience as well as zeal, have weathered the storm by yielding to its violence; they never despaired of the public weal, and their useful labours have prepared for our successes. At the time when the legislative body entrusted to the Directory the reins of government, our colonies appeared to be forgotten by the metropolis. They wanted more supplies, more provisions; they were loaded with debt, and they had no money. The English minister insulted the miseries of which he himself was the artificer, and the British flag was floating in our roads. The government found powerful resources in the confidence of the legislative body, the courage of its chiefs, and the love of the French for a constitution, which assured them the reign of liberty and the laws. Circulation was restored by our coasters. Numerous divisions of our fleets carried succours to our colonies in the two Indies, while other divisions issued occasionally from our ports, and activity revived in our arsenals.

We have lost some frigates, but the English commerce has suffered greatly, and numerous and rich prizes have fallen into our hands. The liberty of cruising, the wisdom of the law in that respect, the activity of the marine, have produced these advantages, and every thing announces our approaching amelioration. Every instant in the life of empires, as well as of individuals, carries with it the character of their wisdom. To lay up and preserve, is to make acquisition for the time to come. But the legislative body will hasten to nationalize the principles of government. By the side of the emblem of liberty it will fix these unerring truths, that without colonies and fisheries a navy cannot be maintained, and without a navy there can be no commerce. The practice or the neglect of these principles, have been the aras of the prosperity or calamities of France. Behold a marine and commerce receive their birth from the creative voice of Colbert, the wreck of the system of law founding in Asia a commercial and military power,

power, Machault disputing the empire of the seas, and a navy and commerce affording mutual support to each other. All these advantages, which cost so much blood and treasure, have been sacrificed in their turns by levity and inconsiderateness, by the passions and the intrigues of courts. Those times of vertigo are passed. The Republic has every thing to hope from the firmness of its constitutional fame; its allies are in hopes, and England begins to tremble. Victory and glory are the faithful companions of your armies. Wisdom and justice shall soon shut the temple of Janus.

Then experience and constancy shall be the guides of government; it will give a free course to an expenditure directed by order and œconomy, and march with an even pace to the restoration of commerce, the navy, and the colonies. Such are the sources of the prosperity of the Republic. We all take pleasure in contemplating it beyond the term of our own existence. We love to draw aside the veil from futurity, and to behold our country strong in her free government, cherishing the sciences, which charm the passage through life, honouring agriculture, and the arts, which multiply its enjoyment; protecting commerce, which unites all people in the bands of friendship, and acknowledging no other titles of superiority than those of talents and of virtue. The council of Five Hundred has seen the necessity of affording assistance to the marine; your commission is impressed with the same motives, and proposes to you to adopt the resolution.

The resolution was adopted by the council.

Report of Defermond on Contributions and Mandats.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

THE law which the council of Elders has announced its acceptance of, respecting the payment of the land contribution, demands at this moment your most serious attention.

When paper money was first created by the constituent assembly, it obtained and preserved for a while, in private transactions, the nominal value which the law had given it. Confidence alone could assure its currency, and the way in which they could expect to consolidate the public fortune and credit, was an incessant application to useful reforms, and consecrating the national domains to the liquidation of our debts.

After the time of the constituent assembly, a concurrence of new circumstances brought on a new order of things. France, obliged to assert by arms the liberty which it gave itself, and involved in extraordinary expences exceeding its revenue, found itself constrained to direct the whole of its attention to the means of repelling the enemy. All projects of order and œconomy were suspended,

pended, and the only sentiment that filled the minds of all was, to fight and conquer.

The internal discontents were a new cause of disorder, which occasioned enormous expences and dilapidations of every kind, which drained to their very source the means of reproduction and the public revenue.

In what light, citizen representatives, can we view the public fortunes issuing from the revolutionary crisis, and the long tyranny that followed the 31st of May? Was not the public treasure wasted? And were not agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce, almost totally destroyed? Our hearts were expanded with hope; but the remembrance of the evils of tyranny was yet too strong to bring forth from the earth the depots that were entrusted to it, or to restore to commerce all that fear had concealed.

It was, however, necessary to support the war against nearly all the powers of Europe. Peace was to be gained by victories, and to obtain those victories we had armies to keep up. We could not calculate on the produce of contributions from a country drained and exhausted, and extraordinary resources alone could be employed with any prospect of success. The committees of government drew from the only source that was left them, namely, that of assignats. They multiplied them to excess, but in the end the business was effected. The maximum was suppressed, agriculture revived, and riches appeared to be transferred entirely to the country. Some cries were raised against the avarice of the farmers; but more enlightened men were aware, that wealth could not, for any length of time, confine itself to its source, without flowing through those channels which produce the public tranquillity; and the event already begins to realize their predictions. Peace has been concluded with Prussia, Holland, and Spain; circulation finds a re-establishment in the Interior, commerce revives with our new allies, and our situation at home and abroad assumes a new consistence.

To this state of constitutional organization have we now arrived. All Frenchmen, really attached to their country, thought they saw the end of their troubles, and the happy period when they were to enjoy the revolution. But we were still obliged to continue the war against enemies obstinately determined to persevere in it. Extraordinary expences were the consequence, and to supply them we were forced to recur again to extraordinary means.

The forced loan and creation of mandats succeeded. The public service was not interrupted. Fresh victories produced fresh treaties of peace, raised contributions, and diminished our expences. Our firmness in the midst of reverses has staggered the obstinacy of those enemies that remain to us. They have now tried us, and we have reason to believe that they will soon partake in

in our desire to extinguish the flames of war, and live in peace with a people no less anxious to display their moderation than to make their rights respected.

But the more reason we have to expect the speedy return of peace, the more interesting does it become to regulate with œconomy our ordinary expences, and provide a fund of contributions for the necessary revenues to support them.

The commission of finances presented you with one of the principal branches of revenue, the landed contribution; and after long and serious discussions, you adopted the resolution agreed to by the council of Elders.

You will readily call to mind, citizen representatives, that the law fixed the landed contribution at the same sum as in 1790, and that, to secure an equal return to the treasury, it ordained that each franc, of the value of the year 1790, shall be paid at the rate of six pounds of corn in mandats.

Hitherto the nature of mandats, fixed by the laws of the 28th Ventose, and the 14th and 15th of last Germinal, did not allow them to be otherwise considered than as metallic money, and they were therefore received at their nominal value in all payments, and at all the offices.

It is not requisite now to examine the motives which induced you to make these dispositions, and the penalties pronounced against those who should infringe them; neither is it necessary to discuss anew whether you could, or whether you ought to support the mandats at their nominal value. The natural tendency of things would have brought you back to the point from which you set out, if you were not governed by circumstances.

I told you, on the 15th Ventose, in speaking of the assignats, that we should consider if it was possible to give to assignats a relative value. I reminded you, that when the discredit of assignats began to be manifest, it was endeavoured to be remedied by the maximum, requisitions, proscriptions of money, penal laws, revolutionary armies, and various other accompaniments; and that the result of all these measures was less confidence in the assignats, the ruin of many good citizens, and the scandalous fortune of some scoundrels. I laid before you the advantages of leaving paper money to its relative value, and the inconveniences of every other system.

Notwithstanding this, we adopted other principles in the law of the 28th Ventose, and the other laws which followed it. We persuaded ourselves that the regulations made in favour of mandats would have assured them their nominal value. We endowed them in such a manner as to expect that all the world would be in quest of them, and flattered ourselves with the hope that we had replaced the assignats by a species of money, which united all their advantages without any of their inconveniences, and which would
establiſh,

establish, in all transactions, that fairness and equality necessary for the maintenance of society.

Our hopes were disappointed by that wickedness, ready to avail itself of every occurrence, and which having excited inquietude and distrust, succeeded in depreciating their real value.

You then saw the necessity of raising contributions, according to the relative, and not the nominal value of the mandat; and you discovered that the surest method of enlightening the public opinion, was to interest every citizen in bringing the mandates back to their primitive value.

You took the wise precaution of not leaving mandates to the mercy of stock-jobbing; and in taking the common price as the regulator of their value, you have rendered their condition interesting to all Frenchmen.

But having already established this rule for the payment of contributions, now that your resolution is become the law of the Republic, by the acceptance of the council of Elders, will you not extend it to all other transactions, as well between citizen and citizen, as between citizens and the government?

This question is one of the most interesting and difficult to be resolved.

If you adopt the affirmative, you must modify your law respecting the mandates; and if you maintain the negative, it will serve to perpetuate injustice, already prolonged too much, and over which each of us had more than once reason to sigh.

I cannot think that you will persevere in a system productive of too frequent acts of injustice, and the cause of great evils, without any benefit to the Republic. Nothing can be more true than the maxim, that the public good is composed of that of individuals, and that the public charges should be equally assessed. Do not then suffer any longer that a proprietor should be exposed to lose a part of his fortune, and to see enriched, by his ruin, a man who perhaps made no sacrifice to his country.

You never at any moment found yourselves in a situation more favourable to those modifications, which circumstances render indispensable. Already, in the interior, almost all transactions are independent of the nominal value of mandates; men led astray, who were armed against their country, have now entered into her bosom; and abroad your victorious armies promise you a speedy peace. The news we have received from the army of the Rhine, has shewn to our enemies, that in the vain hope of putting Jourdan to flight, they only fell into a snare; and by withdrawing their principal force from a rich country, they afforded us the opportunity of becoming masters of it. Subsistence is abundant, and we reap the harvest, while commerce diffuses itself around. Its activity will increase when it has no longer the dread of seeing the law protect dishonesty. Money has re-appeared, and its presence

announces the return of confidence. The government has proved to all France, that it wishes only for the maintenance of the constitution, and the reign of the laws. All things conspire to assure you, that you will be ardently seconded by the nation, and that new efforts and new sacrifices, if necessary, will be made to enable you to hold amongst the citizens the strict balance of justice.

The public service must be supplied with contributions. Oblige all those already established to be paid in real value, and employ yourselves in the adoption of others for augmenting the revenue.

The extraordinary service should be defrayed by extraordinary funds. The national domains are an abundant source, and far from being exhausted. You must husband them with care, but never recede from your engagements to give them to the holders of mandates. On this subject express yourselves with courage and with candour.

You put the domains into trade by means of the mandates: the nation fulfils its engagement, in order that the citizens should also fulfil theirs; and do not listen to the clamours of those who decry the smallness of the payments you receive for them. All those who wish to see the most furious enemies of liberty re-occupy their possessions; all those who desire that the public service may be neglected, are anxious to prevent the sale.

The one promises you loans upon easy terms, and the other assures you that sales by auction will produce you the most abundant and certain resources. Profit by the lessons of experience, and do not reckon on the possibility of loans, until peace shall restore confidence, and consolidate the public credit. Consider that the depreciation of no property is more rapid than of that which is in the hands of the nation; and that there is no surer method of attaching men to their country than by making them proprietors.

Reflect that the day when you put the domains up to auction, the mandates will have no term of comparison, which can give them a known value; and that they will be multiplied like assignats so as to embarrass circulation by a mischievous abundance of signs without value.

It would be no doubt desirable, that the credit of the mandates bore a fairer proportion to the value of their pledge. But as long as venders are obliged to sell, and he that purchases is subject to suspicion and uneasiness, the discredit of the object for sale is an unavoidable consequence. You must not think that a sale by auction would encrease the value of your effects; turn your whole attention to the removal of uneasiness and mistrust, and you need not doubt of seeing the mandates speedily rise in their credit.

In fine, citizen representatives, do not forget that the mandates served, and still serve, for the exchange of assignats; and that large quantities of the latter were kept in the departments by citizens who intended to employ them in purchases, and who now
reckon

reckon on employing the produce of their exchange. Would it be just to deprive them of the advantage of purchasing on the terms of the law of the 28th Ventose?

You will maintain that law in all the dispositions made for the alienation of the national domains, but you will reform that, and those which followed it, respecting the dispositions that refer to the nominal value of mandats.

Do not be afraid that this measure will be prejudicial to the public treasury. It takes away nothing from the value of the national domains, which are your principal resource. It will aid, instead of injuring, every branch of political œconomy, and every source of wealth. In a word, it will fix public opinion, and conciliate for you that confidence so necessary for consolidating the public credit.

I confess that I waited with impatience the adoption of the law respecting landed contribution, by the council of Elders. All the wretched proprietors, to whom reimbursements were promised, addressed their complaints to me, because it was I who made the report on the law of the 15th Germinal.

I attempted in vain to console them, by shewing that they may place their reimbursements in national domains. The small reimbursements, such as belong to the most miserable, are scarcely susceptible of being employed in funds of landed property, and the discredit of the mandats brought on the ruin of those who received them.

Put an end to their uneasiness, but, while you do them justice, do not be unmindful of the duty you owe to the debtors. The scarcity of money in France has considerably enhanced its value, as will appear by the slightest reflection on those circumstances to which we are daily witnesses.

It therefore requires a deep and serious examination to discover the best means of doing justice to every one, in order to present you with a resolution to regulate the interests of all the citizens.

But you need not wait the termination of that labour to announce to the whole Republic, that the law of the 15th Germinal is no longer permitted to be abused; and that, as in all transactions between individuals, mandats are not allowed to be refused, so neither can they be forced for more than their relative value, according to the law upon the landed contribution,

Official Letter from Cadiz to the Minister of the Marine.

10th Thermidor, (August 5.)

YESTERDAY the two Spanish squadrons, under the command of Admirals Langara and Solano, with that of the Republic, commanded by Admiral Richery, sailed together from this port.

They made their way with a favourable wind, and are now out of sight.

The departure of these three squadrons, at the same time, all well armed and well commanded, has thrown a consternation amongst the enemies of the Republic. The people here are lost in conjecture; but they look forward to great events. Time will fix all these uncertainties.

Official Note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador (Barthelemy) in Switzerland.

THE French government is informed that the English, after having stopped, during the war, under the most frivolous pretexts, every neutral vessel, have just given the most positive orders to the commanders of their ships of war, to seize, indiscriminately, all the cargoes which they may suppose to be destined for the French.

Whatever injury France may have sustained from this conduct, she has, nevertheless, continued to give the only example of the most inviolable respect for the law of nations, which constitutes the pledge and security of their civilization. But, after having long tolerated the offence of this Machiavelian system of policy, she at length finds herself compelled, by the most urgent motives, to have recourse to reprisals against England.

The Executive Directory, therefore, orders all the political agents of the French Republic to inform the different governments, that the squadrons and privateers of the Republic will act against the ships of every country, in the same manner in which those governments suffer the English to act against them.

This measure ought not to surprise them, since it would be very easy to demonstrate that it is imperiously prescribed by necessity, and is only the effect of a lawful defence. If these powers had known how to make their commerce respected by the English, we should have had no occasion to have recourse to this afflicting extremity.

They will recollect, that the French Republic, ever generous, proposed to all the belligerent powers to respect commerce; but that this proposition, honourable to the government which made it, and dictated by the most perfect philanthropy, was rejected with pride, by a government accustomed to treat with contempt the most sacred laws of humanity, &c.

20th Thermidor, (August 7.)

Speech of M. Vincent Spinola, Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Genoa, with the French Republic, to the Executive Directory, August 7.

HONoured with the confidence of my Republic, I had been charged successively, during four years, on the frontiers of the two states, with a care very grateful to my heart, that of contributing to keep up the good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between the two nations, and I have had the good fortune of being successful.

It was in that interval I saw the astonishing spectacle of the French Republic, struggling almost against all coalesced Europe, pass from the most cruel reverses to the most splendid victories, and terminate by vanquishing all her enemies. My secret wishes had anticipated her sublime destinies; and I was the more satisfied, of seeing them accomplished, as my sentiments were in unison with the wise resolutions which the firm government of Genoa had adopted, in proclaiming a neutrality so advantageous to both Republics.

I must add, for the honour of my country, that, notwithstanding the dangers which threatened it from all sides, it gave a great proof of courage, and at the same time an example of the attachment which is due to one's friends. Those events will not escape history. The French government applauded them, and I have been more than once the organ by which it was pleased to express its entire satisfaction to my government.

Events, which are the unavoidable consequence of the war, have not altered the harmony between the two states. It is invariable, like the principles of justice, and of reciprocal interest, on which they are founded. It will be as lasting as the sentiments of esteem and constant friendship, with which the Republic of Genoa is penetrated for the French Republic, and of which a minister, who justly enjoys the confidence of both Republics, has been the interpreter near you.

The government of Genoa, ever eager to testify to the French Republic the most ardent desire of fostering and cementing still more the good harmony between the two nations, was willing to repeat to you its solemn assurance of the same by an extraordinary mission. My fellow-citizens have pitched upon me; they were of opinion, that he, to whom the representatives and the generals of the French Republic had so frequently shewn their confidence, would likewise, Citizens Directors, have a title to your own. To continue to merit it shall be the chief end of my endeavours; happy if I succeed in realizing the sweet hope of being as agreeable to the Directory as useful to my country.

Answer

Answer of the President of the Executive Directory to M. Spinola.

Mr. Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Genoa,

THE Executive Directory, actuated by the spirit which animates the French nation, love to find friends in all their neighbours, but they dread the enmity of none of them. If the sentiments which you testify to our Republic on the part of the Republic of Genoa be sincere, as we have no doubt they are, it may depend on the constant friendship of the French government.

Strong in the power of the nation, directed by its will, it will be faithful to its friends, and always ready to serve them. But it will at the same time know how to compel to silence the malevolence of an impotent enemy, and to frustrate the efforts of the most formidable, and the most dexterously coalesced foes. It will know the way how to force them all to respect the French Republic, and requite consideration with consideration.

No, France and those she has chosen to govern her, are not afraid of war; you may inform your government and all Europe of it; the love of liberty secures to our republican soldiers victories sufficiently glorious. But you can, you must also tell them, that we cherish peace, and that, were our most ardent wishes attended to, already would that consoling peace make Europe forget the disasters of a war, the whole odium of which must henceforth fall upon enemies, whom an inconceivable folly, or the blindest rage, ought to hurl into the abyss which they thought they had dug for us!

The Executive Directory see with satisfaction that the Genoese government has chosen to represent it, with the French Republic, a citizen who has acquired the reputation of a friend of humanity, of liberty, and the French Republicans.

Proclamation of the General in Chief of the Army of Italy.

Head-quarters at Castigliona, 19 Thermidor,

(August 6,) fourth Year.

SOLDIERS,

YOU have conquered Italy a second time! In five days you have gained two pitched battles, and five inferior actions; you have taken fifteen thousand prisoners, three generals, eighty pieces of cannon, two hundred waggons, and six stand of colours. Those fierce Hungarians, triumphant last year on the Rhine, are now in your chains, or fly before you. You have crushed in an instant the principal enemy of the Republic. So many high exploits ought not to make you proud, but to inspire you with confidence; they ought to teach you never to count your enemies, however numerous they may be. The conquerors of Lodi, of Lonado, of Castigliona, ought to attack and destroy them. You renew the boasted examples of Marathon and Platea; like the brave

Greek

Greek phalanxes, the brigades of the army of Italy shall be immortal.

Receive then, soldiers, the mark of the satisfaction of your general; it only precedes that of the whole country, and of rising posterity.

Brave soldiers, be always impetuous in combats, and vigilant on your posts. - Death shrinks trembling from the agile and resolutely brave: how often have you marched to meet it, how often have you seen it fly before you and enter the hostile ranks? It often overtakes the dastard, but never strikes the brave till his hour is come.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Address transmitted by the French Ambassador at the Hague to the Dutch Convention, the 20th Thermidor, (7th August).

BURGHERS REPRESENTATIVES!

THE undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic has the honour to intimate, that occasions do not offer so frequently as he could wish of giving you publicly a repetition of those assurances of esteem and regard which he daily receives from the Executive Directory, as well towards your assembly as the people which you represent. This esteem is not limited to those public attestations which France has given to all Europe; nor to those less generally known, to which your commission for the management of foreign affairs can also testify.

The Executive Directory is steadily vigilant, is unceasingly busy; and the maxim applied to great undertakings—that all which is done must be esteemed trivial, while any thing remains to be accomplished, seems to have been adopted by the French government in the ratification of her engagements with the Batavian Republic. In that moment, when, during the winter, it maturely and wisely regulated the operations of war, and removed hostilities far from your dominions, it neglected in no manner to do away your slightest apprehensions; and the powerful intervention of the French government banished a remaining, but insignificant shadow of counter-revolutionary designs, which, being fanned in your vicinity, afforded some cause of disquietude. That government now directs its most ardent and zealous endeavours to secure the political existence of Batavia, and to procure it again a place among potentates, with the rank to which it can with justice aspire.

But it views a government wisely and solidly formed, as one of the most certain means of attaining speedily this desired end; and the Executive Directory cannot conceal its opinion, that it is time, by a powerful and lasting band, to fasten together again the bundle which runs the risk of being dispersed, and lost for want of the properties.

properties. Such would quickly be the inevitable consequence of an order of things, which should permit the burgher to adore exclusively his city or his province, looking on the country at large as a step-mother, for whom he has no love, to whom he owes no allegiance, and whose lawful rights he misconceives.

"It is time"—these are the words of the Executive Directory,—
 "it is time, for the interests of the Batavian Republic, and for our contract with her, that the new order of things, expected by all the friends and lovers of liberty, should take place; and that all opposite pretensions should give way and disappear before a constitution triumphing over federalism and aristocracy. And it falls within the pale of our department to labour, in concert with the Batavian people, to establish their independency, by hastening the approaches of their revolution to the object which is its ultimate aim. These sentiments of the Executive Directory might be easily explained by examples which the national history affords—yes, by what has happened even under our own eyes—were it not likely to produce the most painful recollections. They afford you, burghers representatives, the too certain proof that an unequal combination of particular powers can never form a bulwark of national strength.

Let the burghers, then, who are animated by a sincere wish to see the cause of liberty triumph, receive by this most positive assurances, that the French government will applaud and encourage their endeavours; and will consider itself indebted to them, as it were, for a new ally, whenever it shall feel the auxiliary aid of a state constituted on the immoveable basis of harmony and indivisibility—of a state, which she can, with more confidence, present to her friends and her enemies; particularly to the treacherous English, with whom we must quickly contend; who, viewing with indifference the miseries of Europe, under shelter of the advantages of their commerce, for these last four years, have, by their dealings with rage-blinded Austria, rather conspired their own destruction than our's.

Place yourselves, then, in a condition, burghers representatives, from this time henceforward, to defeat the chance-computations of their infamous politics; and introduce a constitution which will develop your national strength, and succeed federal anarchy, which destroys power by dividing it; a form of government the most defective and calamitous which your greatest enemy could wish to impose on you.

E. NOEL.

Speech of Citizen Reveilliere Lepaux, President of the Executive Directory, delivered in the Champ de Mars, on the Festival of the 10th of August.

FRENCHMEN,

AT a period which is now remote, reason began to illuminate our minds, and the sacred fire of liberty glowed in our veins! The study of the energetic languages, a taste for which has since been generally diffused, the bold systems, the sublime ideas, the profound sentiments, the vigorous images of those philosophers and poets who have rendered Europe illustrious, at length elevated our understandings, and warmed our imaginations. Thus prepared, the American revolution could not remain a sterile example.

Since that memorable epoch, the calls of liberty have been listened to with rapture in France! At her powerful voice the Dauphinese descended from their mountains, and the men of Brittany came forth from their heaths and their forests—they willed their independance! Soon was this generous movement communicated to every part of the nation—the representatives of the people were assembled!

The spirited resolution passed by the deputies of the people, on the 23d of June, began to sap the foundation of that throne, which had oppressed us for so many ages. The fall of the bastille shook it to its basis. But it still existed—it threatened to consolidate itself a new, and by increased force to bear down all before it.

Blessed be the immortal day of the 10th of August! for then it was completely overthrown!

The friends of liberty, wearied by the manœuvres of the court, as basely perfidious as deeply corrupted, flocked here from every quarter. Their awful phalanxes attacked the colossus of royalty, which was then planning new devastations and new crimes; it crumbled into dust, and the Republic was proclaimed in the face of its most formidable enemies.

In vain do the vile partizans of slavery, or men, who, incapable of forgetting an injury, would sacrifice the best and justest of causes to the passion of revenge. In vain, I say, do they endeavour to throw a cloud over the enjoyment of this day. Impartial history will secure its place among the most glorious of epochs. Posterity will be informed, that though some profligate men insinuated themselves into the sacred ranks, and succeeded at first in establishing their horrid domination; though they completed the measure of their crimes, by profiting of the astonishment and confusion necessarily produced by the dreadful fall of an ancient monarchy; still it is not the less true, that the 10th of August was the work of the purest patriots. All those to whom

nature had given great courage and vigorous minds contributed to it by their speeches, their writings, or their personal efforts.

History will declare, that had it not been for the glorious events of the 10th of August, the territory of France would have been parcelled out into small portions, and shared among the members of a powerful coalition, or the throne would have been firmly established by the destruction of our infant institutions, and then the furious tyrant would have exercised a vengeance still more execrable and more prolonged than that which marked the transient reign of the Triumvirate.

It will unfold, that had it not been for this day, Frenchmen would never have enjoyed the full extent of those rights which give happiness to the social state; equality would not have existed, that equality of rights which renders all the public functions accessible to every citizen—that equality which assures to us the constitution of 1795; a constitution which, while it gives force to the execution of the laws, and security to persons and property, does not permit any family or individual to assume peculiar prerogatives and distinctions, or to arrogate to themselves, even eventually, claims to public offices; a constitution which obliges the legislators and the magistrates of the Republic to return to the condition of simple citizens, after a short exercise of their authority.

Finally, history will declare to posterity, that, to the immortal 10th of August we are indebted for the Republic! The Republic! Ah! is there one whose heart is so cold, and whose mind is so grovelling, as not to feel the scale of his existence enlarged, and his soul elevated by the idea of being one of its citizens, and breathing the air of liberty!

But, citizens! it is not sufficient to have combated for the Republic, and to have established it by wise laws; it is necessary to preserve it. What would be your lot were it to perish? Shame and misery! The means of perpetuating it is in your own hands.

Would we be assured that the throne of kings shall never rise amongst us—let us pull down the throne of vice! let us erect the throne of virtue!

Let all the affections of nature, which corruption had nearly extinguished, and which the violence of faction had almost made us forget, resume their empire. Let all the soft ties of social relations be drawn closer. Let the endearing names of faithful lover, tender husband, good father, affectionate child, disinterested friend, kind neighbour, and honest man, be preferred to all the empty titles to which ambition has attached so much value. Let Republican frankness, and a simple life, be preferred to the glare of false talents and the brilliancy of fortune.

It is by moderate desires, by the practice of forgetting one's self, and thinking only of promoting the happiness of others, that

egotism

egotism can be destroyed, and those exalted characters formed who fly with ardour to the defence of their country, who augment her prosperity, and add to her glory. Then burning with the love of our country, we sacrifice our interests for her's. Then generosity and a masculine energy take the place of hatred and the desire of vengeance. In a word, the habitual exercise of all the public and private virtues leads to the oblivion of the evils inseparable from great political convulsions, while it excites a lively sense of the happy consequences resulting from such a revolution as our's.

Rejoice, ye Republicans, worthy of a name so glorious! Soon shall our wise institutions produce those happy effects; then, all Frenchmen, united by one sentiment, and tasting with rapture the fruits they have gathered, will ever bless the IMMORTAL DAY OF THE TENTH OF AUGUST.

Let the civic games aid the celebration of this day. Let every citizen open his heart to the most amiable fraternity and the purest joy. Heavenly concord! descend to preside at our festivals, where liberty displays with enthusiasm all the lustre of her charms!

A Proclamation, by His Imperial Majesty.

WE FRANCIS II. &c. &c.

IN the present moment, when a coincidence of the most unexpected events favours the rapid progress of the enemy, and calls for our redoubled care to afford assistance to our states menaced in this manner, we find this our resolution strengthened by considering, that Providence has put us at the head of a nation, which has given us, on every occasion, the most effectual proofs of the greatness of their zeal to support the measures taken for the defence of their country, of their laws, which render them happy, and of a Prince who returns to their fidelity a love for every individual.

Though fear, and perhaps intentional reports, magnify the danger more than it in reality is, and present it as nearer at hand, we must not conceal from our faithful subjects that the situation of affairs is pressing, and does not allow us to remain satisfied with ordinary measures, but imposes on us, and all those who wish to see the welfare of the state secure, more than extraordinary exertions.

Much as the long duration of a war, carried on under many changes of fortune, has affected the powers of the nation, yet the resources of so powerful a state are far from being exhausted.

Though government continues to refrain with abhorrence from the violent measures which our enemies employ for the suppression of our fellow-citizens and the destruction of Europe; countries so well populated, so fertile, and enriched by nature and industry, still offer innumerable means of defence, by employing which we would find ourselves enabled to meet every danger. But we trust in the justice of our cause, and in the protection of the Almighty, who regards that justice, that the moment will not arrive in which the nation will be forced to have recourse to the most extraordinary means.

In this persuasion, we shall always confine ourselves only to the measure of calling to arms those, who are otherwise, agreeably to the military system, exempted from military service; including also all foreigners, who have not acquired the rights of citizenship in the Austrian dominions by residing in them for ten years.

At the same time we promise to all those who shall willingly follow this our call, and who shall offer to their municipalities to serve in the army,

1. That as soon as ever we shall have secured to the nation, agreeably to our wish and desire, an honourable and permanent peace, they shall be dismissed at the termination of the war.
2. That during the war they shall be treated as volunteers.
3. That they shall be at liberty, agreeably to their abilities and capacity, to chuse and name the regiment in which they wish to serve; and that,
4. As a just recompence on their return home, every possible assistance shall be given to them in their employments and settling; and that, on all occasions, they shall be preferred.

Though we can promise ourselves the principal operation of this proclamation, from the unequivocal sentiments of our faithful subjects, yet we think it our duty to impress upon their minds, that in following willingly this honourable call of their country, they likewise protect their families and private property; and that, if on the contrary, they should neglect to join us for the general security, they would be forced, in case of unfortunate events, to carry parricidal arms against their native land, and, as abused organs of the enemy, to promote the ruin of public order, the destruction of their fellow citizens, and of their families, and to assist in the common destruction.

Behold the still smoking ruins of Italy, and the excesses and most inhuman cruelties committed there! Behold the devastations which the once flourishing territories of Germany have suffered, inundated by the armies of the enemy! And you cannot remain dubious about the terrible fate which threatens every country, and every nation, on being invaded by such enemies.

Done at Vienna, the 13th of August, 1796.

A Copy of a Circular Letter sent to the Magistrates in the Northern Counties of England, by Mr. King.

SIR,

IT having been judged necessary to remove a considerable number of French ecclesiastics from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and it being proposed to land them at different ports in the North of England, from whence they may be distributed into the neighbouring country, I am directed by the Duke of Portland to acquaint you, that one of the transports conveying these unfortunate persons will be directed to your port. His Grace is confident that the humanity and kindness which has been so universally extended to these unfortunate exiles, will not be withheld upon this occasion; and he trusts to your benevolent attention to procure them such assistance and accommodation, on their arrival, as their distresses make necessary.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

J. KING,

6 August.

MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Decree of the Neutral Assembly of the United Provinces for the Abolition of a privileged Church.

THERE cannot, nor shall be longer any reigning or peculiarly privileged church permitted in the United Netherlands.

2. All placards and resolutions of the former States-General, tending to oppress the dissenting churches, are revoked and rendered void.

3. No distinctive dress shall be worn, or church ceremonies be exhibited, except within the respective buildings of either religious persuasion. Nor shall any bells be rung, in future, for the service of the church.

4. A commission shall be appointed, as speedily as possible, to investigate all those difficulties, which are the remains of a predominant church; to examine into the funds of payment, and to devise regulations, in some wise, for the future subsistence of teachers, and others connected with the church.

5. A circular missive shall be dispatched throughout all quarters of the Republic, exhorting the proper persons to remit and do away all personal suppressive burdens laid on those of the dissenting churches; and requesting their immediate answer, for the satisfaction of this assembly.

13 August.

Nuremberg,

Nuremberg, August 16.

Submission of the Imperial City of Nuremberg to the King of Prussia.

OUR magistrates have, under the present circumstances, applied to the Prussian Minister of State, Baron Von Hardenberg, testifying to his excellency the general wish of the citizens to live in future under the beneficent laws of his Prussian Majesty. His excellency did not hesitate to intercede for us with the French commander in chief, General Jourdan, to obtain a fixed contribution in lieu of all requisitions, which has been granted accordingly until the pleasure of the French Directory shall be known. In other respects, Baron Von Hardenberg made answer to our deputies, that it was beneath the dignity of his sovereign to take advantage of our present situation, that his Majesty would defer making known to us his real sentiments till we shall be fully at liberty to announce our wishes according to the forms of our present constitution.

STATE PAPER.

WE FRANCIS II. by the grace of God, &c. &c. When we assumed the government of this monarchy, we felt it extremely grievous to find ourselves involved in so hard a war as the present: great as our grief was, equally great was our wish of procuring a speedy and lasting peace to the country. Every body must be convinced, that all the powers and means possible to men have hitherto been used for that purpose; and it is highly painful for us, that our paternal solicitude, added to so many patriotic contributions of our faithful subjects, and the valour of our troops, so repeatedly proved, could not, as yet, bring it so far as to effect a peace, honourable and not injurious to the monarchy—nay, that it rather seems to be our peculiar destiny, to be obliged, to our continual mortification, to behold the enemy constantly approach nearer to our German hereditary dominions, and especially to the frontiers of our beloved kingdom of Bohemia. In order, therefore, to protect this kingdom, in the safest and most perfect manner, from all hostile attacks, and it being, in other respects, no longer possible to conquer solely with the army now existing, and to keep from off the frontiers of our kingdom of Bohemia an enemy like the present, who, from day to day, arm the major part of their nation, and lead them against us;—we caused several plans to be laid before us, having for their tendency the particular security of the said kingdom of Bohemia; and though we discover in every part of them patriotic benevolence—yet we thought proper to give the preference and our approbation to the establishment

ishment of a national militia, particularly from the consideration of its combining with the defence of the country, effectual and ready for every emergency, all possible indulgence to the inhabitants. We do hereby ordain ;—

1. That the measure of a national militia, for the particular defence of the kingdom of Bohemia, be immediately put in force, and that for this purpose every 20th head be enrolled out of the population of the whole country.

2. That the men thus enrolled be immediately trained in the use of arms, and in every branch of the service for which they are destined, and to which end the staff of the Bohemian general officers shall appoint the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

3. In order that the men, during such exercise, may be kept as near as possible to their places of residence, the places of rendezvous shall be marked out in such a manner, in the different circles, that each person enlisted shall only have to repair to some place little distant from his own abode.

4. The men enlisted shall, during their absence from home on account of their being exercised, receive the same treatment as the soldiers actually serving in the field.

5. Should there be any occasion for calling any of the men thus kept in readiness into active service, they are to repair to the rendezvous pointed out to them, there to wait the farther orders of their commanders.

6. Their sole destination is to cover the frontiers of the country, or to be employed within its limits; but they are by no means to serve against the enemy abroad.

7. We will not only grant to those men, as long as they shall continue under arms, full pay and provisions in the same manner as the troops serving in the field, but we also order,

8. That those who shall distinguish themselves by their valour on proper occasions, silver and gold medals shall be granted, in the same manner as to the real soldiers, and they shall every where wear them, as honourable marks of services rendered to their country, and enjoy at the same time the annual pension during life.

9. All those who shall serve in this militia, shall be for ever after considered as peculiarly meritorious, and where equity will permit, all due preference shall be given, and every possible indulgence shewn to them.

We rely, therefore, on the tried fidelity of all our Bohemian subjects, and on that love of their country so particularly their own, that they will voluntarily and readily submit to these our orders, and that every individual, whether high or low, will use his utmost exertions, in conjunction with those of his King, to defend the kingdom from every hostile invasion; the more so, as the

the present moment is most dangerous to the religion and property of every citizen in this kingdom ; and as the welfare of every one of them requires that he should help, with all his strength, to defend his family and the country, we also place the greatest dependence on the patriotic zeal and readiness of our Bohemian subjects in this measure of defence, since, as it has been stated already, the term of service is but of short duration, and only necessary in the present emergency, both to defend the country, and to protect their own property, wives, and children, and since by so doing, they will not only give the promised reward, but likewise render themselves worthy of the reputation of faithful subjects and real friends to their country, besides gaining, in addition, the esteem, the love, and grace of their King for ever.

Done at Vienna, August 21, 1796.

Substance of the Message of the French Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, on the Number of Troops to be kept in Time of Peace.

3 Fructidor, (20 August.)

IN this message the Directory take an enlarged view of the former military establishment, comparing it with what it is to be in future. They admit, as so many weak points, that they have suffered much from their inferiority in point of cavalry, an augmentation of which beyond the former peace establishment they consider as indispensable.

Their *flying artillery*, which has contributed so much to their success, they state to be as yet far removed from perfection. It is necessary, they say, both from the analogy which it bears to the impetuosity with the French character, and from its adoption by the enemy, that every attention should be paid to its improvement.

Their *fortified places*, they add also, have been suffered, under the old *regime*, to fall into decay, and yet they have often saved France, as in the instances where they so happily retarded the enemy at Thionville, Lille, and Dunkirk, Maubenge, Landau, Cambray, and Perpignan. To repair these completely, they therefore consider as the least expensive mode of preventing future wars.

The new establishment of the army, however, they are of opinion may be lowered considerably beneath the former standard, and for these reasons:

1. The addition of territory does not very sensibly add to the opening of the frontier, and the new frontier is more easy to defend.

2. The

2. The suppression of the privileged corps, and the abolition of useless places, will reduce very considerably the annual expence.

3. Twenty-five thousand men, to be maintained by the Batavian Republic, will answer the double purpose, they say, of protecting their territory and defending our northern frontier, without adding to the expences of that ally.

In fine, considering that in a republican state every man is born a soldier, and that of the whole mass every person can be successively opposed to the force of an enemy, the Directory is of opinion that the peace establishment of the army may with safety be reduced to 170,000 men, not including the troops of Holland.

The maintenance of this force they estimate at 100 millions of livres. But in this annual expence is comprised the augmentation of the cavalry, the improvement of the light artillery, and the repair of the fortified places.

This force and this expence are arranged according to the following estimate :

		Men.		Livres.
Infantry	—	100,000	—	35,000,000
Horse	—	40,000	—	30,000,000
Artillery and engineers	—	16,000	—	20,000,000
Gend'armes	—	6,000	—	6,000,000
Veterans	—	5,000	—	2,000,000
Guards of the legislative bodies and the Directory	}	2,000	—	2,000,000
Staff, commandants, and com- missaries of war	}	1,000	—	3,000,000
Allowances	—	—	—	1,000,000
Military police and instruction	—	—	—	1,000,000
		<hr/> 170,000		<hr/> 100,000,000

This is offered as the *minimum* of the peace establishment. The Directors recommend, however, an addition of twenty millions to be expended in perfecting the military art.—They add, that the state owes also much to its defenders, and many years must elapse before they can expect to arrive at an *habitual* peace. To meet these emergencies, they propose a gradual diminution as follows :

1st year after peace	—	150 millions.
2d ditto	—	140 ditto
3d ditto	—	130 ditto
4th ditto	—	120 ditto

They state, in the conclusion, that the army of Italy, which was at first of great expence to the Republic, now is abundantly provided, and even sends supplies to the treasury. It is the same with the armies in Germany, These successes, they infer, with-

out any doubt, must soon be crowned by the attainment of an honourable peace.

Message from the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, on the Fructidor 6th, (August 23d.) Read in a Secret Committee.

CITIZENS LEGISLATORS,

THE Directory can no longer leave you ignorant of the afflicting details which they receive from all parts relative to the situation of the troops stationed in the interior of the Republic. For several months past has their constancy been put to the test by the most painful privations; and bewailing their distress, the Directory have admitted more than once that resignation with which French soldiers forget their wants, when those of their country are put before their eyes. As long as the Directory could flatter themselves with seeing the end of so critical a situation in the amelioration of the finances, they propped up the courage of the troops by hopes, and shut up in their own bosom all uneasiness; but the evils are too great to be any longer concealed; and however painful such a disclosure may be, it is impossible any longer to deny it to the alarming circumstances by which it is exacted. Pay, that sacred debt of the Republic to those who devote themselves for her, has not been made for several months, regardless of the urgent requests of government; the treasury could not secure that part so interesting to its service, and the penury of its means ought alone to be reproached. All the bargains are suspended by the impossibility under which the treasury labours to fulfil the engagements made with contractors; provisions begin to be exhausted, and their remains no hope of renewing them; every where almost one has been forced to have recourse to requisitions; but this measure, the use of which is always fatal, furnished but insufficient resources, and to execute them is dangerous above all in those departments, while civil war has only left to agriculture great ravages to repair. In several parts of the Republic, the subsistence of the troops was compromised; the distributions were rarely made in the proportions determined by the law, and often were they suppressed for several days; the service of the magazines, which has only been supported till now by the officers of that branch, is on the point of failing in all the departments. In short, this is the confession most painful to the Directory. There are hospitals where it has been found necessary to deny the sick soldiers the nutriment necessary for the recovery of their health. Discouraged by the disorganization of all branches of the service, the officers abandon their posts, to fly from the complaints which persecute them, and which they are unable to answer. In several places, funds

designed

designed for other purposes, were carried off by force from the public treasury, to supply the wants of the troops, and those illegal measures found an excuse in the imperious law of necessity. Every day courier follows courier, to bring to the Directory and to the minister at war the intelligence of some misfortune, or the fear of some new danger. The Directory conjure you, citizens representatives, to bestow the whole of your attention upon the afflicting picture which they present to you, and to occupy yourselves respecting the sources for supplying the public treasury with the means necessary for the subsistence of the troops in the interior; the exactest economy shall direct the use of those funds, and some reforms which the Directory prepare, will soon diminish the consumption and the wants. The armies, supported by victory, engage no longer the attention of the government but by the accounts of their success: all their solicitude ought therefore to be confined to the troops in the interior, who are not less entitled to the gratitude of the country, and who may expect from it the succours which it owes to its defenders.

(Signed)

REVELLIERE LEPAUX, president.

LEGARDE, secretary general.

Resolution of the Executive Directory respecting the Suppression of the Army of the Coasts of the Ocean.

THE Executive Directory, considering that the troubles which had necessitated the formation of the army of the coasts of the ocean, and that of the army of the interior, exist no longer; that the seditious who had hoisted the standard of rebellion are dispersed, and that all the inhabitants of the countries which were the theatre of civil war, and of the fatal ravages which it occasioned, have returned to the obedience and submission they owe to the laws of the Republic;

Considering that it is the interest of the nation to introduce the strictest economy in the expences of the government, and to bring back, as far as circumstances will permit it, order in the finances, resolves as follows:

Article I. The army of the coasts of the ocean, and that of the interior, are, and shall remain, suppressed, together with the staffs of general officers of those reformed armies, after the first day of Vendemiaire, (Sept. 22,) fifth year.

Art. II. The 12th, 13th, 14th, and 22d divisions of the army of the coasts of the ocean shall remain under the vigilance of General Hoche, who shall preserve the chief command of them; he is consequently authorized to have with him three generals of

brigade, and three adjutants-general, of whom he will dispose at the service shall require.

Art. III. The minister at war is charged with the execution of this present resolution, and will give an account of it to the Directory, which shall be printed.

(Signed)

REVELLIERE LEPAUX, president.
LAGARDE, secretary-general.

9th Fructidor (25 August.)

Executive Directory, 16 Fructidor, (August 27.)

THE ministers and all the diplomatic corps assisted at this sitting.

The minister of war presented to the Executive Directory two aides-de-camp from the army of Italy and the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, bearing the standards taken from the Austrians.—He said:

“CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

“You have with all Europe admired the indefatigable activity of the conqueror of Italy. Hitherto all his progress was marked by triumphs. There was still wanting, to complete his glory, that it should be proved by a reverse. A general, grown hoary in the midst of battles, and supported by numerous troops, precipitated himself upon our army, and carried for a moment disorder into its ranks; but, thanks to Buonaparte, the successes of the enemy were only ephemeral—the French, always worthy of themselves, and the heroes who command them, soon recovered their superiority, and the defeat of the Austrians was complete. The standards which are now offered to you are the fruits of the victories of Salò, of Lonado, and of Castiglione. The armies of the Sambre and the Meuse, and the Rhine and the Moselle, yield in nothing to that of Italy. The trophies they lay before you announce, that on the banks of the Danube, as well as of the Mincio, victory is every where the order of the day, and that the conquerors of Fleurus and of Holland will not belie the well-founded opinion which their talents and their courage have established. Thanks also be rendered to the brave army of the coasts of the ocean. Its successes are equally worthy of the national gratitude. The pacification of La Vendée is a triumph as dear to the country as the victories of the other armies. By that happy pacification, Hoche has signed the preliminaries of the glorious peace which Jourdan, Moreau, and Buonaparte, are about at last to force our enemies to receive. He has marked the term of a war which the blind ambition of Austria might have still for some time prolonged, but the ravages of which the country will never again have to dread.”

The aid-de-camp of General Berthier, chief of the *etat-major* of the army of Italy, then addressed the Executive Directory in the following terms:

" CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

" You see the standards taken from the enemy by the republicans in Italy. The Austrians, after having received considerable reinforcements, attacked some of our posts and carried them. Proud of these first advantages, they announced to all Italy, that soon there should not remain a single republican in that country—but success attended them only for four days. The French troops being concentrated, attacked in their turn this army, for a moment victorious, formidable by its numbers, and the last hope of Austria. In other four days it was entirely defeated, and all its artillery lost, and Wurmsér, as well as Beaulieu, found in Italy the same heroes who, in 1792, defied them both at Jemappe. These successes, for ever glorious, are due to the bravery and intrepidity of our soldiers, and to the skillful dispositions and indefatigable activity of our young general. Night and day at their head, partaking of their dangers, their fatigues, and their privations, he conducts their attacks, directs their courage, and opens to them every where the road to victory. Citizens Directors, we have to regret the loss of many brave companions, but they died worthy of the sacred cause they defended. I have seen them on the bed of honour, in the field of battle, mortally wounded, and at the point of death, stop for a moment the last expiring sigh, and thus cheer their comrades: " Courage, my friends, the day is our's!" One grievously wounded, and carried off by his comrades, seeing the general pass, suspended the groans which pain had forced from him, and exclaimed, " My general, Vive la République!" Citizens Directors, let these standards, these trophies, sealed with republican blood, be the pledge of the assurance that the sole and noble ambition of the army of Italy, and of the general who commands it, is to annihilate for ever the enemies of the Republic, and their highest recompence will be, the having obtained some claim to the gratitude of their country."

The aid-de-camp charged to present the standards conquered by the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, expressed himself thus:

" CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

" The army of the Sambre and the Meuse, guided by your genius, conducted by chiefs of your choice, and animated by the courage of patriotism and the love of liberty, took from the Austrians at the battle of Altenkirchen these standards, which I have the honour of presenting to you. Often has it already performed the same homage to the country, and often shall it renew it, should the enemy be still obstinately inclined to resist. Point out to the army always the path to victory, and you will see it constantly

constantly pursue it. Exhibit unceasingly wreaths prepared by the gratitude of the nation, and no sacrifice will be too dear to obtain that flattering recompence, to extend the glory of the French name, and to assure the triumph of the Republic."

The President replied—" Brave warriors, it is with the most lively joy that the Executive Directory receives the trophies of your victories. The intrepidity and the devotion of the republican soldiers, the courage and abilities of the generals, have carried the glory of the French arms to the highest degree, and established for ever the republican government. The prodigies which they have performed, give the semblance of truth to those related to us of antiquity, for they have surpassed them. May such constancy and success force at last an obstinate enemy to renounce the ridiculous project of overthrowing the Republic, and render him accessible to the voice of peace, the continual object of our wishes and of our labours! Let the enemies of France learn beside, that if new triumphs are necessary to repress them, these triumphs will be easily obtained by our warriors. They will finish their work. They will do more. After having given most glorious examples of the war-like virtues in their camps, they will display in the bosom of their families all the civic virtues, and all the respect they owe to the laws. Brave warriors, return to your brothers in arms; tell them that the acknowledgments of the nation will be equal to their services, and that they may reckon on the gratitude of their fellow-citizens, as well as the admiration of posterity."

The president gave the fraternal embrace to the two aides-de-camp, and to the brother of General Buonaparte, who had arrived with dispatches, and presented each of them with a sword.

Proclamation of the Executive Directory relative to the Events that occurred during the Night of the 11th and 12th Fructidor, (Aug. 28, and 29.)

12 Fructidor, (August 29.)

LET true patriots, let the friends of order rejoice! It is in vain that anarchy and royalism unite their efforts to shake the firebrands of discord, and to dissolve the republican government. Their endeavours shall be fruitless.

Some hundred villains, transported with rage at being prevented from exercising their robbery and their domination, no longer hoping to excite the people to insurrection, but by alarming them for liberty, have last night spread through the streets badges of aristocracy, and stuck up royalist proclamations. Armed with sabres, guns, and pistols, they meanwhile scoured the various parts of this great commune. They attempted to excite alarms by the sound of fire-arms. They everywhere exclaimed that the royalists

royalists had rallied to massacre all the patriots. They invited the people to their assistance. They imagined that, in the midst of this disorder, they should save their guilty accomplices, who had all departed at this very moment to the place where the legislative body had convoked the high court of justice; they were then to have indulged themselves in all the horrors which they had conceived in devising the conspiracy of Baboeuf.

But the people, acquainted with their true interests, shewed only their attachment to the Republic, and the constitution by which it is secured. They destroyed all the badges of despotism, which the most perfidious cunning had disseminated. They bestowed upon the monsters, who again wished to open the career of guilt, all the horror and contempt which they deserved. Confiding in a government with the real and sincere intention of which they are acquainted, all the citizens remained in the most profound tranquillity.

Thanks to the wisdom of the people, and to the courage and good conduct of the troops, to the indefatigable zeal of the magistrates appointed to watch over the public security, and to that of the brave republican generals, the tranquillity of Paris was preserved, and the designs of anarchy suppressed. They all have a right to the public gratitude.

Let the enemies of France at length discover the inutility of their efforts to mislead the mass of the people. Let its friends rally round the constitution, which secures at once our repose and our liberty, and let them second the efforts of a government resolved to maintain it with equal firmness against the attempts of all parties.

(Signed)

REVELLIERE LÉPAUX, president.

By order of the Directory,

LAGARDE, secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

Gordon Forbes, Major General and Commander in Chief of all his Britannic Majesty's Forces at St. Domingo, to all the Planters of the Spanish Part of the said Island.

SPANISH PLANTERS,

YOUR king has ceded to the actual government of France the vast and rich territory occupied and cultivated by your forefathers and you upwards of three centuries. This treaty is on the point of being carried into execution; commissioners sent by the Executive Directory are already arrived in your colony, and prepare the destruction of your property in the same manner as they have effected it in the rich French colony contiguous to your's.

yours. Beware, brave Spaniards, of the treacherous insinuations of those enemies of all moral and religious principles, which form the basis of social life. High minded, loyal, and generous, like your forefathers, you want but a hint of what awaits you. Zealously attached to the worship of the true God, and the august blood of your kings, you, no doubt, prefer the loss and sacrifice of your property to the misfortune and disgrace of submitting to the yoke of those new masters of your territory. Follow then, gallant Spaniards, that noble impulse of reason, honour, and feeling. Depart! the dominions of the Spanish monarch are open for you: go, honourably to live and die there in the shade of your altars, and under the protection of your king. But if any among you, chained down by necessity to the soil they cultivate, should not be able to leave it, let them not be uneasy: his Majesty lends them his powerful and protecting hand. I wish they would, for their own happiness, fully rely on the generosity and beneficence of so great a monarch. What other sovereign has fought with more zeal and glory for the sacred cause of religion, royalty, and humanity, against the foolhardy innovators, who are bent on exterminating them from the whole surface of this globe. I have read, brave Spaniards, the ostensible instructions given by the Directory to the commissioners of the Republic; I have perused the proclamations of those hypocritical and perverse agents, whose first mission to St. Domingo was marked with insurrections, with the firing of the plantations, and the assassination of their owners. The choice of such men sufficiently shews the misfortunes you have to expect. Read and consider, brave Spaniards, the papers I have just quoted: compare the promises which they hold out with those the Republic has made to every nation it wished to seduce. What advantages did it not hold out to its own colonies, to Savoy, Belgium, Holland; in short, to all countries wherein it has established its strange regimen! Well, contemplate the horrid and deplorable situation to which are now reduced those provinces, once so populous and flourishing, and judge, brave Spaniards, what would be the result of your credulity. Impressed with your dangers, and feeling for your misfortune, I offer you my support. A faithful interpreter of the beneficent disposition of his Majesty, I promise and guarantee to you, under his banners, safety to your persons and property. Whatever is sacred to you, your religious worship, your priests, your laws, your customs, your privileges, shall be preserved to you, and you shall also enjoy the advantage of the most extensive and flourishing commerce in the world. You have frequented our posts, and know the liberty, good faith, and plenty which reign there. Calculate the extent of those advantages, and prepare yourselves to receive the only power able to grant them. As soon as the protection of your

your king shall be withdrawn from you, and you are given up to the new masters of your territory, arm against them, and on the first signal you give me of your determination, I will fly to your assistance, and unite my whole force with your's, to repel and exterminate our common enemy.

Given in the King's House, at Port-au-Prince, the 12th of July, in the year of our Lord 1796, and the 35th of his Majesty's reign.

G. FORBES.

By order of his excellency,

JAMES ESTEN, Secretary.

Address of the States of the Circle of Suabia to the Archduke Charles.

HARD and painful as we find it, there is no other choice left for us than to bring the loud and general complaints of the princes and states of the innocent and suffering circle of Suabia, overwhelmed from all sides, before his Imperial Majesty, and to represent in that illustrious quarter, where we are sure of being heard, our constitutional demand of assistance from the chief of the empire, but especially satisfaction for the ill-founded reproaches suffered by, and the restoration of the property wrested from the circle, the paternal protection of his Imperial Majesty against the excesses similar to hostile treatment, committed by the subaltern commanders of the Imperial troops in the territories of the circle of Suabia, and all possible re-establishment of an unimpeded communication of the states of the circle among themselves, and with the circular convention.

We owe this step, to which we are thus compelled, to the princes and states, who, by numberless sacrifices for the common cause, and the common welfare of the supreme service, deserved more regard; we owe it to the subjects of the circle, who in their present unhappy situation are almost reduced to despair; in short, we owe it to ourselves, against the painful reproaches made to us in the answer of your Royal Highness. We also can assure your Royal Highness, in full conviction, that you have been prepossessed against the circle, by some odious insinuations thrown out against it.*

Done at Augsburg, Aug. 12, 1796.

* This answer was returned by the circle to a letter, in which the Archduke Charles accused the convention of the circle of Suabia, that forgetful of their duty to the Emperor and the Empire, they had made tributary to the enemy, by treaties actually concluded, countries and cities which had not been in the enemy's hands, and that by so doing they had fixed upon themselves, in the eyes of their country, an everlasting and disgraceful stigma of premature cowardice.

General Orders of the Commander in Chief of the Army of the West.

Head-quarters at Rennes, 7th Fructidor, (August 24.)

BECAUSE the majority of the rebels have given up their arms to us, some places thought themselves in the most perfect security. They forgot that vigilance which is requisite after a civil war the most disastrous, as the men who waged it were impelled by fanaticism, and directed by the greatest intriguers in Europe: the torpor was such, that General V— knew not (for he gave me no account of it) that some agents of England had landed on the coast of his district.

The commander in chief, who recollects with emotion the energy which his brothers in arms have displayed ever since he had the honour of commanding them, hopes it is not in vain that they willed peace, that they will consolidate their work by boundless vigilance and activity; he recommends to their care the interior of Brest, L'Orient, Nantz, St. Maloes, and Rennes, where the spies of the English minister have chiefly taken their residence. And independent of the praise which he shall merit, who shall arrest either one of those spies or an emigrant, he promises a reward of one hundred livres in specie, and further, to pay all the expence attending the searches after them.

(Signed)

L. HOEN.

Proclamation of General Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Inhabitants of the Tyrolese.

Head-quarters at Brescia, 13 Fructidor, (August 30.)

YOU solicit the protection of the French army. If you expect it, you must shew yourselves worthy of it. Since the majority of you is well disposed, compel the few malcontents who are among you to be peaceable. Their outrageous conduct has a tendency to bring upon their country the calamities of war.

The superiority of the French arms is now manifest. The Emperor's ministers, bought by English gold, betray that country. That unfortunate prince commits an error in every measure he adopts.

You wish for peace! The French are fighting for that object. We march upon your territory for the express purpose of obliging the court of Vienna to accede to the prayer of desolated Europe, and to listen to the entreaties of her people; we come not here with a view of extending our dominions. Nature has pointed

out the limits of France by the intersection of the Alps and the Rhine, in the same manner as she has placed the Tyrolese as a line of demarcation for the house of Austria.

Tyroleans! whatever your past conduct may have been, return to your habitations! abandon the colours which have been so often disgraced, and which you are unable to defend.

The conquerors of the Alps and Italy are not now opposed to an host of enemies. They are in pursuit of a few victims; whom the generosity of my country commands me to spare.

We are formidable in battle, but we are the friends of those who give us an hospitable reception.

The religion, the customs, and the property of the communes who submit shall be respected.

The communes, whose Tyrolean inhabitants have not returned on our arrival, shall be burnt; the inhabitants taken as hostages, and sent to France.

When a commune has submitted, the syndics shall be bound to deliver, in one hour after, a list of the inhabitants who are in the pay of the Emperor, and if they should side with the Tyrolean inhabitants, their houses shall be immediately burnt, and their relations arrested and sent as hostages to France.

The Tyroleans who shall co-operate with the free inhabitants, and are taken with arms in their hands, shall be instantly shot.

The generals of division are charged with the strictest execution of this arrêt.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

The above is an authentic copy.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER BERTHIER,

General of division, &c.

Order of Council of the 3d September.

AT the court at Weymouth, the 3d of September 1796, present the King's most excellent Majesty in council.

Whereas an act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act more effectually to prevent, during the present war between Great Britain and France, all traitorous correspondence with, or aid or assistance being given to his Majesty's enemies;" and another act passed in the thirty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act for preventing money or effects, in the hands of his Majesty's subjects, belonging to or disposable by persons resident in France, being applied to the use of the persons exercising the powers of government in France, and for preserving the property thereof for the benefit of the individual owners thereof."

And whereas another act, passed in the thirty-fourth year aforesaid, intituled, "An act for more effectually preserving money and effects, in the hands of his Majesty's subjects, belonging to or disposable by persons resident in France, for the benefit of the individual owners thereof."

And whereas it is expedient that such licence and authority should be granted as is herein after given and granted; his Majesty, taking the same into his royal consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, by this order to grant, and accordingly, with such advice, by this order, doth grant licence, according to the authority given by the said acts respectively, or some of them, to all persons residing or being in Great Britain, either on their own account or credit, or on the account or credit, or by the direction of any other person or persons whomsoever, or wheresoever resident or being, to sell, supply, deliver, or send, for the purpose of being sold, supplied, or delivered, and to agree to sell, supply, deliver, or send for such purpose, and either on their own account or credit, or on the account or credit or by the direction of any other person or persons whomsoever and wheresoever resident or being, to cause or procure to be sold, supplied, delivered, or sent for such purpose as aforesaid, or to authorise or direct any other person or persons whomsoever, or wheresoever resident or being, to sell, supply, deliver, or send as aforesaid, or to aid or assist in so selling, supplying, delivering, or authorising or directing to be so sold, supplied, or delivered or sent; and also to buy or procure, or contract or agree to contract or procure, or cause to be bought or procured, or authorise or direct any other person or persons whomsoever, or wheresoever resident or being, to buy or procure, or to contract or agree to buy or procure, or aid or assist in buying or procuring, or authorising or directing to be bought or procured, any goods, wares, merchandizes, or effects mentioned in the said acts, or any other goods, wares, merchandizes, or effects, (except such as are herein after mentioned) whether of the growth, production, or manufacture of this kingdom, or of any foreign country, to or for the use of any persons residing in the territories of the United Provinces, or in the Austrian Netherlands, or in any part of Italy, or for the purpose of being sent into any part or place within the same respectively.

Provided nevertheless, that all such goods, wares, merchandizes, and effects, be exported from this kingdom, and in ships or vessels belonging to persons of some state or country in amity with his Majesty, and that such exportation be made under the usual conditions and regulations; and that such security be given by bond, in such penalty, by such persons, and in such manner, as shall be directed by the commissioners of his Majesty's customs, that the said goods, wares, merchandizes, and effects, shall be exported to the places proposed, and to none other; and that a

certificate shall be produced, within six months from the date of the bond, under the hand of the British consul or vice-consul residing at the port or place at which such goods or commodities shall be landed; and if no vice-consul shall be there resident, then under the hands of two known British merchants residing there; and if no British merchant shall reside there, then under the hand of the chief magistrate of the place, testifying that the said goods have been all duly landed at that port or place.

Provided also, that nothing herein before contained shall be construed to licence the exportation, sale, sending, supplying, or delivering of, or in any manner to relate to any arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, gunpowder, bullets, pitch, tar, hemp, masts, timber, sail-cloth, cordage, saltpetre, or any naval or military stores whatsoever, nor to relate to any store or article whatsoever, intended for the use of the armies, troops, fleets, ships, or vessels of the enemies of his Majesty; or any articles which are specially prohibited by any other act or acts of parliament, other than the acts before mentioned, to be exported, sold, supplied, or delivered, as aforesaid; or in any manner to affect the provisions of any other act or acts of parliament; or to licence or authorize the several acts, matters, and things aforesaid, further or otherwise than as the same might be affected by the several before-mentioned acts of parliament.

Provided also, that every person who shall take the benefit of this licence and authority, shall take the same upon condition, that if in case of any proceeding, civil or criminal, under the provisions of any of the acts herein before mentioned, or any thing alledged to have been done contrary thereto, any question shall arise whether the thing done was authorized by the licence hereby given, the proof that such thing was done under the circumstances, and according to the terms and conditions of this order, shall lie on the persons claiming the benefit hereof.

And his Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, is hereby further pleased to order, that this licence and order shall remain and be in force and effect until the 25th day of December next ensuing, unless the same shall be sooner revoked.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed)

W. FAWKENER,

Proclamation

Proclamation issued at Frankfort on the 3d September 1796, by General Duvignot.

THE general of brigade, Duvignot, commanding at Frankfort, informs the inhabitants, as well as the strangers and merchants who visit this city upon mercantile business, that they may depend upon the most perfect safety, and that the report of the pretended retreat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, circulated by the malevolent, is totally unfounded. This army is advancing again vigorously, and the army of the Rhine and Moselle has completely defeated the enemy, and entered Munich on the 30th ult.

Frankfort, 17 Fructidor, (Sept. 3,) 1796.

The general and commandant of Frankfort,
DUVIGNOT.

Decree of the Council of Five Hundred, of the 6th September, 1796, respecting the Amnesty.

I. EVERY prosecution begun, or to be begun, every action, pursuit, and judgment, on account of offences committed on occasion and during the course of the revolution, up to the 4th Brumaire, 4th year inclusive, are extinguished and annulled, civil action for restitution being still reserved.

II. The ci-devant French emigrants, and those against whom transportation has been pronounced, are alone excepted from the general amnesty introduced by the preceding article.

III. Every time an individual shall be sued in judgment for a fact prior to the 4th Brumaire, the point shall be ascertained whether it was connected with the revolution. In the case of the affirmative, the amnesty shall be applied; in the contrary case, the instruction shall be followed out.

V. The party accused may have action to have the judgment annulled, when the amnesty is refused. And the commissioner of the Directory shall have the same privilege when the amnesty is misapplied.

V. Offences posterior to the 4th Brumaire shall be prosecuted according to the rigour of the laws, under the penalty of forfeiture.

Resolutions of the Common Council of Newcastle, relative to the Emigrant Priests.

AT a special common council, held here this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of providing for the accommodation of the French ecclesiastics, about to be removed from the island of Jersey to this port.

It was unanimously resolved,

That it appears to this body, that the case of these unfortunate exiles is truly deplorable, and that their situation calls for every attention which humanity can suggest.

That their removal into the interior parts of the country is highly expedient, and particularly recommended by government, who allow a reasonable sum for the expence of their removal, and for their maintenance.

That a committee be appointed to provide proper dwellings, and other necessary accommodations for them; and that such committee consist of the right worshipful the Mayor, Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. and the other Aldermen, the Sheriff, and the other members of the common council, and of all who shall be disposed to give their assistance to this charitable work.

That it be earnestly requested of the noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and other inhabitants of this town, and of the adjoining counties of Durham and Northumberland, to communicate to the committee their sentiments on the means which appear most conducive to the end proposed, and least burdensome or inconvenient to those parts of the country where these unhappy persons shall be received; and to give information of any vacant buildings which may be converted into dwellings for them: and that all written communications on the subject be addressed to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. M. P. Blagdon, near Newcastle.

N. CLAYTON, town clerk.

Proclamation of the Emperor.

BY the increasing and urgent necessity of prosecuting this expensive war with vigour, his majesty the Emperor sees himself constrained to demand extraordinary support from his subjects, in order not only to keep off an all-desolating enemy from his frontiers, but also to obtain by force a peace so long desired in vain. But his Imperial Majesty constantly directing his thoughts towards treating his beloved subjects with all possible lenity, and choosing always such means as are the least burdensome, expects that every good subject, equally convinced of his duty, and of the pressing exigencies of the state, will strive to alleviate those wants by contributions, voluntary and proportionate to their means, in money,

money, grain, horses, oxen, common clothes, linen, leather, iron, steel, lead, and arms.

Vienna, 18th September.

Proclamation of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles to the inhabitants of the re-conquered Districts of the Germanic Empire.

Head-quarters at Windecken, Sept. 11, 1796.

WHEREAS the enemy, in their present retreat from several countries and districts of Germany, have carried with them several persons as hostages, on account of contributions by them ordered, and partly left unpaid; and whereas some cities or districts might really feel a disposition to pay the arrears of such contributions, in order to liberate their fellow-citizens,

We, as commanding general, field-marshal of the Emperor and the Empire, for ourselves, induced, by the advantage which might arise to the enemy from it, to remind the people in a general way of the Imperial edicts promulgated to that end in the Empire, and the proclamation of the commander in chief of the Emperor and the Empire, founded upon it, and to forewarn earnestly every body not to send off any succours in ready money, nor in bills of exchange, nor in any other manner, either to redeem the hostages carried off by the enemy, or for their relief, as in case of contravention to these presents, the sums destined for that purpose shall not only be confiscated, agreeably to the laws existing, but as all those who shall make such payments, or shall co-operate to that end in any other manner, shall be inevitably fined to double the amount, and, according to circumstances, put under arrest, or brought to some other marked punishment.

Letter from the Executive Directory of the French Republic to the Minister of War.

THE reforms already determined by the Executive Directory in the war department, have informed you, citizen minister, of its intentions to reduce, without delay, all expences in this department, but such as are absolutely necessary; and it observes, with the most lively satisfaction, the efforts you daily make to second its views of economy.

It appears, by the accounts that you have given to the Directory upon the different branches of your administration, that the service of your offices, including the war-office, may be made after the suppression already ordered in the armies of the interior,

and

and the simplification which may be introduced in the mechanism of your labour, with a third of the officers now employed.

The most pressing reform, citizen minister, appears to us to respect all those employments not absolutely necessary. From such a reform, it follows, you will be able to make an excellent choice of such as remain; that it will be easier to pay them; that you will have a right to exact more assiduity from them; that there will be more connection in their operations, and more difficulty in indulging the spirit of dissipation and intrigue, which is the source of disorganization, venality, and injustice; that, lastly, being confined within narrower limits, you will obtain more ease for communications, more union in your labours, and a more active vigilance. The resources of the citizens will become less difficult; and, in fine, you will be able to let buildings to the nation, which will become useless to yourselves.

This measure may occasion a still greater diminution of the expences of the officers, and you will do well in this respect to present the amount of the expences after the new system is adopted. You will likewise do well not to accommodate any one from this time, on any pretext, with either horses or coaches; but, on the contrary, to oblige those who shall have obtained them, to return them into the depots of the Republic.

Citizen minister, the Directory invites you, with respect to your choice of persons to be employed, to consult only the public good, and to lay aside every personal consideration. Talents, republicanism, constant attention to the constitution of the third year, and good conduct, are the only titles which should determine your choice, and it is only to merit you will have a regard, not to recommendations, from whomsoever they may come, but to the individual situation of the candidate, as it may be more or less unfortunate with respect to their families, or the services they shall already have rendered the Republic.

In requiring you, citizen minister, to shew yourself rigorous and inflexible in remedying every abuse, the Directory would at the same time be just; it is better that reform should be carried on gradually with respect to those to be deprived of their employments. The Directory, therefore, authorises you to preserve their salaries to them for the space of three months, in order to give them time to seek some other means of existence, and for the purpose of avoiding a too sudden suppression, and too immediate interruption of habitual labours: that the first reform should be made on the 1st Brumaire next, and the other in the course of the same month.

This first reform, citizen minister, is fundamental, and all the others, which are forced by the necessity of a rigid economy, should be conducted upon the same principles. The Executive

Directory will inform you of all its ideas and firm resolution upon this subject.

Citizen minister, it is the intention of the Directory, that from this moment all the territory of the Republic, comprising in it the countries united to it, be put upon the footing of the most profound peace; that the number of troops in the Republic be reduced to the simple garrisons of the fortresses; that the service of the interior be discharged solely by the national gendarmerie, and the sedentary national guards; that the whole surplus of force be sent beyond the frontiers, or united to the triumphant armies; they will complete the defeat of our enemy, deaf to the voice of humanity and their own interests. All the troops of France shall live at their expence; all the calamities of war shall be transferred to their territories, until they please, at last, to accept the just and moderate conditions which we have not ceased, and which we will not cease, to offer them. With respect to the interior, it is the intention of the Directory, that even the slightest vestige of military regime should be no longer seen; it is their intention that the constitutional order should be uniform throughout the whole extent of the Republic; that the citizens should approximate, by the cares of agriculture, the relations of commerce, and the love of the arts; it belongs to them to prepare repose and songs of victory for our immortal defenders on their return.

The minister of general police will powerfully concur in obtaining this object, by the complete organization of the stationary national guards, in which he busies himself with ardour, and the citizens will easily feel the necessity, in a free state, of defending themselves, and consequently that every one will perform the service of a national guard punctually, zealously, and joyfully.

Hasten, citizen minister, as much as you are able so desirable an object, suppress these numerous establishments, these partial administrations, which were made necessary, which a war, begun with enthusiasm, created without method, without uniformity, and multiplied beyond measure.

Finally, place rapidly, and yet without violence, all the branches of your administration in that regular state which they are to preserve during the long peace, which, without doubt, will soon succeed that terrible yet glorious contest sustained by a free people against the sanguinary multitude of their enemies,

(Signed)

REVEILLIERE LEPEAUX, president.

LAGARDE, secretary general.

23 *Franctidor*, (9 September.)

*Proclamation of the National Assembly of the Batavian People against
the Importation of British Manufactures.*

The National Assembly, representing the Batavian People, to the
Batavians, Health and Fraternity.

THE British minister issued on the 3d of this month a royal proclamation, by which "the free navigation of Great Britain to the United Provinces is granted, as well as the exportation of all kinds of merchandize, except military and naval ammunition, provided they be exported under a neutral flag," France, however is excepted. This is an artifice which the Batavian people see and properly appreciate—a lure which they disdain. Have we not sketched to the eyes of all Europe, in our manifesto of the 2d of May of the present year, the perfidious traits of the conduct of this same minister? Did we not evince in the most evident manner how this minister completed his want of faith, when on the flight of the last Stadtholder he seized more than a hundred ships richly laden, and several ships of war; when, deaf to every representation, he dared to appropriate this booty; when, by false advices, he enticed into the English ports several ships which were then at sea; when, violating the rights of nations, and considering as nothing the most solemn treaties, he changed the protection which he had promised, into a declaration of good and legal capture of the Dutch ships; when he endeavoured to get possession of our colonies in the most traitorous manner; when he effectively established himself in several of our most important possessions; when he furnished money to the unnatural emigrants, who were more influenced by love for the Orange party than for their country, and whom he continually excited to come and tear down the standard of liberty in their own country, and to waste it with fire and sword? In a word, is not the British minister the sworn enemy to the well-being of the United Provinces, and is not he furious that the Republic still exists? Let him delude himself with the artificial calculation of the consequences of the present measure! Let him imagine that his lure of the love of gain may either open a source of finance, or in case the Batavian Republic disdain it, may sow discord, inflame the spirit of party, and alienate the hearts of the people from the legitimate government! But your representatives, Oh, Batavian people! are and will remain, notwithstanding, faithful to their destination; they will not engage in a measure which would render the most essential service to the enemy of the nation, check the wise and great project of their grand ally, and retard that peace which is the objects of our wishes.

The English people are on the eve of awaking, and of forcing the minister to accept an equitable and speedy peace. To avoid carefully every thing that may prolong the most terrible war of which history makes mention, is our most sacred duty: and to spare no means that may hasten the moment of a peace suitable to the interests of the Batavian people, of their faithful ally, of the British nation itself, and of humanity—such is our most serious object.

The momentary advantage of the few must not be balanced against the well-being of the public, the well-being and prosperity of the public which you wish, fellow-citizens, is our principal object. We know that the British minister at this moment wants specie and circulating capital. He has wasted millions of money and rivers of blood; the present measure evinces his embarrassment. The glorious victories of the French have shut up several ports against the English, and will shut up still more. England, on the other hand, is full of her manufactures, of pillaged merchandize, particularly of those articles with which our rich ships returned from the East Indies have furnished him. The British minister must besides make at this period his usual contracts in the Baltic for the maintenance of his marine, and for the supplying of his other wants: and without drawing upon the Dutch merchants, it appears, that he could not succeed in this.—Good faith, Batavian glory, feel all your dignity!

What Batavian heart is not filled with indignation, on considering, that the enemy of our country would offer us for sale those very effects which he has robbed us of so shamefully! And is it permitted to us to hesitate a single moment, in consolidating ourselves for this loss of gain, and in frustrating the grand object of this enemy? Citizens, his object is no other than to exchange for money innumerable British merchandize; the faculty of being able to dispose of the price of these purchases to his own advantage: to put an end to the just murmurs of the English people; to prolong the war, and, above all, to excite the indignation of the French Republic, which the proclamation excludes from the free navigation. It is, therefore, in virtue of all these motives, that we have thought proper to determine upon what follows, as we do determine by these presents.

Article 1. It shall not be permitted to import into the United Provinces any British manufactures whatever, any British merchandize in general, and particularly any effects, of whatever nature they are, which proceed from the effects laden on board the ships of the East India Company, seized or carried to Great Britain, in any manner, or under any pretext, whether the said effects come directly from Great Britain, or by any other channel.

2. Upon the importation of all effects of this kind, they shall be first confiscated to the profit of the Batavian people, and deposited

deposited in proper magazines, in order to remain there in depot, and not to be sold until it shall be ulteriorly demanded on the part of the Batavian people.

3. All persons who may have participated directly or indirectly in such importation, or who may have favoured it, or to whose consignment such effects may have been addressed and expedited with their knowledge, shall be not only responsible, independently, and besides confiscation of the effects, but shall be proceeded against before the judge of their domicile, as having entered into a connection with the enemy to the ruin of the country, in case it appears, that after the promulgation of the present proclamation they have had any knowledge of it, and have not informed the office of convoys and licences within twenty-four hours, or have not informed the administration of the place where they dwell.

4. It is also forbidden, under the same penalties, to the inhabitants of this Republic to accept or pay any bills of exchange drawn from Great Britain.

5. The exact execution of our present serious resolution is confided to our committee for the affairs of the marine, with the particular injunction to neglect no means to watch over such an importation, with the authority to establish in the necessary places, either in the towns or in the flat countries, such extraordinary surveyors, receivers, or clerks, as they shall judge necessary, in order to fulfil our intentions.

6. The Committee for the affairs of the marine is qualified, in case of the seizure of the effects prohibited in Art. 1. to order *de plano* (without form of process) upon its responsibility, the confiscation, and to effect the deposit in the necessary magazines, mentioned in Art. 2. In consequence, in this respect, the ordinary form of proceeding is suspended in cases of frauds committed with regard to the marine rights, and to every contravention of the placards issued on that subject, which shall remain suspended with respect to those who shall present themselves as defenders in the affairs above-mentioned.

7. The present proclamation shall be published and stuck up. We direct and entreat the supreme authorities to make the necessary dispositions, in order that our present object may be duly effected; and more especially to direct all the municipalities in each province, to lend every assistance to the committee for the affairs of the marine, and to support it, against all opposition to the accomplishment of the duties imposed on our committee, by our present proclamation.

8. This proclamation shall be sent to the committees for the affairs of the marine, and for the East India trade, in order to serve as information and advice to them.

*Done in the National Assembly at the Hague, Sept. 16, 1796,
Second year of Batavian Liberty.*

(Signed)

J. J. CAMBIER,
D. VAN LAER,

Copy of a Dispatch from Count Osterman, Chancellor to the Emperor of Russia, to M. Bulzow, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, dated Petersburg, December 25, 1795.

SIR,

THE Empress was already informed, through the public prints, of the treaty of peace concluded between Spain and the French, and the unpleasant sensations which this unexpected and disagreeable transaction had produced in her Imperial Majesty's mind, were greatly increased when this intelligence was confirmed by the minister of his Catholic Majesty. The Empress, however, during the new connection which so happily subsisted between her and his Catholic Majesty, met with too many opportunities of learning the true sentiments of that prince, not to be thoroughly convinced that the concurrence of the most imperious circumstances could alone have determined him to act in direct opposition to his principles. No doubt it has been for him a task infinitely hard, to enter into negotiations with those, who with their own hands murdered the chief of his illustrious family, and to conclude peace with those disturbers of the tranquillity and safety of all Europe. No one knows better than her Imperial Majesty to value and appreciate all the difficulties and obstacles, which his Catholic Majesty must have had to surmount, before he could prevail upon himself to adopt a measure, which to all appearance has been brought about through the most urgent necessity, and the most threatening danger.

Her Imperial Majesty being at a loss to account for the motives which can have determined his Catholic Majesty thus to insulate his interest from that of the coalition, cannot but persevere in the opinion, that notwithstanding this sudden change, his Catholic Majesty will continue sincerely to interest himself in the success of the operations of the evangelic powers; and so far from throwing any obstacle in the way of the new measures which those powers may find it necessary to pursue, rather support them by every means, which the system of neutrality he may, perhaps, think proper to adopt, does not preclude.

His Catholic Majesty cannot yet have forgotten the high importance of the cause for which the coalesced powers are contending—to restore order and tranquillity, to lead the nations back to a sense of their duty, and to shield all Europe from the most dangerous infection.—These are the important motives which have induced the coalesced powers to unite their counsels, and exert their joint efforts to render them triumphant.

It is for this purpose, that the three courts have just now, by means of a solemn treaty of alliance, strengthened the ties by which they were united. Their reciprocal interest is therefore so intimately connected and interwoven, and their determination so

firm,

arm, that it would be impossible to obstruct the operations of one of them, without forcing the others most warmly to embrace his cause. Of this description is especially the situation of her Imperial Majesty with respect to the King of Great Britain; so that in case of need, her Imperial Majesty would be obliged to assist and support him to the utmost extent of her power, but fortunately such connections subsist between his Catholic Majesty and the King of Great Britain, in consequence of several treaties renewed in the year 1793, as can never cease to be dear to his Catholic Majesty, and neither the conveniency nor usefulness of which can have been lessened by a change of affairs produced by the most imperious circumstances.

This important consideration, in addition to that which proceeds from the favourable disposition of his Catholic Majesty towards the common cause, cannot but render her Imperial Majesty perfectly easy with respect to the conduct which his Catholic Majesty is likely to pursue. Her Imperial Majesty is of opinion, that it will be both candid and sincere, and it would be painful for her to suppose, that in any case whatever, his Catholic Majesty could favour measures, tending to obstruct and oppose the avowed purposes of the three allied courts.

You, Sir, will adopt the most proper means officially to communicate to the ministry of his Catholic Majesty the honour of his dispatch, and to make it the subject of a conference you are to request of the Prince of Peace.

(Signed)

COUNT OSTERMAN.

The Answer of his Excellency the Prince of Peace to M. de Bulzow, dated Santa Cruz, March 17, 1796.

I HAVE received your Letter of the 22d of February, with a copy of the dispatch, which you, Sir, have received from your court by the last courier from London, and must return you in answer, that the King, my master, has with much pleasure learned the friendly terms, in which, on the part of her Imperial Majesty, he has been acquainted with the close alliance concluded with the courts of Vienna and London, which certainly cannot have been the result of the circumstances which existed in Poland, at a time when the forces of her Imperial Majesty might have been employed at a point, where all those monarchs who united for the preservation of their existence, and the mutual support of their rights, rallied. At that period, the King, my master, gave the strongest proofs of his grief at the misfortune of a beloved cousin, and foresaw that his dominions were drawing near that universal corruption, which results from madness without bounds.

He

He waged war against tyrants, but was unable to learn who they were, for he did not know, following the capricious dictates of their levity, who were the good Frenchmen that defended the cause of their king. He was only able to discern, that but a few, victims of their sense of honour, were his true adherents, who followed him to the grave. The desire of the King, my master, was, however, so earnest, that notwithstanding the ill-founded hopes held out by the combined powers, he prosecuted the most vigorous and most expensive war. There was no sovereign but the King endeavoured to prevail upon him, by the most advantageous proposals, to join his Majesty; notwithstanding this request was addressed to the Empress at different times, since the last months of 1791, and during the year 1792 by M. de Galvez, Spanish minister in Russia, and M. de Zinowief, who resided in the same quality at Madrid, but especially in October 1792, and December 1793, when M. de Amat, then Spanish chargé d'affaires at Petersburg, and soon after M. de Oriz, minister of his Catholic Majesty, had long conferences on this subject, the former with Count Osterman, and the latter with Count Besborodko. Notwithstanding all this, there did not exist the least circumstance which promised an active co-operation on the part of the Empress, nor does it appear that the occupation of Poland could have prevented her from co-operating in favour of the common cause. It was under these circumstances that the King, my master, no doubt from fear and apprehension of sinister consequences for his kingdom, resolved to make peace, convinced, that if he were left without assistance in the war, that support, which might be promised him for the attainment of peace, would prove still less efficacious. This is the true situation of Spain, and his Catholic Majesty obliges himself to fulfil whatever he has promised for the benefit of the common cause, in which at the same time he must, for the future, decline participation in any measure, which has no certain and consistent object.

(Signed)

THE PRINCE DE LA PAZ.

Edict of his Majesty the King of Naples and the Two Sicilies, addressed to his Subjects.

We, FERDINAND IV. by the Grace of God, &c. &c.
SINCE the time when peace was interrupted in Europe, we redoubled our care to preserve the public tranquillity, and to put the state in a safe condition of defence. We were, therefore, disposed to augment our land and sea forces, and to raise a considerable host of brave warriors on the frontiers of this kingdom. We afterwards put ourselves at the head of our courageous troops, firmly resolved to use all the means in our power, and even to sacrifice

sacrifice our royal person. These effective preparations, added to lawful and becoming steps to obtain peace, give us hopes that our dominions will forthwith enjoy tranquillity. At the same time we ought not to conceal, that in order to gain the proposed end of our designs, it is absolutely necessary to double the said preparations for the defence of the state, and the acceleration of lasting and honourable peace, and to station a still greater force than the present on the frontiers of our kingdom. We address ourselves to all classes of our beloved subjects, and hereby do require them to contribute with all their power to the speedy augmentation of the army stationed in cantonments. We expect, amongst others, that the brave young men who have enrolled themselves for the defence of religion, the throne, and the country, will now repair without delay to the frontiers, in order to put themselves under our immediate and personal command, with their brave comrades; and we hope that in consequence of this, other volunteers will, in greater number, repair to the cantonments, that we may bring together a formidable army, and be enabled to secure the safety and tranquillity of the state, either by a permanent peace or by brilliant victories.

Done at Naples,

September 12, 1796.

Substance of a Decree published at Lisbon.

ON the 20th of September, 1796, a decree was published at Lisbon prohibiting the admittance of the privateers of the belligerent powers, or the prizes made by them, men of war, frigates, or any other ship of war, except in cases of extreme necessity or distress.

Declaration delivered to the Magistrates of Nuremberg on the 29th of September, 1796, by the Prussian Minister, Baron Von Hardenberg, relative to the Proposal of its being united with the King's Dominions.

THE undersigned has the honour, in the name of the King, his most gracious master, to declare to the most worshipful the magistrates and burghers of the city of Nuremberg, that the proof of confidence and attachment which it gave to his Majesty, by the voluntary offer of submitting to his sceptre, made in so solemn and decided a manner, has been received by his Majesty with true pleasure and grateful approbation, and will be esteemed in its full value; but that his Majesty, according to the situation of matters, cannot as yet resolve himself to accept of that voluntary sub-

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mission, and to ratify the annexed agreement of subjection and exemption, but that his Majesty will nevertheless find sufficient motives in that unequivocal mark of the confidential attachment of the city, to make it experience, by preference, his favour and benevolence, and is already prepared to do every thing in his power to promote the welfare and safety of the city; while his Majesty, after a farther developement of circumstances and events will also never have any objection to answer as much as possible to the farther wishes of the city.

The said minister delivered a similar declaration to the cities of Weissenberg and Windheim.

Reply of Buonaparte in October, 1796, to the Entreaties of the Inhabitants of Reggio that they might be armed and fight for the French.

BE encouraged, brave inhabitants of Reggio, organize yourselves, fly to arms. It is time, at length, that Italy should be comprehended among the free and powerful nations. Do you supply the example, and merit the gratitude of posterity.

ORDER OF COUNCIL.

At the Court at St. James's, the 12th of October, 1796, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majesty has received Intelligence, that some ships belonging to his Majesty's subjects have been, and are detained in the port of Genoa; his Majesty, with the advice of his privy council, is thereupon pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter or clear out for Genoa, or any port within the territory of the republic of Genoa, until further orders: and his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo, or stop, be made of all Genoese ships or vessels whatsoever, now within, or which hereafter shall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within the kingdom of Great Britain, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, and the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed)

W. FAWKENER.

Manifesto

*Manifesto of Spain against Great Britain.**Madrid, October 11.*

HIS Majesty has transmitted to all his councils a decree of the following tenor:

One of the principal motives that determined me to make peace with the French Republic, as soon as its government had begun to assume a regular and stable form, was the manner in which England behaved to me during the whole of the war, and the just mistrust which I ought to feel for the future from the experience of her bad faith, which began to be manifested at the most critical moment of the first campaign; in the manner with which Admiral Hood treated my squadron at Toulon, where he was employed solely in ruining all that he could not carry away himself; and afterwards in the expedition which he undertook against the Island of Corsica—an expedition which he undertook without the knowledge, and which he concealed with the greatest care from Don Juan de Langara, while they were together at Toulon.

This same bad faith the English minister has suffered clearly to appear by his silence upon the subject of all his negotiations with other powers, particularly in the treaty concluded on the 19th November, 1794, with the United States of America, without any regard to my rights, which were well known to him. I remarked it again in his repugnance to the adoption of my plans and ideas which might accelerate the termination of the war, and in the vague reply which Lord Grenville gave to my ambassador, the Marquis del Campo, when he demanded succours of him to continue it. He completely confirmed me in the certainty of his bad faith, by the injustice with which he appropriated the rich cargo of the Spanish ship *le Sant Jago*, or *l'Achille*, at first taken by the French, and afterwards retaken by the English squadron, and which ought to have been restored to me according to the convention made between my Secretary of State and Lord St. Helens, ambassador from his Britannic Majesty: afterwards by the detention of all the ammunition which arrived in the Dutch ships for the supply of my squadrons, by affecting always different difficulties to put off the restitution of them. Finally, I could no longer entertain a doubt of the bad faith of England, when I learnt the frequent landing from her ships upon the coasts of Chili and Peru, in order to carry on a contraband trade, and to reconnoitre the shore under the pretence of fishing for whales, a privilege which she pretended to have granted her by the convention of Nootka. Such were the proceedings of the British minister to cement the ties of friendship and reciprocal confidence, which he had

had engaged to maintain according to our convention of the 25th May, 1793.

Since I have made peace with the French Republic, not only have I had stronger motives for supposing an intention on the part of England to attack my possessions in America, but I have also received direct insults which persuade me that the English minister wishes to oblige me to adopt a part contrary to the interests of humanity, torn by the bloody war which ravages Europe, for the termination of which I have not ceased to offer my good offices, and to testify my constant solicitude.

In fact, England has developed her intentions, has clearly evinced her project of getting possession of my territories, by sending to the Antilles a considerable force, and particularly destined against St. Domingo, as the proclamations of her general in that island clearly demonstrate. She has also made known her intentions by the establishments which her commercial companies have formed upon the banks of the Missouri, in South America, with the design of penetrating through those countries to the South Sea. Finally, by the conquest which she has made of the colony of Demerary, belonging to the Dutch, and whose advantageous position puts her in a condition to get possession of posts still more important.

But there can no longer remain any doubt of the hostile nature of these projects, when I consider the frequent insults to my flag, the acts of violence committed in the Mediterranean by her frigates, which have carried away soldiers coming from Genoa to Barcelona, on board Spanish ships, to complete my armies; the piracies and vexations which the Corsican and Anglo-Corsican corsairs, protected by the English government of that island, exercise against the Spanish trade in the Mediterranean, and even upon the coasts of Catalonia, and the detention of different Spanish ships, laden with Spanish property, and carried to England, under the most frivolous pretences, and especially the rich cargo of the Spanish ship the Minerva, on which an embargo was laid in the most insulting manner to my flag, and the removal of which could not be obtained, though it was demonstrated before the competent tribunals that this rich cargo was Spanish property.

The attack committed upon my ambassador, Don Simon de las Casas, by a tribunal of London, which decreed his arrest, founded upon the demand of a very small sum, which was claimed by the undertaker of an embarkation. Finally, the Spanish territory has been violated in an intolerable manner upon the coasts of Galicia and Alicant by the English ships the Cameleon and the Kangaroo. Moreover, Captain George Vaughan, commodore of the Alarm, behaved in a manner equally insolent and scandalous in the island of Trinity, where he landed with drums beating and flags flying, to attack the French, and to avenge the injuries which he pretended

tended to have received, disturbing, by the violation of the rights of my sovereignty, the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the island.

By all these insults, equally deep and unparalleled, that nation has proved to the universe, that she recognizes no other laws than the aggrandisement of her commerce; and by their despotism, which has exhausted my patience and moderation, she has forced me, as well to support the honour of my crown, as to protect my people against her attacks, to declare war against the King of England, his kingdom and vassals, and to give orders and take the necessary measures for the defence of my domains and my subjects, and to repulse the enemy.

Signed by the King, and the Secretary
of the Council of War.

*Done at the Palace of
St. Laurenzo, Oct. 5, 1796.*

On Saturday, the 8th of October, war was proclaimed at Madrid in the usual form.

*Circular Letter from General O'Hara to the Captains of Merchantmen
at Gibraltar.*

Gibraltar, Oct. 15, Secretary's Office.

AS the continuance of a number of merchant vessels in this port would be attended with the most serious evils, at a time when they cannot be supplied from the garrison with provision, water, or firing, and when there is a greater probability of their being set on fire by the enemy than escaping, and as the present favourable opportunity of their being protected through the Streights by Admiral Mann's Squadron, who will possibly give them some convoy to Lisbon, is an advantage not likely to happen again in a reasonable time, and as these vessels, being either set on fire or drove on shore, (a casualty to which they would be very liable where they now anchor) might be prejudicial to the safety of the place: under these circumstances, I think it necessary to give directions to every British vessel, now in the place, to hold themselves in readiness to sail on the signal from Admiral Mann. In consequence of disobedience or neglect of this order, they will be answerable for the consequences.

This will be publicly read by the secretary, and recorded in his office.

(Signed)

CHAS. O'HARA.

EVACUA.

EVACUATION OF CORSICA.

General Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Modena, 26 Vendemiaire, (Oct. 17.)

YOU will find subjoined, Citizens Directors, the letter I have received from General Gentili. According to it, the Mediterranean is now free. Corsica, restored to the Republic, will afford resources for our marine, and even the means of recruiting our light infantry. The commissioner Salicetti departs this night for Leghorn, to sail from thence to Corsica. General Gentili is to command provisionally the troops. I have provisionally authorized him to put in requisition several columns, in order to enable the government commissioner to occupy the fortresses till the arrival of French troops.

I shall send thither an officer of artillery, and one of engineers, for organizing affairs. The expulsion of the English from the Mediterranean will have great influence on the success of our military operations in Italy.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Leghorn, 24th Vendemiaire, (Oct. 15.)

A. Gentili, General of Division, commanding the Expedition, to General Buonaparte.

Long live the Republic!—our country is rendered free!

The Viceroy having announced that he was going to evacuate Corsica, the commune of Bastia formed in consequence a committee, which set at liberty all the republican prisoners, and has formed a deputation, which has arrived with that of Corsica, and other cantons, to renew, in the name of all the citizens, the oath of fidelity to the Republic. I only wait a favourable wind to put to sea, and secure to the Republic the most important posts in the island. Bastia, its forts, and St. Fiorenzo, are already guarded by their inhabitants, conjointly with the English, who depart in three days. I hope we shall find artillery and magazines.

(Signed)

GENTILI.

Gentili to the French Commissioners.

Leghorn, 24 Vendemiaire, (Oct. 15.)

THE plan long ago settled by our compatriots to deliver Corsica from the tyranny of the English, the movements of the interior

prepared

prepared by the republicans, the dispositions taken here by the patriots for supporting them, the debarkation already effected on the island of a great many of our fellow citizens, and the numbers preparing here to follow them, have struck terror into the hearts of the English. They were sensible that they could not long maintain themselves in a country conquered by treason: Elliot is therefore evacuating Corsica, and re-embarking all the English troops.

At this moment, when we are about to put to sea, a numerous deputation of the communes of Bastia, and other places, have arrived, and to give to us this happy news, which we are desirous of communicating to you.

The town of Bastia, faithful to its vows and attachment to France, has formed a provisional committee, which has named a deputation to come and offer the oath of fidelity to the French Republic. Bastia, and its forts, as well as St. Fiorenzo, are guarded by the citizens. We are assured that in three days there will be no more English in the country. Hasten to give the orders to go and occupy it, and render it back to the mother country!

(Signed)

GENTILI.

ENGLISH MERCHANDISE.

Message of the Council of Five Hundred, Vendemiaire 25, (Oct. 16,) Fifth Year.

Citizens Representatives,

THE British cabinet, for the purpose of inducing the Parliament to grant the necessary supplies for the ensuing campaign, has adopted two measures:—the one has for its object to open the way for an immediate and direct negotiation with the Republic; and the other, to restore the course of exchange between Holland and London, and to authorize the exportation of English merchandize to the ports of the United Provinces, and the country which it still affects to describe as Austrian Flanders.

The Batavian government, sensible of its real interests, has already seen the latter measure in its true light. It has rejected the pretended favour, and by an energetic proclamation has taken the necessary precautions to prevent the introduction of English merchandize, and to look upon those who shall purchase or use them as enemies to the country, a circumstance which has spread consternation over the English commerce and manufactories.

The Executive Directory, on its part, has published in the nine united departments, the 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6th articles of the law of the 18th day of the 2d year, and has roused, by particular orders, the attention of the officers of the customs in every part of the Republic, who have already made many seizures and confiscations. But it is in vain that every effort is made to hinder the introduction of

of English merchandize, if no steps are taken to prevent their consumption in the interior of the Republic.

The fourth article of the above-mentioned law specified, that every person who introduced or sold such merchandize, should be deemed suspected persons, and punished accordingly, pursuant to the decree of the 17th of September. This law can no longer be in force; it is for your wisdom, citizen representatives, to substitute some others in its stead.

In England, the public execute severe justice on those who affect to prefer the produce of foreign to their own national manufactories. Can there be found in France, men, who are so far the enemies of their own country, as to oppose a measure so essentially necessary to the industry and prosperity of the nation, and which tends to lessen those resources we furnish our enemies for prolonging the war they have excited against us? You have still, citizens representatives, legislative acts to form against those, who, in despite of the law, have, by their speculations of mercantile avidity, obtained stores of English merchandize. If you do not think it proper they should incur the penalty of confiscation, and the other punishments prescribed by the law, you may at least appoint a short period for their re-exporting those goods, which they ought not to have introduced, and that under such penalties as you may dictate. Yes, citizens representatives, the safety of the Republic, perhaps, depends on the rigour and promptitude of the measures you shall take on this occasion. Do you desire to re-animate your commerce, to relieve your manufactories, and to re-establish your trade? Would you deprive our enemies of their great resources for carrying on the war against us? Would you force the British government to treat sincerely for peace, and would you have it brought to a conclusion? One of the most powerful means of promoting this great end of public prosperity, would be to take the most efficacious measures for prohibiting, until the return of peace, the sale or consumption of English merchandize in every part of the Republic.

The Executive Directory invites you to take this object into immediate consideration:

(Signed) REVELLIERE LEPEAUX, president.
LEGARDE, secretary general.

The above Message was referred to a Commission, which on the 20th of October presented a Report, of which the following is the Substance.

IT is not, the report said, by victories alone that we will compel our enemy to make peace: a check is reparable—the severest

everest blow which we can strike against the Englishman is to destroy his commerce. A member said yesterday on this tribune—peace is in the hands of England. It is an acknowledged truth, our dispositions are not doubtful.

But if that government defies the cries of humanity, if it resists longer the wish of that people, we will have it to know, that it approaches the moment when all the channels of its commerce shall be drained.

Its being so much over-stocked, must every day prove more fatal. In vain have they stored all the northern nations with their goods; they have no way to set them off. Some merchants had endeavoured to open them a channel by Bern, at the prejudice of their own interest; but those will also be disappointed.

Frenchmen, if you wish for peace, reject far from you all English goods. Dread not privation; the produce of our manufactures is sufficient for our exigencies. Encourage the national industry, and you will obtain the end of your wishes.

The reporter presented the plan of a resolution. The report was ordered to be printed, and the consideration of it was adjourned.

On the 26th of October, the Executive Directory of the French Republic presented a second Message upon the Subject to the Council of Five Hundred.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

IT is of moment that the Executive Directory should not conceal from you, that, by the official correspondence of its agents, and by private informations which they receive from all parts, they are certain, that if the Legislative Body does not take speedy measures to prevent the importation and sale of English goods in France, the Batavian Convention will not delay revoking the decree which it enacted, to extend the same prohibition of Holland.

The Executive Directory ought to enable you to observe at the same time, that the uncertainty respecting the resolution you will deem proper to take on that subject, stops the progress of the happy effects, which had been produced by the sole proposition of seconding the measure taken by the Dutch, by reducing a pound sterling to 21 livres, 10 sous, which had been raised at that epoch to 24 livres, 5 sous, by the exchange.

They ought finally to remark, that if the prohibition they request is not decreed soon, if the delays on that point, or the modifications which destroy the main end of the principal object, should occasion the revocation of the measures taken by the

Dutch, England will soon see vanish the embarrassment she feels to procure the supplies she stands in need of, if she wishes to prosecute the war, and that the British commerce would even then feel a mighty interest to see it prolonged.

The determination which you are about to take, Citizens Representatives, will thus have a most striking influence on the success of the negotiations which occupy that government at this moment for the restoration of peace.

(Signed) REVELLIERE LEPEAUX, president.
LAGARDE, secretary general.

On the 2d of November, the Council of Five Hundred passed the following Resolutions.

ART. I. All articles manufactured in England, or in English establishments, shall continue to be prohibited throughout the whole of the republic. From the date of the publication of this law, all persons are forbidden to expose such articles to sale, or to give notice that they are to be sold.

II. No article, containing articles of English manufacture, shall, under any pretext, enter the ports of the Republic.

III. The necessity of putting into a port shall not furnish a plea for any deviation from the preceding article, where the vessel exceeds ten tons in burden.

IV. With respect to vessels above ten tons, proved to have been forced into port, the captain, on the moment of his arrival, shall produce to the commissioners of the customs an exact statement of the quantity, quality, and value of English merchandize according to the inventory; it shall be deposited in a magazine with three keys; one to be kept by the captain, the other by the commissioners; and the third by the municipal agent of the commune; and the ship shall not depart till the captain has proved that they have been all re-embarked exactly as they were delivered.

V. Articles of English manufacture in vessels taken from the enemy, or shipwrecked, or those which arise from confiscation, shall be deposited in magazines till they are again exported.

VI. Every person who shall have occasion to visit a magazine where English manufactures are deposited, shall, within three days after the publication of the law, give in to the municipal administration of the canton a detailed account of their quantity, quality, and value.

VII. Within the extent of three leagues from the frontiers, by land or sea, the preceding declaration to be made to the nearest office of customs, and the goods deposited in magazines appointed for the purpose.

VIII.

VIII. After the expiration of the period fixed to make the declaration, the officers of the customs, accompanied by a municipal administrator, may visit the houses suspected to contain or conceal articles fabricated in England. Visits during the day may also be made by the proper officers, to discover whether any articles prohibited by this decree are concealed in magazines; and if any such are found, the whole house of the owner of the magazine may be searched.

IX. All military corps stationed on the frontiers, and all public functionaries, are enjoined to stop any article of English manufacture found on the territory of the Republic.

X. Violations of the decree to be punished with arrest (the criminal to be brought before the tribunal of correctional police) and confiscation of the goods, vessels, carriages, horses, and beasts of burden; and the delinquent, besides, to be condemned to pay not less than double the value of the object seized; and imprisonment for a period not less than five days, nor more than three months. In case of a repetition of the offence the fine to be double, and the imprisonment for the space of six months.

XI. The value of the goods confiscated shall be given as a reward to the seizers, or to those who have assisted in the arrest.

A sixth of the confiscation is granted as an indemnity to the municipal administrators and commissioners of the Executive Directory, in all cases where their presence is appointed by the law.

XII. Of English manufacture are considered all goods, whether directly brought from England, or coming indirectly from other countries.

1. All kinds of cloth and stuffs of wool and cotton, or mixtures of these materials; tamboured nankeens, muslins, striped woollen and cotton cloths, and English tapestry.

2. All kinds of cotton or woollen caps, simple or mixed.

3. Buttons of every kind.

4. All kinds of metal; all wrought iron, cutlery, clock-work, steel, copper, tin, white iron, polished or rough, pure or mixed.

5. Tanned leather, dressed hides, or plain for carriages or boots, harness, and all saddlery wares.

6. Riband, hats, gauzes, known as English wares.

7. All kind of skins for gloves or breeches, and these articles in a manufactured state.

8. All kinds of glass and crystal, except vases of glass used in chymistry, and glasses for spectacles and watches.

9. Refined sugars.

10. All kinds of pottery known by the name of pipe-clay.

XIII. The refined sugars comprehended in the preceding article actually in the interior, are not subject to these declarations,

tions, and to be lodged in the magazines according to the preceding articles.

XIV. All the objects of foreign manufacture different from those pointed out in article XII. of which the import is not prohibited by former laws, shall not be admitted unless accompanied with certificates, that they are the produce of countries at peace with France.

XV. Certificates shall be delivered by the French consuls, or by the public offices ; they shall contain a formal attestation that the articles have been manufactured in the said country, and shall mention the name of the artist.

XVI. In addition to the penalties above pronounced, the names, surnames, ages, professions, and places of abode of the violators of the law and of their agents, shall by the special interference of the minister of the interior, be stuck up in all public places, and inserted in the periodical papers, under the general title of brokers of England, destroyers of French industry. For this purpose the commissioners of the Executive Directory, with the tribunals of correctional police, shall be bound to send to the minister of the interior the names, surnames, ages, professions, and places of abode, of all those against whom he shall have pronounced sentence in terms of the present law.

XVII. All the regulations of the former laws, contrary to the present, are repealed.

The above resolutions were afterwards sanctioned by the council of Ancients.

In the Council of Five Hundred, on the 19th of October 1796.

CAMBACERES, in the name of a special commission, made a report on a message of the Directory, in which he calls on the legislative body to secure the return of peace, by a vigorous organization of the means proper for the continuance of the war, and for providing against the wants which must arise from the delicate passage from the state of war to that of peace.

"The French government," said he, "is desirous of a sincere, speedy, honourable, and universal peace. Peace is in the hands of our enemies: on their will it depends. If they act with frankness and sincerity, tranquillity will speedily be restored to Europe. Our wants are multiplied, it is true, but our resources are not exhausted: we have domains to alienate, and arrears to recover. We have no need of loans, subsidies, or violent means. Our territorial riches are sufficient for us, and will enable us to meet both the war expenditure and the acquittal of the public debt."

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The reporter now presented the following plans of resolution.

1. For the service of the 5th year there shall be a fund of 50,000,000 of livres in specie, for the fixed expences; and another fund of 550,000,000, also, in specie, for the extraordinary.

2. The funds for the fixed expences shall be drawn from the produce of the contributions of the 5th year.

3. The funds for the extraordinary shall be drawn from the arrears of the contributions, and from the revenues of the national domains and forests. And, to complete the 550,000,000, sufficient quantity of national domains shall be sold by auction, and the payments shall be made, a tenth part in specie, four-tenths in schedules, and the other five-tenths in government debentures.

4. The territorial contributions for the 5th year are fixed at 50,000,000, to be taken from all the departments, and the personal and sumptuary contribution at 50,000,000.

5. The members of the central and municipal administrations shall, as soon as possible, proceed to the collection of the direct contribution.

The above resolutions were agreed to.

Speech of the Minister Plenipotentiary from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel to the Executive Directory, on the 31st October, 1796.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

THE landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in appointing me his minister plenipotentiary to the French Republic, has charged me to declare his most profound veneration for the government; and for the respectable persons invested with the executive power. If the events which occurred at the termination of the last century, and the total change of policy which has taken place in the present, have broken all the bonds of amity which in former periods attached Hesse to France, the zeal with which the Landgrave succeeded to the peace of Basle, and the conduct which he has observed since that interesting epoch, proves his sincere desire of re-establishing a good understanding with France, and of securing the happiness of his people. Such sentiments are the best guarantees for the treaties and the sincerity of alliances. Deign then, Citizen Directors, to receive through me this testimony of the perfect attachment which the Landgrave has vowed to France, and rely upon his ardent desire of affording you convincing proofs of his respect. I am exceedingly happy that my serene master has been pleased to choose me for the organ of this mission. My greatest efforts shall be to merit your confidence, and my most ardent hope to gain the affection of the Directory. Accept, Citizens

Directors,

Directors, the assurance of my respect for you, and my most zealous wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the French Republic.

Answer of the President of the Directory.

WITH a sincere and ardent affection, the French nation will always renew those ties which are to unite her to powers, whose odious intrigues, or erroneous views of their interest, may have detached from her at different periods. The French Republic is, doubtless, too powerful to fear the number of its enemies, whomsoever they may be. It is also too generous, too candid, and cherishes humanity too highly, not to endeavour to live in peace with all the neighbouring states, and not to be desirous of reckoning them among the number of their friends. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel is one of those whom the Executive Directory is happy to consider as a friend. His fidelity has been hitherto manifested in a manner which does him infinite honour, and will secure to him the goodwill of the Republic. We may rely upon that good will, as well as all those who have pursued the same line of conduct. The Executive Directory, regulated by the genius of a free people, cannot have recourse to the evasions of a dark and crooked policy. To the contrivances of their enemies they oppose a conduct perfectly open, and for the attachment of their friends, they return a sincere and unchangeable affection. May all governments, for the repose of the world, and the happiness of mankind, speedily abjure their ancient maxims, and finally adopt similar principles. Minister plenipotentiary, the Executive Directory hears, with real sensibility, the testimonies of attachment towards France and her government which you have made in the name of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, they invite to transmit to the Landgrave their sentiments of gratitude, and to assure him, that nothing on the part of the French Republic shall ever disturb a harmony so advantageous. The Directory also owes to you particular acknowledgments for the regard and the wishes you have expressed for the prosperity of our Republic. We are assured, that during your residence here a mutual confidence will prevail amongst us, which will at all times serve to promote the happiness of both countries, as well as your own satisfaction. Such is the most sincere desire of the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

Report on the Finances, presented to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 14th July, 1796.

THE laws of the 28th Ventose and 6th Floreal last, by seeking to redeem mandates, with the whole of the national property, have deprived the bills payable to bearer, arising from the constitution of confiscated property, the destination given them by the law of the 21st Prairial, third year, for the acquisition of the property of emigrants. The bearers of these bills, who are, at the same time debtors to the Republic, demand the privilege of paying off their debts by means of the credit resulting from these same bills. Your intention, citizens legislators, has not been to render these titles of legitimate credit void in their hands, whilst they are compelled to pay their own debts to the nation. A compensation so just in itself, cannot but be advantageous to the Republic, since it will operate to the extinction of part of the national debt; nevertheless, it may be necessary to pay some attention to the difference in value between their representative amount of assignats, and the same unfixed value, to the acquittal of which they may be applied.

It is for your wisdom to determine the new destination of this property and its real value; and we cannot but express our desire that you will take the object of this message into consideration.

The Executive Directory spares no pains by this message, in enforcing the justice and the necessity of permitting the holders of bills the privilege of paying their debts with that property.

In the second place, the minister of finance, in his relative situation with the committee, has made it evident that he was not only of the same opinion, but that he thought it would be more convenient to admit the direct creditors of the Republic for sums disposed of by ministers since the 5th Brumaire, and who had obtained national domains, to balance their accounts within the period appointed for the payment of the first sixth part of the last quarter, which they easily might do; and for that purpose, to have the liberty of paying as cash, frank for frank, and to offer the warrants of ministers, of which they might be the holders, for the purpose of entirely balancing the account for which they were given in payment.

This method, he adds, appears to me proper to render justice to the parties interested, and to relieve the public treasury.

He explains himself in the same manner in his public audiences, and in his answers to those who daily came to hasten the committee in making its report to the council.

The 30th Fructidor, one of our colleagues came to this tribune to desire of you, "that interpreting the law of 28 Ventose, the council should declare, that it was no obstacle to the full and complete

complete execution of that of the 21st Prairial, of the 3d year, and that consequently the bills furnished, and to be furnished to the heirs of condemned persons, should be received in payment of national estates of emigrants sold, or to be sold.

He called for the act of justice, as being of such a nature, that it appeared to him impossible that any one could offer a well-founded objection to it. It was necessary, he said, either to declare frankly that the amount of the sales of property of condemned persons should either be employed for the benefit of the Republic, or that real, entire, and effectual justice should be rendered to their heirs. In viewing the first, as contrary to those principles of humanity and justice by which the council was actuated, he made no doubt but the second would be adopted.

He even added, that the interest of the nation demanded it; that the prodigious quantity of the property of emigrants, which are neither sold nor bargained for, are lessened in value, in consequence of bad management, and in a manner scarce produce anything for the public treasure. Give them, he said, in payment to those creditors who, on many accounts, deserve to be considered; for whom I here call upon your justice, and you will soon see this same property doubly advantageous to the public, by the fertility it will resume, and the contributions to which it will be subject.

The council referred this motion to the committee of finances, to make a report on the same.

A number of petitions came every day to the committee from different parts of the Republic. People could not imagine how it was possible to refuse receiving money, the same as mandates, according to the rate of exchange, in payment for the last quarter of the price of the national domains; and more particularly in the departments of the west, they asked how, with an army without pay, in want of money, and in the midst of various other wants, impossible to procure without money, it should be refused, and particularly when in consequence of that refusal the purchasers were obliged to renounce their purchases, or to buy mandates at four livres, and four livres and ten sols, to pay into the public treasure, where they were only received at the rate of two livres and fifteen sols. The discontent has increased, complaints are made in all parts, and with so much the more violence, inasmuch as they are persuaded that the government will not gain any thing, that the purchasers will be ruined, and stock-jobbers alone derive any advantage.

In the mean time, however pressing circumstances were, the committee of finances, unwilling to hazard any thing, postponed from day to day the desired report; at last the period appointed for the purchasers to save their deposits arrived, and the committee could delay no longer. They drew up a plan, and

the second complementary day communicated it to the Executive Directory, requesting, at the same time, its observations and ideas upon the subject. The committee waited for an answer until the 4th Vendemiaire, a delay which was fatal in the department of the Seine; it could no longer defer its report. I presented it to you, and the very same evening the Directory received the answer of the committee.

It is easy for you to form an idea what powerful motives the committee had to induce it to present its plan to you. The Directory by its message urged it; the minister announced it as a measure commanded by justice and interest; the public violently called for it, and a longer delay on the part of the committee would have exposed it to deserved reproach.

The object proposed is not difficult. It has sought to second the views of justice, contained in the message of the Executive Directory of the 24th Thermidor, and in the motion of order of our colleagues. It endeavoured to promote the convenience of purchasers as much as the public interest would permit, and to give them every support.

Represent to yourself a citizen of good faith, who, having received a payment in mandats of a nominal value, is desirous of purchasing national domains, and who, deceived in his expectations, finds himself obligated to submit to the loss occasioned by the discredit of mandats, and constrained to pay the last quarter in money, or in mandats, according to the course of exchange. Would you not regret that the law of the 13th Thermidor makes no exception in his favour? But if, on the one hand, you see this honest citizen, under the absolute necessity of procuring specie in order to discharge his fourth payment, presenting himself at the office appointed to receive the same; there meeting with a denial, and under the necessity of applying to a stock-jobber, who would demand a considerable sum to furnish him with mandats for the purpose of making good his payment. Could you be insensible to the distress of this honest citizen, and could you leave him any longer in the cruel alternative, of either abandoning his purchase, or of making a more considerable sacrifice than that prescribed by the law?

The council is well satisfied that there are no means more eligible to revive confidence, and attach every citizen to the government, than to indemnify them against every obstacle which is not actually necessary to the public interest, and to render them every assistance which may tend to conciliate them to the government. It cannot be contended but that it is the interest of the public to encourage purchasers to adhere to what they have purchased; and that if the public interest renders it necessary to insist upon the last payment being made according

to the real value, that at least they should be permitted to make their payments in money.

On the other hand, if the council considers the unfortunate situation he is placed in, who has seen his property sold, though in fact he may have committed no other crime than that of having been a courageous friend of liberty, or of having by his talents, his virtues, or his fortune, given offence to tyrants. If it considers that the laws which justified the sale of such a man's estate, at the same time are desirous that he should receive an equivalent, by authorising the employment of bills for the acquisition of national domains, it cannot be surprising that the holders of these bills should be eager to make purchases, and if, after having exhausted that property, they should be compelled to pay the three first quarters in mandats, they will be reduced to despair, and to the cruel necessity of abandoning their purchases, if we refuse to receive property in payment of the last quarter, for which a real value is demanded.

Citizens who are holders of mortgage titles, and who have lieus upon estates that are sold, are not in a more favourable situation. Depicture a citizen, who in 1788, or prior to that period, had sold an estate for 100,000 livres, and who had only received one-half of the purchase-money when the grantee emigrated. This estate would, of course, be comprised among the national domains, in consequence of his emigration; yet it is nevertheless the security of the vender, who may have repurchased it, under the idea that government would admit part, if not the whole of his lieu upon the estate, as payment for so much as it might amount to, and if this justice is denied him, he is reduced to the necessity of abandoning his purchase, or of losing what he may have paid as a deposit.

In short, however small may be the favours which occupiers of estates may receive, because some of them by their prodigality justify the charges of dilapidation brought against them, they are still entitled to your justice, and we ought not to refuse those who have considerable sums of money the liberty of complaining against measures which are likely to involve for forfeitures for default of payment of sums of money, when, at the same time, they cannot receive what is due to them.

By adopting the plan submitted to you by your committee, you will obviate all those causes of forfeiture, and you ought not to lose sight how fatal they must be, since in effect they oblige the public treasury to make restitutions, which are far from satisfying those to whom they are made, inasmuch as they are not equivalent to what they may have been deprived of; circumstances which cannot fail of multiplying discontent, and of contributing to the discredit of mandats.

Thus

Thus the object proposed by the committee must, at the same time, be satisfactory to the spirit of justice, which animates the council and operates in restoring confidence and public credit.

The consequence of the plan would be, with regard to the first article, immediately to bring into the public treasury the money of the debtors, for the fourth payment on the national domains. It would tend to render it easier for the debtors to make good their payments, and without injuring the public fund; and perhaps, far from envying them the advantage, it would be better to authorise them to pay in money or ingots, if they have no other means of payment.

If, on the contrary, you still refuse to admit payments in money, the consequence will be doubly ruinous, not only to the debtor, but to the public treasury.

At first they would be obliged to purchase mandates; and those who carried on a traffic in this kind of paper, would not let the purchaser of national domains have them without obliging him to pay at a dear rate.

In the second place, nearly the whole of the public service would be carried on by means of specie; and in that case the government would be obliged to employ agents to exchange mandates for money, and to pay in mandates, an inconvenience which would be avoided, if, when it received payments in money, it annulled the mandates in the same proportion.

It cannot be doubted but that in many departments mandates have had little currency, and indeed are not to be procured at the common rate of currency proclaimed daily. The minister of finances has even attested, that in the department of Morbihan many consignments have been made in money. Would the council render the *bona fide* purchasers victims of their confidence in its justice, and pronounce a decree of forfeiture against them, when they wish to pay in money the real value demanded of them, and more especially too, when it is impossible to procure mandates so as to make their payments in any other manner. Already the council, penetrated with the truth of these motives, had adopted a resolution, which was rejected by the council of Ancients; but we have every reason to think that the general clamour, and the force of public opinion, will not permit the rejection of the disposition of the first article.

The second article authorises the debtors on account of the fourth quarter to make good their payments, either by bills given them for what they may have provided for government, or in property to be restored to them, or by claims they may have as mortgagees; and the fifth article further enacts, that the purchaser who shall become the first proprietor shall discharge, in three months or later, and without paying any deposit, the whole

of the five last sixth parts of the last quarter. From the admission of these dispositions there results,

1. That the purchasers, who may have such legitimate demands upon the Republic, would not only be debarred the right of alledging that they could not pay their purchase money, but their refusal so to do would be taken advantage of to make them forfeit all the payments which might have been made on account of the three first quarters.

2. The public treasury would certainly obtain payment of the first sixth part of the last quarter in money or in mandats, according to the rate of exchange, within a short period, as well from the payment of debts proposed to be received in money or in mandats, in case of necessity, whilst by refusing such an advantage to purchasers, the consequence would be forfeitures, discontent, and complaint.

3. It would give to all the purchasers a fresh degree of confidence in their purchases, and they would no longer have to fear those reproaches of dilapidation which envy or malice so often alledges against them, since they might answer that their purchases were paid for by their legitimate demands on government. The council has never suffered an occasion to escape of proving how jealous it is in respecting the purchase of national domains, and surely it will not forego the opportunity now offered of removing the cause of the complaints made by those who have purchased subsequent to the law of the 28th Ventose.

In short, although the committee has considered some of the inconveniencies which may ensue in consequence of the resolution it has reported to you, it has not observed others which have been discovered by the Directory.

1. The creditors in favour of whom the proposed exception is to be established, cannot depend upon their purchases after they have made them; they consequently cannot claim them.

This first consideration does not appear to the committee to enter into competition with the advantage to be derived from the plan of the resolution. It is true, that if the law of the 28th Ventose had not been followed with any modification, those who have made their purchases according to that law could have demanded no alteration in respect to them; but they would, nevertheless, possess the right of being themselves paid, in order that they might be able to pay what they owed. For when a purchase is made with the condition of making good the payments by different installments, the person who is to pay them not only depends upon the property actually in his possession, but likewise upon being repaid debts he has a right to expect.

Further, the modifications made with respect to the law of the 28th Ventose, have produced changes sufficiently important to make it necessary to grant new privileges to purchasers.

2. The

2. The law of the 13th Thermidor, and the decree made by the Directory for its more exact observance, declaring that the payments should not be made otherwise than in mandates, are circumstances which ought not to authorize the fear that the present legislature has not sufficient stability to make itself obeyed.

It is necessary, beyond a doubt, if it is intended to impute any blame to the legislature, with respect to the civil state, or the property of citizens, not to determine how far that blame shall extend, without great consideration and precaution; but we are far from treating of a question of such a nature. The principles of our present legislature, with respect to certain transactions, are, that they should be settled in money or mandates, according to the rate of exchange. Contributions ought to be the same; circumstances never more imperiously required that money should be paid into the public treasury. How then can the effect of a measure be feared which had no other object?

The obligations under the more rigorous principles of civil right are confined either to action or indemnification. Every man called before a tribunal to pay an obligation which he has contracted in mandates, would be discharged by paying in money the amount of what he had received in mandates. How then can government be more rigorous, and particularly towards purchasers to whom it owes protection and support, inasmuch as they have united their destiny and their fortunes to those of the Republic, and are the very persons to whom the government is indebted for its establishment.

3. There remains national domains still to be sold; the success of their sale depends upon there being a great number of creditors, who may be induced to purchase them, and the resolution, so far from inducing them to become purchasers, must have a contrary effect.

There certainly remains a considerable quantity of national domains to be sold; but if the success of future sales depends upon there being a great number of creditors, it is necessary that they should come forward with the assurance that the resolution presented by the committee would tend to diminish their number.

But it is not enough to consider the interest of creditors with respect to future sales; it is not less just nor less necessary that we should occupy our minds with those already made, inasmuch as government cannot gain any thing by reducing purchasers to the necessity of forfeiting what they have advanced; and, on the contrary, the example of such conduct would destroy all confidence in the public faith.

4. All contributions are declared payable in money or mandates, according to the rate of exchange. In order for the receipts to be any ways effective, it is necessary to keep up the value of the circulating paper. It cannot be denied but that the proposed measure

measure would be injurious ; it would be so much the more fatal, as the daily receipts would actually furnish the only means of their existence.

If the plan of the committee tends to preserve a greater number of purchasers, it should encrease in proportion the number of those who have to pay money or mandates into the public treasury. If purchasers paid in money, the receipts would be more effectual than ever. If they paid in mandates, they would be obliged to procure them, and would be interested in keeping up their credit.

The fears of the Directory appear the more ill-founded, as they might be obviated by the currency of the mandat, according to the rate of exchange.

In a message of the 1st Prairial, the Directory expresses itself thus:

" If you would preserve the public property, it is necessary that whatever is paid into the public treasury should be according to the rate of exchange ; and in that case every one is interested in raising the course of exchange, by which means there will be no exchange at all ; for if there has been a rate of exchange, and that has been fatal to the public wealth, it is owing to the treasury receiving in a different manner to what is paid. Thus every effort would be made to pay but little and receive a great deal, and consequently the public treasury would be injured.

" But establish a rate of exchange for all the contributions, for the sale of your national domains, and for your receipts and payments, and all those who would have to pay into the treasury would be interested in raising the value of the symbol used in payment, and in raising the course of exchange, or rather, there would be no longer any variation in the rate of exchange ; good faith would revive in all dealings, and we should no longer witness the disgrace of having laws impossible to be executed."

What the Directory observed was perfectly applicable to the circumstances in which we were situated, and it is easy to be observed, that of all the reasons which have been employed in opposition to the opinion of the committee, there is not one which can be put in competition with the powerful considerations which have given birth to the plan I have presented before you, and upon which it is of consequence for the council to pronounce its opinion.

Rescript

Rescript addressed to the Duke of Wirtemberg, on the 10th of July, by the Imperial Court, on the Subject of Peace.

WE received the letter you wrote us upon the 23d of last month. You there present your good advice with a respectful frankness. You observe that it only depends upon us to secure the happiness and the safety of Germany; that a speedy peace can only dissipate the violent storm which impends over the country; that this alone can remove the dangers which in so many ways threatened the Germanic constitution; in fine, that this alone can put a period to those unparalleled miseries under which humanity so long has groaned. At the same time you acquaint us, that if in these difficult circumstances the danger approaches still nearer your states, you will have no resource but to submit to the law of necessity, and to make a separate peace with France.

The empire, in truth, desires with ardour, and has long entertained this wish, the return of peace, but connected with the just feeling of its honour, its dignity, its independence. In this wish it only comprehends a peace, equitable, just, suitable, and worthy to be accepted, which rests upon the solid basis of the perfect support of its integrity and its constitution, agreeable to ancient treaties. At the same time, by a proper respect for these fundamental laws, it has never ceased to render its wishes and its resolutions upon this subject subordinate to the rigorous condition, that peace so ardently desired should not be concluded, but agreeably to the constitution, in a most perfect and invariable concert between the Emperor and the states.

The resolutions of the diet of the 22d of December, 1794, and of July last year, become laws of the empire in virtue of our Imperial functions, very pointedly attest this reserve; and the same spirit serves as a foundation to the full powers and authorities for peace, which have been submitted for our acceptance, in virtue of the resolution of the diet of the 7th of October, 1795, as well as for the annexed instructions to the deputies of the empire at the congress for peace; instructions which essentially proceed upon the re-establishment of peace, just, honourable, stable, permanent, and common to the whole empire, and which have pointedly and expressly as their object the maintenance of the empire upon the footing on which it stood before the misunderstandings which arose with France, under the special recommendation to serve ancient treaties.

After having thus expressed, in a manner equally constitutional and agreeable to the interests of the Germanic empire, its sentiments with regard to the re-establishment of peace, the general diet, full of respectful confidence in our paternal solicitude for the common advantage of Germany, entreated

us to negotiate, as well in our own name as in that of the Germanic body, the preliminaries of peace. We were very well disposed to act agreeably to these desires; but the sequel proved that the *soi disant* committee of Public Safety, by which the foreign affairs of France then were governed, had very different views from coming to an amicable understanding with the empire, for the purpose of putting an end to a war into which the empire had been forced, and thus to reconcile themselves with suffering humanity by sacrificing to peace their passion of conquest.

All Germany has seen the answer of the committee of Public Safety, the contents of which were ordered to be published by our decree of the 19th of November last. This piece contains the most manifest proofs of the decided repugnance of France to listen to the pacific overtures desired by the empire, and of the clear determination of this power not to engage in immediate negotiations, till finding herself in a situation imperiously to dictate the conditions of peace to the empire, she could, to the eternal shame of the German name, leave her no other part in this measure but a passive subscription of the treaty. The empire being thus convinced of the refusal of the French government to make a suitable return to the overtures which had been made, it had no other resource left but that foreseen by the resolution of the 22d of December, 1774, but to assume an attitude which should oblige the enemy to grant that peace desired by the head and by the members of the Germanic body, under the conditions announced in the resolutions of the diet.

The Directory, however, which has succeeded the committee of Public Safety in the management of foreign affairs, has not adopted more moderate sentiments. We find, on the contrary, in all their actions, and all the public papers which they have issued, the marks of the inflexible obstinacy of a conqueror inflamed with pride by the fortune of his arms. Upon this point we refer to the note addressed by the French ambassador to the plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, upon the 26th of May, this year. We remark, with regret, in this note, how much the spirit in which it is drawn up, the nature and extent of the demands which it contains, and the manner in which they are announced, are remote from a reciprocal desire of peace. We are not mistaken even in considering this very note as a new proof of the aversion of the French government to enter into negotiations with the empire united under its constitutional head, since, in effect, if we compare that note with the above-mentioned answer of the committee of Public Safety, we find that both absolutely announce the same political maxims; to which we must likewise add, that the note of the Directory demands, as an invariable preliminary of peace, a *status quo* relatively to the countries

conquered by the enemy, and united in virtue of its decree, which cannot in any way be reconciled with the basis of peace laid down by the diet.

To divide; to conquer, and to rule; is the spirit of the egotist policy of France. But every division infers a diminution of strength in the measures of resistance of the whole, and which must necessarily lead to the dismemberment, to the devastation, to the dependance, to the subjection; and, in fine, more or less rapidly, to the decomposition of our respectable constitution. Concord, on the contrary, firmness, the love of our country, and the faithful observance of the laws, are the first duties of society; the dearest and more sacred duties of every vassal of the empire, when our common country is menaced, in the most eminent and essential object of all political societies, its safety and preservation. Such is the object of the fundamental constitution of the German empire, which renders all the individual means of resistance possessed by the states of the empire subordinate to the direction of one supreme authority, and prohibits in the most forcible manner the conclusion of a separate peace during a general war of the empire. But, independently of this consideration, it is not less certain that it is to act against all experience to reckon upon the very rare instance of the generosity of the enemy, and to expect only, from their magnanimity and love of justice, a peace that can be accepted, instead of constraining them to grant it by force of arms. In fine, we find a manifest contradiction in not ceasing to desire an object, and yet failing to proportion the means by which it is to be attained to the magnitude of the dangers interposed. The example of the invincible constancy and vigour with which the enemy exert themselves to execute their plans, ought to afford to the citizens of Germany a sufficient motive of emulation to excite them to the most obstinate resistance, and to the defence of their political and religious constitution.

After this faithful disclosure of circumstances we put it to your judgment to decide, whether, however much we are disposed to restore peace to the empire, as soon as it can be established on an honourable and solid basis, it depends entirely upon us to grant this blessing to Germany; whether it consists with our authority as chief of the empire to sanction a peace upon whatever terms separately concluded with the enemy of the empire? In fine, whether at a moment when we have to choose between the dismemberment and the union of the empire, between the dissolution and the establishment of the constitution, between honour and shame, whether, in this critical situation, we are not rather warranted to require, in the name of the country and the constitution, in the name of all the states which have been pillaged and laid waste, in virtue of oaths still subsisting, and promises frequently

quently and solemnly renewed by the electors, princes, and states of the empire; in fine, by our own examples and the sacrifices which we have made for the public interest, whether, we say, we are not warranted justly to require the undivided co-operation of all and every of the states of the empire in the defence of a cause so just, and for accelerating that peace which is so earnestly desired by the Germanic states?

If a difference of sentiment manifested in your letter of the end of last month was the cause to us of considerable anxiety, it was not long before our tranquillity was restored, by the news that when the dangers of war approached your states, you did not allow yourselves to be betrayed by fear, nor by the dictates of a deceitful policy, into any unconstitutional measures; but that, on the contrary, animated by sentiments of honour, and by a courage worthy of a German prince, you opposed the danger with which you were threatened with the most effectual means of resistance, both by sending against the common enemy a great part of the garrison of Stuttgart and Louisburg, and by giving instant orders to put the militia of Wirtemberg immediately in motion, who made a body of 12,000 men, in general well disciplined. Accept upon this subject the assurances of our Imperial satisfaction and sincere regard. These dispositions, so worthy of you, inspire us with the confidence that no consideration will shake your sentiments, and that, weighing conscientiously the duties which, as a state of the empire, you have to discharge to us and to the law, you will persist in your patriotic resolution to continue, till the re-establishment of a general peace for the empire, to support the common cause with all your force. By these means you will not only render essential service to Germany, but to the immortal honour of your house: you will deserve to have your name enrolled in the annals of Germany among those princes who have most contributed to its lustre.

Declaration of the Elector of Hanover to the Diet of Ratisbon, on the Subject of the Imperial Rescript of the 17th of October, 1794 (26th Vendémiaire) concerning the Roman Months.

THE Hanoverian minister declared to M. de Hengel, the Imperial commissary, that the Imperial minister has directly requested his Majesty, the King of Great Britain, elector of Hanover, to furnish a fresh and marked proof of his attachment to the Germanic constitution, by giving a great example, and by labouring efficaciously at the diet of Ratisbon, not only to fix a sufficient quantity of Roman months, but to pay immediately his quota.

There has been declared at the same time, that it was necessary that the Roman months shall exceed one hundred. His Britannic Majesty has replied confidentially to his Imperial Majesty, that he would not, nor could anticipate the resolutions of his co-estates; and that he was about to be placed in circumstances which did not permit him to accede to what was demanded of him; that since the last Roman months were granted, the *system of war had absolutely changed*; the different states of the empire had made a separate peace, to avoid the total ruin with which their country was menaced; that others had embraced a neutrality, in order to protect their subjects; and that the prosperity which the latter enjoyed proved that they had obtained a salutary end; *that the whole face of affairs had totally changed*; and that the relations of his Britannic Majesty, in his quality of elector and prince of the empire, were known, and opposed the Imperial demands; that he could not in consequence consent to the furnishing of new Roman months for the continuation of this calamitous war, much less to contribute directly, because the negotiations begun at Paris, which promised a happy termination for the tranquillity of Europe, and which were known to his Imperial Majesty, would oblige his Britannic Majesty to avoid any step that might cast an unfavourable colour upon his personal character.

Decree published at Modena on the 18th of October.

- I. EVERY species of feudal jurisdiction is from this moment abolished.
- II. The feudal officers of every kind and rank shall be confirmed until the new order of the committee of government, who shall preserve them or suppress them after information taken upon them.
- III. All feudal rights and revenues received under the ancient government, or to be received, shall remain until the new order in the national treasury.
- IV. With respect to the odious privileges of hunting and fishing, the committee will immediately publish a proclamation to satisfy the general impatience to see them suppressed.
- V. The allodial rights shall remain to the founders in absolute property.
- VI. Whatever concerns the immediate abolition of fiefs, and of every feudal jurisdiction, shall extend to infeoffments made under a burthensome title.

Report made on the 27th Vendémiaire (Oct. 18), to the Council of Elders, by Lafond de Ladebat, upon the State of the National Treasury, and upon the Amount of the Receipts and Expenses of the Fourth Year, as given in Roederer's Journal of the 29th of October.

	Livres.	£. Sterling
1. ON the 5th Brumaire, the era of the organization of the constitutional government, there were, in the public coffers, of effective value	22,238,165	926,500
In assignats	664,579,912	29,690,829
2. Since that period there has been lodged in the treasury, in cash	36,264,490	1,511,020
In assignats, including the fabrications	25,867,467,790	1,077,811,175
In mandats created	2,400,000,000	100,000,000
In mandats proceeding from the contributions	69,885,587	291,191
In provisions, valued in quintals, at	92,712,322	
In Bavarian rescriptions	100,000,000	4,166,666
Contributions from Italy	30,000,000	12,500,000
Contributions from Germany are not valued.		
3. The expense since the same period amounts, in cash, to	65,000,000	2,708,333
In mandats,	2,400,000,000	100,000,000
of which are 500,000,000 for the exchange of assignats.		
In Batavian rescriptions	20,000,000	833,333
4. There remains to the treasury, in cash, or Batavian rescriptions	83,000,000	3,458,333
In assignats	20,000,000	833,333
In mandats	26,000,000	1,083,333
5. The minister valued at 150,000,000 in each (6,250,000 sterling), the amount of the arrears of the contributions and public revenues, and at 150,000,000 national property, which may still be disposed of, besides the milliard destined for the defenders of the country.		
6. The whole of the quotas of the forced loan amounts to a sum of 432,893,884 francs (18,037,245l. sterling), upon which there are still due 231,172,252 francs (9,632,177l. sterling).		

7. The extraordinary funds for the service of the ~~fourth~~ year may amount to 650,000,000 (27,083,333l. sterling). They are composed, first, of 150,000,000, proceeding from the arrears of contributions; and, secondly, of 500,000,000 (20,833,333l. sterling), resulting from the sale of the national property.
8. The ordinary expences will amount to 520,000,000 (21,666,666l. sterling): they will be covered by the ordinary receipts of the fifth year, which will amount to that sum.

Copy of the Letter sent by the King of Naples to the Marquis del Vasto, who, after the Receipt of it, set out for Rome as Ambassador Extraordinary, and concluded there the offensive and defensive Treaty between Naples and the Pope.

HIS Holiness acquaints me by letter of his determination to reject the unjust and execrable conditions of the French, on which account he demands of me, though rather late, speedy succour. Notwithstanding this is against my original plan, I hesitate not a moment to grant it to him, as it concerns our holy religion, to which I have constantly been devoted. As his Holiness demands of me, at the same time, to send some person with whom he may consult on our common affairs, I have appointed you, the Marquis del Vasto, for this purpose. Depart immediately, and have at heart the honour of God and the holy church, the good of the state, and the tranquillity of my subjects, who daily give fresh proofs of their attachment and fidelity to me.

Done in the camp of St. Germano,

FERDINANDO REX.

Note, by which Mr. Galeppi, Plenipotentiary Minister of Pius VI. announced to the French Commissioners, Garrau and Salicetti, the Determination of his Holiness not to accept the Conditions of Peace offered, or rather dictated by the French Directory.

THE undersigned plenipotentiary, minister of his Holiness the Pope Pius VI. has the honour to inform Messrs. Garrau and Salicetti, commissaries of the Executive Directory with the French armies of Italy and the Alps, that having laid before his Holiness the sixty-four articles proposed by their excellencies, under the condition that they must all either be rejected or accepted to their full extent, his Holiness, after having examined them, and taken the advice of the holy college, declares, that neither religion nor good faith do any ways allow him to accept them.

It

It is with the utmost concern his Holiness has found, that besides the article already proposed at Paris, tending to oblige him to disapprove, revoke, and annul, all the bulls, rescripts, briefs, and apostolic mandates issued under the authority of the holy see, with respect to the affairs of France, since the year 1789, there were several others, which, being equally prejudicial to the catholic religion and the rights of the church, are consequently inadmissible; without entering into any discussion concerning those which are destructive both to his sovereignty and dominions; pernicious to the happiness and tranquillity of his subjects, and evidently contrary to the rights of other nations and powers, towards whom the holy see would not even be able to maintain itself neutral. His Holiness hopes, therefore, that the Executive Directory, from its own sense of rectitude, as well as in consideration of the mediation of his majesty the King of Spain, will do justice to the powerful motives which have determined his Holiness to give this refusal, which he is obliged to enforce at the hazard of his life.

Given in Florence, the 15th of September, 1796.

(Signed)

GALEPPI.

Minister Plenipotentiary to his Holiness
the Pope Pius VI.

Decree published at Coblenz on the 28th of October.

Article I. **T**HE inhabitants of the houses situated on the quay of the Rhine shall pull down the gates which open towards the river, and shall barricade the entrance with casks or gabions full of mould or dung. The shutters as well shall be closed, and the blinds pulled down, so that nothing may be seen which passes without.

Those who disobey this order shall be punished by a fine, to be fixed by military authority, and imprisonment. The commandant of the place shall scrupulously attend to the execution of this order.

II. It is forbid to every burgher to walk out either by day or by night on the quay of the Rhine and Moselle. The centinels who are stationed there shall seize and conduct to the commandant of the place whosoever shall act contrary to this order. They shall be punished by a fine of 24 livres, to be appointed to the use of the centinel. The quay above the stone bridge is excepted from the present order.

III. The centinels who shall stop the boats endeavouring to pass from the Moselle to the Rhine, or from one side to another, shall be highly recompensed. No boat shall go down the Moselle above the stone bridge, either by day or night.

IV. The

IV. The city shall be constantly well lighted from the evening till day-light; and, in case of alarm, lights shall be placed in all the cross-roads of the first stages, for the better discerning objects.

V. The inhabitants are forbid to sound the tocsin on any account. All ringing of bells is formally forbid. Convents and monasteries are not excepted from this regulation.

VI. In case of the alarm being beat, every inhabitant shall shut his shutters and street doors. Proprietors or house-keepers who do not conform to this order shall be immediately arrested, conducted to prison, and amerced.

VII. Every inhabitant, who; in case of alarm being beat, except for fire, shall be found in the street, shall be immediately arrested. He shall be immediately fired upon if he endeavours to escape.

VIII. Every inhabitant, who, in case of the alarm being beat, shall be found making signs or acclamations, shall be immediately arrested as a spy, and punished accordingly after the retreat is beat. Every kind of assembling is forbid, and whenever the patrols shall meet more than three persons together in the streets, they shall arrest them, and they shall be detained in custody until they undergo an examination, and their discharge pronounced by the commandant of the place.

IX. Every publican who shall keep soldiers or subalterns in his house, half an hour after the beating of the retreat, shall be arrested and fined fifty livres in money, for the use of the patrol who shall discover him breaking the law. The soldiers found in his house shall be likewise arrested and sent to prison.

In case of fire the inhabitants shall be at full liberty to act, and employ every means for putting it out. No soldier shall interfere, in case of fire, but at the request of the magistrates, or the person whose house is on fire; a guard shall be provided, and as the ringing of bells or the tocsin is forbid, the inhabitants shall be allowed to call "fire," as usual. When the fire is put out, the burghers shall retire home.

The present regulations of police are enacted and decreed for the city of Coblentz.

Head Quarters at Coblentz, 7th Brumaire, fifth year:

(Signed)

KLEBER!

Resolution

Resolution of the Council of Five Hundred, of the 5th of November, respecting the general Discipline of the Armies.

DESERTION to the enemy is punished with death; home desertion, with five years imprisonment.

Every soldier or person belonging to the train of the army convicted of treason, shall suffer death.

Every person that enlists men for a power at war with the Republic shall suffer death.

Every individual, without regard to rank, quality or profession, convicted of being a spy, shall be punished with death.

Pillage, plundering with arms in hand, and setting fire to property, shall suffer the same punishment.

Marauding shall be punished by exposing the offender at the head of the army, and by several days imprisonment, according to the nature of the offence. A second offence shall be punished with five years imprisonment.

Revolt, sedition, or disobedience, on the part of the inhabitants of the hostile countries, occupied by the troops of the Republic, shall be punished with death; whether the disobedience shall have been manifested against the military commanders, or the revolt or mutiny have been directed against the whole or part of the troops of the Republic.

Every inhabitant of an hostile country, who shall stir up such a commotion or disobedience, shall suffer the same punishment.

Every other military offence, against which this law does not provide, is to be punished agreeable to pre-existing laws.

Every military commander is authorised, by this law, to make such regulations of common correctional discipline, to maintain order and military discipline, as the present law may have left unexplained.

Copy of a Circular Letter to the Lieutenants of Counties on the Sea Coast, dated Whitehall, November 5, 1796.

MY LORD,

AS it would materially add to the difficulties which already oppose themselves to any attempts, which it is possible the enemy may be induced to make upon our coast, if the live and dead stock of individuals residing near the sea-coast was capable of being instantly removed and secured, for the benefit of the proprietors, I am commanded to recommend it to your lordship to exert your influence in causing to be made out, as speedily as possible, an account of live and dead stock, in such of the parishes of the county of Sussex as are within ten or twelve miles of the sea.

With respect to the mode of making out the account required, I take this opportunity of transmitting to your lordship the form in which it has been executed by the voluntary exertions of the gentlemen of the county of Dorset; and shall beg to submit it for your lordship's consideration and adoption, unless where it may be found necessary to deviate from it, in consequence of local circumstances and situations.

With respect to the mode in which it is proposed to remove such live and dead stock, in case it should be necessary, your lordship will communicate with the commander in chief of the district in which the county of Sussex lies, and will concert with him such previous measures for this purpose as may be judged requisite.

The meeting which I have desired your lordship to call on the subject of my circular letter of this day's date, will afford you an opportunity of submitting this letter to the consideration of the deputy-lieutenants and the magistracy of the county of Sussex, and will consequently lead to the immediate adoption of such measures as shall be necessary to enable the return to be made, which I am persuaded your lordship will be of opinion is so much to be wished for.

I am further to inform your lordship, that the lords commissioners of the treasury have received his Majesty's pleasure, that they should take such previous measures as may be necessary for defraying any expences which may arise, in consequence of such possible removal of live and dead stock as I have supposed, as well as of any particular losses which may eventually be occasioned thereby.

Although this circumstance is such as must obviate every possible objection to the measure, I am nevertheless confident, that all those whom it may concern would, exclusively of every personal consideration or motive, join with the utmost alacrity in the execution of a measure which has for its object the general safety of the country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PORTLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

CAMDEN.

WHEREAS we have received information, that divers ill-affected persons have entered into illegal and treasonable associations, in several parts of the counties of Antrim, Down, Tyrone, Londonderry, and Armagh, to subvert the established government of this kingdom; and for the effecting such their

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treasonable purposes, have assassinated divers of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, who have endeavoured, and threaten to assassinate others who shall endeavour, to detect or suppress their treason; and in further prosecution of their designs, have endeavoured to deter his Majesty's loyal subjects from enrolling themselves under officers commissioned by his Majesty for the defence of this kingdom, during the present war, by maiming and destroying their cattle, and by assaulting and wantonly wounding one person, avowedly because he had enrolled himself, and by threatening assassination against all persons who should so enroll themselves; and in further prosecution of such their purposes, have, by felonious and other illegal means, endeavoured secretly to procure ammunition and other warlike stores, and particularly, that several evil-disposed persons lately broke into one of his Majesty's stores in the town of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, and thereout took and carried away ten barrels of gunpowder.

And whereas we have also received information, that on Tuesday the 1st of November inst, a considerable number of armed men, associated in the aforesaid treasonable conspiracies, entered the town of Stewartstown, in the county of Tyrone, and cut and maimed several of the peaceable inhabitants of the said town, who had refused to join in their associations, and who had agreed to enroll themselves in the corps under officers to be commissioned by his Majesty, for the preservation of the public peace, and for the protection of the kingdom against foreign invasion.

And whereas we have also received information, that in further prosecution of the said treasonable purposes, many large bodies of men have assembled, and arrayed themselves, and marched in military order, and with military music, through several parts of the said districts, under pretence of saving corn, and digging potatoes, (though they far exceeded the number necessary to be employed in such service) to the very great terror of the loyal and faithful subjects of his Majesty.

And whereas such treasonable outrages have caused well-grounded alarms in the minds of his Majesty's faithful subjects, and are of the most dangerous and pernicious tendency:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, being determined to maintain the public peace, and to afford protection to all his Majesty's loyal subjects, and immediately and effectually to exercise all powers with which the constitution has invested us for these purposes, do forewarn all persons of the danger they may incur, and, on their allegiance, charge them to desist from such treasonable practices.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other peace officers, and all officers civil and military in this kingdom, and all other his Majesty's

Majesty's loving subjects, as they tender their allegiance to his Majesty, and their own safety, to use their best endeavours to prevent, and where that cannot be done, to discover and bring to justice those concerned in the aforesaid practices; and to prevent and disperse all treasonable, seditious, or unlawful assemblies; the necessary orders having been already issued to the several officers of his Majesty's forces in this kingdom, to be aiding and assisting to the civil magistrates in the execution of their duties for that purpose.

Given at the council chamber in Dublin, the 6th day of November, 1796.

RECAPTURE OF CORSICA.

The Commissioner of the Executive Power with the Army of Italy at the Alps to the Executive Directory.

Leghorn, Brumaire, (no date) 5th year.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

AS soon as the dispositions which the English were making to evacuate Corsica became known, General Gentili took the resolution to send there the General of Brigade Cazatte, with the 28th division of the national Gend'armerie. He set out on the 26th Vendemiaire, (October 17) in stormy weather, and notwithstanding the very close cruize of the English near Leghorn, and on the coasts of Corsica, found means to throw himself into the island on the 27th Vendemiaire, (October 18.)

On the following day he was joined by a very considerable number of native patriots, and with this force he rapidly marched against Bastia, where he arrived on the morning of the 29th, (Oct. 20.)

Master of the heights, and strongly supported by the citizens of the town, he summoned the English, who still occupied the fort, to surrender within an hour's delay. Their number consisted of three thousand men. They had some ships in the road, which threatened to thunder upon the city, but the fear of having the passage to the sea cut off, accelerated their flight. They rushed in confusion on board their ships, when General Cazatte bore down upon them with the forces he had collected. He succeeded in taking between eight and nine hundred prisoners, among whom is almost the whole regiment of Dillon, consisting of emigrants. He took from them a great part of their magazines, which they were not able to embark.

Master of Bastia, he marched the day after, with two pieces of cannon, against Fiorenzo, which the English likewise had possession of then. They found the defiles of St. Germano guarded

guarded by the enemy, which, after a smart resistance, were forced, and in spite of the fire of two ships directed upon the road which led to the city, the republicans succeeded in seizing them, took part of the garrison prisoners, and captured several mortars and pieces of cannon, which the enemy were not able to spike.

The squadron, which is still in the gulph of St. Fiorenzo, retired out of the reach of cannon, and the viceroy, with troops whom he saved from Bastia, sought refuge at Porto Ferrajo.

The garrison of Bonifacio were made prisoners by the Republicans.

I know that the chief of battalion, Bonelli, with a great number of patriots, marched against Ajaccio, but I have not as yet received the report of the events which may have taken place in that quarter.

General Gentilli, with all the Corsican refugees who still remained on the continent, sailed last night; and though the English have a great number of cruizers out to intercept our passage, I hope he will be so fortunate as to reach the place of his destination.

I expect to set out in three days for Bastia. As soon as I shall have arrived, I shall take care to give you a more circumstantial account of the situation of the country, as well as of the measures I shall deem it proper to adopt for the maintenance of good order.

It is certain, that the English are in want of provisions; that their ships are not well manned, and that their whole army is in the most destitute condition.

Greeting and Fraternity!

(Signed)

SALICETTA.

Bulletin of the Army of Italy.

DEPUTIES from the department of Corsica have arrived at head quarters, and announce, that the patriots of that department, for a long time in a majority, after having driven away the English from the two departments, and particularly from that of Seamore, have also rendered themselves masters of Bastia and Ajaccio, which the English have evacuated.

The French General Cazatte, who had embarked at Leghorn, at the head of the gendarmerie of that department, and who had received orders from the general in chief to put himself at the head of the patriots, landed at Cape Corsica, and arrived at Bastia time enough to prevent the English from embarking their artillery.

A war

A warm firing took place at the embarkation of the English at Ajaccio, who, to revenge themselves, fired cannon upon the town.

The isle of Caproga is again occupied by the Genoese. General Gentili has also sent thither a French detachment to reinforce the garrison.

General Massena has made a reconnoitre in force upon the Peava, and has obliged the enemy to remove all their posts beyond that river. He took some hussars.

General Vaubois having perceived that the enemy had passed the Levis, proceeded with his infantry, dislodged the enemy from all their posts, and forced them to repass that river.

(Signed)

BERTHIER.

Extract of the Bulletin of the Army of Italy:

*Head Quarters at Verona, Brumaire 23d,
(Nov. 13.) 5th year.*

THE general of division Gentili, commander for the Republic of Corsica, has made himself master, at the head of a column of light troops of that department, of the important height of La Mortela, which has obliged the English fleet to evacuate the gulph of St. Fiorenzo.

Three English ships of war have been burnt in the harbour of Ajaccio.

(A true copy.) The general of division, chief of the general staff.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

ENGLISH MERCHANDIZE.

Office of the Minister of General Police.

The Minister of the General Police of the Republic to the Commissioners of the Executive Directory with the Central and Municipal Administrations of the Departments of the Republic.

Paris, 22 Brumaire, (Nov. 12,) 5th year.

THE law of the 10th of Brumaire, which prohibits the importation of merchandize manufactured in England, or consigned to the English trade, delivers, citizens, into the hands of the public functionaries charged with its execution a powerful weapon with which they may personally combat and force our foreign enemies to make a peace; if the splendour of victory does not accompany their labours, they may at least share in the glory

glory of the defenders of their country, and, like them, acquire the proud conviction of having contributed to consolidate liberty, and to lay the foundation of public happiness.

Such, citizens, are the ideas which ought to animate you in exercising the special functions which that law delegates to you; such are those you ought constantly to present to the members of the administrations near which you are placed, so that the latter, eager themselves to accomplish so noble an object, may regulate their vigilance by that continual energy, and that unshaken rigour, without which the will of the law cannot be fulfilled.

Tell them, citizens, that even then, when they think they exercise a rigorous office over those unto whom they administer, they only exercise a paternal act; for it is not only in this instance that the general interest exacts a sacrifice from the private interest, but private interest, well-guided and enlightened by wisdom, imposes upon itself a momentary loss, to secure for the approaching regeneration of commerce, and its full development, greater and less precarious resources of wealth and prosperity.

Let the administrations immediately charged with the interests of the citizens, and, endowed with their confidence, render familiar all those truths which malevolence or error alone can contest; let them rouse in every mind that patriotic pride which scorns to be tributary, in any point, to an hostile people; in fine, let them zealously profit by this extraordinary state of things, to emancipate entirely the national commerce from such a degrading slavery, which is less the result of a real superiority on the part of our rivals than of dastardly indifference on our own parts. By these means they will display in our industry a salutary revolution, which our political change ought necessarily to effect, but which depends on them to accelerate and to render complete; by so doing they will also have fulfilled the principal object of administrative police, by preventing transgressions, because they will no longer have occasion to arraign before the tribunals any persons but those in whom the voice of duty and that of interest shall not have been powerful enough to conquer a sentiment of enmity to their own country.

May those degraded Frenchmen engross all the vigilance of administration, and its just severity! Without them, without their covetousness, it would have been sufficient to shut the channels of importation by a prohibition in general terms. But the legislative body foresaw, that there was no barrier, which the thirst after gain, and the desire of gratifying luxurious inclinations, which are the more violent in certain minds, because they militate against the laws and the welfare of the Republic, would not attempt to force. It is therefore necessary, that those who may have eluded the vigilance of the custom-house officers, may not likewise escape the eyes of those whom the law enjoins to watch,

and

and follow their movements into the very haunts which conceal them.

You will please, citizens, to inform me every decade of what you may have personally done with regard to the execution of the 12th article of that law, and to apprise me at the same time, with what zeal and success the law shall have been enforced in its whole tenor in the district subject to your vigilance; what kinds of impediments you may meet with, and the measures taken by your administration to remove obstacles. If the legislature, by ordaining the publication of the names of individuals condemned by the tribunals of corrective police, wished to amend or punish by the sentiment of shame, government ought not to believe, that the same sentiment will operate less forcibly upon the magistrates; and in wishing to make known to the Executive Directory those magistrates, employed in administration, who shall have neglected the law of the 10th of Brumaire, and shall have incurred the punishment provided against by the second paragraph of the 196th article of the constitution, I think it will prove a farther stimulus to the conduct of those to whom the voice of duty may not have spoken in a tone sufficiently imperious.

Greeting and fraternity!

The minister of general police,

(Signed)

COCHON.

A Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

CAMDEN.

WHEREAS by an act of parliament passed in this kingdom, in the 36th year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "An act more effectually to suppress insurrections, and to prevent the disturbance of the public peace," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the justices of the peace of any county, assembled at a special session in manner by the said act directed, not being fewer than seven, or the major part of them, one of whom to be of the quorum, if they judge fit, upon due consideration of the state of the county, to signify by memorial, by them signed, to the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor, or governors of this kingdom, that they consider their county, or any part thereof, to be in a state of disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so, and praying that the lord lieutenant and council may proclaim such county, or part thereof, to be in a state of disturbance, thereupon it shall be lawful for the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom, by and with the advice of his Majesty's privy council, by proclamation, to declare such county, or any part of such county, to be in a state of disturbance, or in immediate

diate danger of becoming so, and also such parts of any adjoining county or counties as such chief governor or governors shall think fit, in order to prevent the continuance or extension of such disturbance.

And whereas twenty-four justices of the peace of the county of Down, (several of whom being of the quorum) being the major part of the justices of the peace duly assembled, pursuant to the said act, at a special session of the peace, holden at Hillsborough, in the said county, on Friday the 11th day of November instant, have, by memorial by them signed, signified to his excellency the lord lieutenant, that certain parts of the said county are in a state of disturbance, and have thereby prayed that the lord lieutenant and council may proclaim the parishes of Tullylish, Aghaderg, Donaghcloney, Moira, Maralin, and Seapatrick, being parts of the said county of Down, to be in a state of disturbance, of which all justices of the peace and other magistrates and peace officers of the said county, are to take notice.

Given at the council chamber in Dublin, the 16th day of November, 1796.

W. Armagh	Dillon	H. Cavendish
Clare, C.	Mountjoy	Her. Langrishe
Westmeath	Muskerry	T. Pelham
Bellamont	Donoughmore	Arthur Wolfe
Altamont	Carleton	James Fitzgerald
Portarlington	Yelverton	Robert Ross
Clonmell	Ch. Fitzgerald	Lodge Morres
Ely	J. Beresford	S. Hamilton

God save the King.

Orders of Council at the Court at St. James's, the 9th of November, 1796, present the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majesty has received information, that divers unjust seizures have been made in the ports of Spain of the ships and goods of his Majesty's subjects, and that acts of hostility and unprovoked aggression have been committed by the ships of his Catholic Majesty, on ships and vessels of his Majesty and of his subjects: his Majesty, therefore, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of the crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction for his injured subjects, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Spain, so that as well as his Majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great

Great Britain; shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the King of Spain, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Spain, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his Majesty's dominions; and to that end, his Majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals, to any of his Majesty's subjects or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to Spain, and the vassals and subjects of the King of Spain, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories or dominions; and that such powers or clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents. And his Majesty's said advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare a draught of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this board, authorizing the said commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Spain, or the vassals and subjects of the King of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Majesty, at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforementioned.

Chatham, P.
Dorset
Portland
Westmorland

Spencer
Liverpool
Macartney

Falmouth
Stopford
W. Pitt.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from Citizen Verninae,

Constantinople, 3 Vendémiaire.

I CONFIRM to you that the Porte has definitively decided upon the establishment of a permanent embassy to the Executive Directory of the Republic, and that Ali Effendi, the Porte's minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, has been appointed to that embassy. Nahdir Effendi is to replace him in the post of minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, where he is not yet arrived.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

The Minister of Finance to the Commercial Citizens of the principal Parts of the Republic.

Paris, 28 Brumaire, (Nov. 18.)

THE government, citizens, is employed in important negotiations; the want of some laws and some establishments in favour of commerce is felt; agriculture claims succours; industry solicits efficacious protection.

The utility of a temporary union of citizens, recommendable for their experience in commercial relations, for their talents and their virtues, is generally acknowledged; it is sufficient to point out to them the place in which they may communicate their thoughts, and manifest the result of them.

The Executive Directory, citizens, have authorized me to open upon these interesting objects private conferences at Paris on the 19th Frimaire (Dec. 9.) They have directed me to inform you of them, and to address to the chief commercial places an invitation to appoint some person invested with their confidence. I submit the invitation to you, citizens, with the hope of its being accepted.

The resolution must attain its end; it must assure the general prosperity to procure that advantage; let us combine our intentions, and our efforts will be successful.

The powers of the citizen who shall present himself on your part, and his address at Paris, shall be received at the office of the secretary of the minister of finance, in the evening of the 18th Frimaire (8th Dec.) It will be of use to inform me, a few days before hand, of what you have done respecting the contents of this letter. I submit this object to your attachments, to the interest of the country. Health and fraternity!

The Minister of Finance,

D. V. RAMEL.

Appoint.

Appointment of an Envoy from the Directory to the Emperor to negotiate an Armistice.

SEVERAL persons are lost in conjectures upon the sending, some days ago, of a negotiator to Vienna by the Executive Directory, and some have taken occasion to circulate fresh uneasiness upon the pacific intentions of the government, when, on the contrary, this step must of itself be sufficient to give the most marked evidence of their ardent desire to remove all obstacles to amicable approaches with the most powerful enemy of the Republic.

We are authorised to publish officially, that the sending to Vienna of a military negotiator has been to propose to the emperor, and to treat for a general armistice between his armies and those of the Republic, in order thereby to prevent greater misfortunes, and a greater effusion of blood, until the issue of the negotiations for peace, already entered upon, as well as to make some overtures to him, calculated, as much as possible, to hasten the conclusion of them. (*Rédacteur of the 21st inst.*)

The Ambassador of the French Republic to the Helvetic Body to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Basle, 2d Fructidor, 4th year.

CITIZEN MINISTERS,

YESTERDAY N——, of Basle, told me, that having had a conversation with M. Degelmann, the Austrian minister in Switzerland, on the affairs of the terms he, N——, had endeavoured to make; M. Degelmann understood that he was of opinion that the court of Vienna had no other means of preventing its total ruin but by making peace. M. Degelmann replied, that his court, notwithstanding its disasters, and the example of many other powers, could not abandon England, its ally, nor separate its interest from those of England; and that it was determined to continue the war, and so much the more determined to continue it, because the reply that had been made by France to the first overtures of the emperor left no means of conciliation. N—— having said to him that that reply did not appear to him to be so repulsive, M. Degelmann replied, that it was removing all conciliation to insist, in the first instance, upon the acknowledgment of the French Republic, since that point was one of the causes of the war, which, according to him, could not cease but by peace. It appeared to him more reasonable that the two parties should not till that moment give themselves, in the explanations that might occur, any title.

I testified to N—— much astonishment that a man so reflecting as M. Degelmann should suffer himself to announce a "paltry a declaration."

Report of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 29th Brumaire, (November 19.)

THE report yesterday presented by Daunou, on the mode of renewing a third of the convention, and on the mode of distributing the new deputies named by the departments, is a specimen of wisdom, impartiality, and the most deliberate reflections. He spoke upwards of two hours, and presented a number of considerations appropriate to the subject, but which it is impossible to give in detail. The first question he considered was, whether, on the principle of the decree which unites Belgium to France, the nine departments who took no share in the last election, ought, on the 1st of Germinal, to name the whole number of deputies whom they are authorized to chuse in consequence of the extent of their population? He referred to the constitution, which determines that the legislative body shall be renewed one-third every year; in consequence 250 members go out on the 1st of Germinal; if *ci-devant* Belgium should appoint the whole number of deputies in proportion to its population, it would send 22; the number of members to quit the legislative body would in that case amount to 272 instead of 250, and the number of those renewed would exceed the third stipulated by the constitution. The reporter admitted that the department united to the Republic, from the moment of union, acquired an incontestible right to concur in the formation of the legislative body; but the union of Belgium is posterior to the convocation of the last electoral assemblies; the right of appointment could only apply to what had not yet been determined, and not to what had already been ascertained.

Extract of the Process Verbal of the Sitting of the 10th Frimaire, (November 30,) Official.

THE Executive Directory admitted into the hall of its sittings the Prince of Belmonte Pignatelli, minister plenipotentiary of the King of the Two Sicilies. He made the following speech: "The King, my master, orders me, Citizen Directors, to confirm to you his sentiments of sincere friendship and high consideration for the French Republic. The treaty we have just concluded will transmit them solemnly to posterity. Fulfilling

this

his honourable task, and fulfilling it towards you, whose moderation and wisdom are personally known to me, my mind looks joyfully forward, and forms the happiest presages for the general peace of Europe. May this peace soon reconcile solidly the grand interests of nations, and crown the wishes of humanity!"

The President, Barras, made the following answer:

"Monseigneur, the minister plenipotentiary of the King of the Two Sicilies, the Executive Directory has heard with satisfaction the affectionate sentiments you testify to it on the part of the King of the Two Sicilies. Assure him, Monseigneur the ambassador, of a sincere friendship and attachment. This promise is inviolable; it is founded on sincerity, the first of republican virtues. Up to this time the victories of the French nation have attracted all the attention of astonished Europe. The Republic is known by its laurels and its triumphs only. In peace it will be still admired by the constancy of its friendship, and its fidelity in the execution of treaties.

"The Executive Directory invites, by its wishes, that day of peace, that delightful day, when all the hostile governments, after the example of the King of the Two Sicilies, abjuring their horrid system, will at length consent to extinguish the blood-gored torches of discord: and these wishes will be crowned, if all the ministers charged to bring about this general peace, bring into this honourable mission the sentiments and the zeal you have employed in re-establishing a good understanding between the two nations."

Copy of the Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Lord Mayor.

MY LORD,

Downing-Street, 1st December.

I TAKE the liberty of transmitting to your lordship a copy of a letter which I have thought it my duty to write to the governor and deputy governor of the bank, and of the memorandum therein referred to, which it is their intention to lay before a court of proprietors this day. I have the satisfaction of thinking that the plan therein suggested is likely to receive the greatest countenance from many great mercantile bodies and respectable houses in the metropolis.

The repeated proofs which the citizens of London have given of their zeal and public spirit, leave me no doubt, that, if it appears likely to promote the interests of the country at this important crisis, it will receive their cheerful support in their individual capacity, as well as that of the corporate body, and of the different public companies. It is unnecessary for me to state the

the effect which such an example would produce throughout the kingdom. With this view I would request your lordship, if you see no impropriety in the measure, to take as speedily as possible such steps as you may think most adviseable for bringing the subject under the consideration of the common council, and of the different public companies, and for ascertaining to what extent they may be inclined to contribute to the success of the plan, in the event of its receiving the approbation of parliament.

I have the honour, &c.

W. PITT.

Copy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Letter read at the Bank.

THAT under the present circumstances it seemed peculiarly necessary that provision should be made for the services of the ensuing year, without having recourse to the accustomed way of raising money by a loan, at the present price of the funds. It was therefore in contemplation to propose to parliament that one-fourth of the income of individuals of a certain class should be applied to that purpose, to be repaid according to the terms specified in the inclosed memorandum. There were strong reasons to believe that many gentlemen would voluntarily subscribe a larger proportion than what might be required of them, but the extent of contribution greatly depended on the examples that might be given, particularly on that which might be held out by the bank of England. He therefore earnestly hoped that the court of directors of the governor and company of the bank of England, and the proprietors, impressed with that zeal which they had always manifested for the public good, and convinced of the importance of the present crisis, would be induced to take the lead in a measure so highly conducive to the maintenance of public credit, and which would strongly tend to the acceleration of a permanent and honourable peace.

STATE PAPERS.

The following is the Proposition made by his Majesty the Emperor and King to the States of the Kingdom of Hungary in Diet assembled at Presburg.

HIS Majesty the Emperor and King doubts not that the states of this kingdom are sufficiently convinced, by the contents of his letters patent, with what assiduous care he has made all the efforts which his solicitude dictated to him, to guard the different nations submitted to him, as well as his hereditary dominions, and

and consequently the kingdom of Hungary, from the fury and the incursions of the enemy. Never have dangers more imminent threatened this kingdom than at the present epoch, when the French nation, having emigrated as it were from her dwellings, is seeking to prepare by an obstinate war, which it has undertaken four years ago, without any just pretence, the destruction of lawful governments, of the christian religion, and of all the nobility; and that with the design of being enabled, after having obtained that end, to overwhelm the more easily the other classes of society with their tyrannical yoke. That nation, formerly so famed for the gentleness of her manners, surpasses, at this moment, the most barbarous nations in cruelty, savage ferocity, and irreligion. We have before our eyes the most convincing proof of that barbarism, both in seeing the French people themselves languish under the pressure of the evils which they have prepared for themselves, and in contemplating the ravages, the devastations, committed upon the towns and villages of the Germanic territory, and the sad and deplorable situation of subjugated Italy.

In the mean time his Majesty has hitherto neglected nothing to check the audacity of that licentious enemy, and to comfort, as much as possible, his faithful subjects for the heavy burden of this disastrous war. His Majesty has been satisfied with the voluntary gifts of a great number of them, animated by the laudable example which the states had set in the diet of 1792, furnished by their own accord; his Majesty supplied himself with the exigencies of the royal treasure all the other expences of the war. All those free gifts, which shewed the zeal for, and the real love of the country, were far from being sufficient to check the boldness of the enemy, who felt himself impelled to make efforts still more considerable. However, his Majesty has never been dismayed, either by the issue of battles, or by the instability of affairs. He had an unshaken confidence in the Hungarian nation, who, by their hereditary valour, had it always in their power to ward off all danger, and to force an enemy, who despises all divine rights, as well as those of humanity, to lay down arms, and to conclude a peace worthy of his Majesty's august house, and of his hereditary crown—a peace which that enemy has always haughtily refused.

His Majesty has not forgotten that it is solely owing to the bravery and loyalty of the Hungarian nation that the monarchy has been preserved, under the reign of his august grandmother, Maria Theresa, at the critical epoch of 1741; and on this account he has no doubt but the worthy descendants of those supporters of the throne will preserve the dignity of his illustrious house with equal solicitude and energy, and rescue the country from the ruin with which it is menaced. It will be roused again, that

that ancient warlike spirit which shielded from so many hostile enterprises the crowns of his Majesty's illustrious ancestors; it will exceed, by new exploits, the great hopes of his Royal and Apostolic Majesty, and the expectation of all Europe.

This is what his Majesty the Emperor and King wished to propose and communicate to the states, farther requesting them to make the sole objects of their deliberations the means the most proper to strengthen at this moment the throne, the defence of the ancient constitution of the kingdom, the protection of the rights and privileges of the nobility, and the maintenance of holy religion, against the machinations of the enemy, which tend to the subversion of every constitution and every worship; and that, in consequence, they take a resolution which shall form another monument of the unshaken faith of fidelity towards the illustrious House of Austria, which their ancestors have acquired, and of that ardent love of the country and the constitution, which they have equally inherited of their forefathers.

In other respects his Majesty the Emperor and King is most graciously pleased to assure the estates of his royal grace and affection.

Resolution presented to the Emperor by the States of Hungary, in Answer to his Majesty's Propositions.

THE proposition, addressed on the part of his Apostolic Majesty to the states furnishes them a fresh proof of the confidence which his Majesty always reposed in the unshaken fidelity of his faithful Hungarian nation, in deigning to recollect and confirm the bravery which their ancestors have always displayed in support of the august house of Austria: his Majesty has given a farther testimony of his paternal confidence, in representing to the grandees and the states in diet assembled, the magnitude of the danger of the present war, in which a destructive enemy threatens the hereditary kingdoms and provinces; the states, therefore, animated with the example of their ancestors, have resolved fully to realize the expectation not only of the hereditary dominions, but of all Europe. The states, wishing to follow the footsteps of their ancestors, will neglect no means in their power to avert all future danger, and to compel the enemy to make a peace suitable to the dignity of his Majesty, and to the honour of the nation.

It is very flattering to the states that his Majesty deigned not to question the devotion and the fidelity of which they have not long ago given assurances at the foot of the throne, when they made oath to sacrifice their blood and their lives for his Majesty and the country

country. The same valour which inspired their ancestors in 1741 still lives in them, and with them alone it can ever perish. For the purpose of accomplishing the desires of his Majesty, and to guarantee religion, the royal prerogative, as well as the rights of the nobility, and of all their fellow-citizens; rights which the enemy endeavours to destroy; the states have resolved to offer to his Majesty, as a voluntary contribution for the prosecution of the war, 50,000 recruits, all the necessary grain for the subsistence of a force of 340,000 men during a twelvemonth, which forms a total of 2,400,000 measures of Presburg, and for 80,000 horses, 3,760,000 measures of oats; farther, 20,000 oxen, and 10,000 horses; the whole, however, without infringement of article 36, of the year 1741.

The states hope that that audacious enemy, who has lately been repulsed far beyond our frontiers by the victorious armies under the command of his royal highness the Archduke Charles, will ultimately return to more moderate principles. Should the contrary happen, and the enemy persist in their exaggerated and obdurate pretensions, and wish to continue the war, the states are well resolved to take the field themselves to combat that enemy: and in this case they offer from this moment to prepare for rising in a mass for the future the whole kingdom, and all its provinces comprised.

The states conclude by supplicating his Majesty to be pleased to accept this offer, which has for its object the defence of his sacred person, of his august house, and of all the citizens of the empire in general, with that paternal bounty which characterizes him; and that he be assured that the heart of the Hungarians is the safest bulwark against every enemy of the house of Austria.

Answer of the British Government to the Spanish Declaration of War.

THE open aggressions of Spain, the violences committed against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects; and the unprovoked declaration of war on the part of that power, have at length compelled his Majesty to take the necessary measures for repelling force by force, and for vindicating the dignity of his crown, and the rights and interests of his people.

At the moment of adopting these measures, his Majesty feels it due to himself to remove every doubt which can be thrown on the indisputable justice of his cause, and it will be easily proved, from the very reasons adduced by the court of Madrid in support of its declaration of war, that all the calamities which may ensue are solely to be attributed to the conduct of his enemies.

A simple reference to that declaration, and a bare enumeration of the vague and frivolous charges which it contains, would indeed be sufficient to satisfy all reasonable and impartial minds, that no part of the conduct of Great Britain towards Spain has afforded the smallest ground of complaint, much less any motive sufficiently powerful for adding to the present calamities of Europe all the evils of a new and complicated war.

The only difficulty of a detailed reply arises not from the strength and importance of the complaints alledged, but from their weakness and futility—from the confused and unintelligible shape in which they are brought forward, and from the impossibility of referring them to any established principle or rule of justice, to any usual form or topic of complaint between independent governments, or to any of those motives which can alone create the painful duty of an appeal to arms.

The acts of hostility attributed to his Majesty in the manifesto of Spain, consist either of matters perfectly innocent and indifferent in their nature, or of imputed opinions and intentions, of which no proof is adduced, nor any effect alledged; or, lastly, of complaints of the misconduct of unauthorised individuals; respecting all which his Majesty has never failed to institute inquiry, where inquiry was necessary, and to cause justice to be done in the regular course of judicial proceedings. The very nature of such complaints affords a sufficient answer to the conclusion attempted to be drawn from them by Spain; and his Majesty might have been well justified in declining all further discussion on points, on which it was manifest that no just motive of hostility could be grounded.

Such, however, was not his conduct. Anxious to avert from both kingdoms the calamities of war, he has repeatedly and vainly proposed to adjust, by friendly discussion, all points of difference which could subsist between the governments of two nations whose real interests were the same, and who had an equal concern in opposing the progress of a common enemy.

This discussion having always been studiously avoided by the court of Madrid, it now remains only for his Majesty to vindicate in this public manner his own cause, and to prove the futility of those pretences by which that court now seeks to colour its aggression.

The first point brought forward to support an accusation of ill faith is the conduct of the King's admiral at Toulon: who is charged with having destroyed those ships and naval stores of the enemy which he could not carry away with him; and with having afterwards undertaken an expedition to Corsica, without the knowledge or participation of the Spanish admiral. To an accusation of such a nature, alledged as a ground for war between two great nations, it can hardly be expected that a serious answer should

should be given. It is perhaps the first time that it has been imputed as a crime to one of the commanding officers of two powers acting in alliance, and making a common cause in war, that he did more than his proportion of mischief to the common enemy. And if it be really true that such a sentiment was entertained at Madrid, certainly no other justification can be necessary for not inviting the officers of that court to join in subsequent expeditions against the same enemy: at all events, it cannot be pretended that a co-operation between two allies (however cordial and sincere) in any one particular enterprize, could afterwards restrain either of them from undertaking separately any other, to which his own force appeared in itself to be inadequate.

The second instance of ill-faith attributed to his Majesty is the conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States of America; a power with whom both Great Britain and Spain were at peace; with whom the King, as well as his Catholic Majesty, was perfectly free to contract any such engagements; and with whom the court of Madrid has actually concluded a similar treaty, with this difference only, that the stipulations of the British treaty can give no ground of offence or injury to any other power, while the Spanish treaty contains an article (that respecting the navigation of the Mississippi) which if it could have any force or effect at all, would be, on the part of Spain, a direct breach of treaty with Great Britain, and a gross violation of the important and unquestionable rights of his Majesty and his people.

The same ill-faith is said to have been manifested in the unwillingness shewn by the British government to adopt the plans proposed by Spain for hastening the conclusion of the war with France, (but what these plans were, it is not stated) and also in omitting to comply with an application made by Spain for pecuniary succours, as necessary to enable her to act against the common enemy. The failure of such an application cannot certainly be matter of surprise to any one who considers the situation and conduct of Spain during the war. It can hardly be alledged, even as an excuse for the precipitate peace concluded by Spain, not only without the knowledge of her allies, but in contradiction to repeated and positive assurances; but it is difficult to conceive how such a refusal can be made the ground of hostility towards Great Britain, or with what consistency the inability of Spain to prosecute the former contest without pecuniary aid from its ally, can have become a motive of engaging gratuitously in all the expences and difficulties of a new war against that very power.

With regard to the condemnation of the St. Jago, (a prize taken from the enemy by his Majesty's naval forces) his Majesty has only to reply to the injurious assertions on that subject in the

Spanish manifesto, that the claims of all the parties in that cause were publicly heard and decided according to the known law of nations, and before the only competent tribunal; one, whose impartiality is above all suspicion.

The conduct of his Majesty respecting the naval stores, which were claimed by Spain on board Dutch vessels, has been in like manner exempt from all blame, nor was any unnecessary delay interposed respecting those cargoes till the equal conduct of Spain, and the strong and just suspicion of her hostile dispositions, made it impossible for his Majesty to consent to supply her from the ports of his dominions with the means of acting against himself.

The next charge relates to the alledged misconduct of some merchant ships in landing their crews on the coasts of Chili and Peru, with a view of carrying on there an illicit commerce, and of reconnoitring the country. On this it is to be observed, that those views are not supported by any fact whatever; that if any act was in truth committed by individuals in those territories against the laws of the government established there, those laws might have been enforced upon the spot, and the court of London has always been open to receive and redress all complaints of that nature. But that what is assigned in the manifesto as a mere cover and pretext for fraud, namely, the exercise of the whale fishery by the English in those parts, is not, as there asserted, a right which the English "claim under the convention of Nootka." It is one, which was not then for the first time established, but solemnly recognized by the court of Madrid, as having always belonged to Great Britain, and the full and undisturbed exercise of which was guaranteed to his Majesty's subjects in terms so express as to admit of no doubt, and in a transaction so recent, that ignorance of it cannot be pretended.

Such, it seems, were the offences of the British government, and such the jealousies and apprehension of Spain during the time when the courts of London and Madrid were united in the bands of alliance, and engaged in a common cause; and it is on motives as frivolous as these, that the court of Madrid began to project an offensive alliance with the King's enemies; a design which it now professes to have entertained from the moment when it separated itself from the common cause, but which was long after that period disguised under the most positive and explicit assurances of neutrality.

It is insinuated, that the good offices of his Catholic Majesty, for bringing about a general pacification, had been tendered to Great Britain, and had been refused. What degree of impartiality could have been expected from such a mediation, the dispositions which Spain now avows herself to have entertained at that period sufficiently shews; his Majesty exercised his undoubted right of judging for himself and for his people, how far

a negotiation commenced under such auspices was likely to contribute to the honour and interest of his dominion; ; and he now finds the propriety of his decision confirmed beyond a doubt, by the conduct and avowals of Spain.

It is next stated, that in the prosecution of the war, in which Great Britain is engaged, her views seem uniformly to have been directed to the annoyance of the Spanish possessions in America. In support of this accusation are adduced an expedition directed against St. Domingo, the conquest of the Dutch colony of Demerary, and the supposed establishment of British commercial companies on the banks of the Mississippi, formed with a view of penetrating to the South Sea.

This latter point is one to which it is impossible to make a specific answer, because the British government has no knowledge of any fact to which it can refer. Within the Spanish territory, the Spanish government certainly possess both the right and the power to prevent individuals from trading. Within the American territory, his Majesty's subjects have by treaty a right to settle and to trade; and they have also an express right freely to navigate the Mississippi, by which the territories of Spain and of the United States are divided from each other. Unless, therefore, it can be shewn that the British government has authorised any settlement on the Spanish territory, this complaint can afford no pretence for hostility against his Majesty.

With regard to the expedition against St. Domingo, and to the conquest of Demerary, it is impossible to refrain from remarking, that however highly the rights of neutral nations ought to be respected, and whatever delicacy his Majesty might be disposed to feel towards those of a power so lately his ally, and not yet become his enemy.—it is a new and hitherto unheard-of claim of neutrality, which is to be circumscribed by no bounds, either of time or place; which extends equally beyond the date, and beyond the limits of possession, and is to attach not to the territories of a neutral power itself, but to whatever may once have belonged to it, and to whatever may be situated in its neighbourhood, although in the possession of an actual enemy.

The subject, however, of St. Domingo, deserves to be more particularly adverted to, because the attempt on the part of Spain to cede a part of that island to France, is a breach of that solemn treaty under which alone the crown of Spain holds any part of its American possessions. The conclusion of such an article, without the knowledge of an ally so deeply concerned as Great Britain in that stipulation, both in right and interest, was therefore an act, such as would have justified any measures to which the court of London could have recourse; yet so earnest was the King's desire to maintain peace with Spain, that he repeatedly endeavoured to fix, by an amicable discussion with that court, the period

period when the right of Spain to the territory so ceded was at stake; in order that any operation, which it might become expedient for his troops to undertake there, might be directed against the French alone. And although no explanation could ever be obtained from the court of Madrid on this subject; his commanders on the spot were restrained from acting, and did not act against the Spanish part of the island, till the cession actually took place, by which it became, as far as the act of Spain could make it, a part of the territories of France.

To the accusations which made up the greater part of the remainder of the manifesto, respecting the detention or capture of merchant ships, or the violation of territory therein mentioned, it is sufficient to reply, that in every case of such a nature which has been brought to the knowledge of the British government, the most effectual measures have been instantly taken for instituting inquiry into the particulars of the transaction, for collecting the proofs necessary to ascertain the fact on which the charge is founded, and for submitting the whole to that regular course of proceeding in which justice is to be rendered in these cases, according to the established practice throughout Europe, and to the express stipulations of the treaties between Great Britain and Spain.

Amidst the wide and complicated operations of a naval war, extended over every quarter of the globe; it is not improbable that some disorders and irregularities may have taken place, which the utmost vigilance of the government could not immediately discover or repress; and that in the exercise of the undoubted right of a power at war, to search out and seize the property of the enemy, the rights of neutral nations may, in some instances, have been unintentionally exposed to temporary molestation. The same observation was not less applicable to Spain in her war with France; and the short interval that has elapsed since her declaration against Great Britain has amply shewn that similar complaints will arise from her conduct in the present war.

The utmost that can be demanded in such cases of a power at war, is, that it should shew itself ready on all occasions to listen to the remonstrances and reclamations of those whom it may have aggrieved, and prompt and expeditious in redressing their injuries, and in restoring their property: and to the readiness of the British government to fulfil these duties, in every case where they have been called upon to do so, even Spain herself may safely be called to bear witness. Nor would it be easy to cite a more striking proof of the friendly disposition of the King's government, and of the particular attention manifested towards the rights and interests of Spain, than arises from an impartial examination of the detail of what has passed on this subject. It will be found that the causes of complaints, whether well or ill

sound

ounded, which have been brought forward, are much fewer than ever have occurred within the same period in former times. And the court of Spain, when called upon to specify particulars on his head, is obliged to have recourse to an allegation of the depredations of Corsican privateers.

There remains but one ground upon which the court of Spain pretends to account to the world for the rash and perfidious step which it has taken in declaring war against England, and to excuse to Europe the calamities which cannot fail to result from such a measure; the supposed decree of arrest asserted to have issued against the Spanish Ambassador at the court of London. The fact, to which this relates, must have been grossly mistaken before it could be made to appear, even in the eyes of Spain, a fit motive for the slightest representation or complaint, much more a justifiable cause of war between the two kingdoms.

By the stress which is laid upon this transaction, who is there that would not be led to imagine that the law suit commenced against the Spanish ambassador, was attended with some peculiar circumstances of personal indignity? That the result was intentional, and originated with the British government? or that, on being apprised of the offence, the court of London had shewn some unwillingness or delay in proceeding to the prosecution of the parties concerned in it?

Who but would be astonished to learn that the process itself was no more than a simple citation to answer at law for a debt demanded? that the suing this process was the mistaken act of an individual, who was immediately disavowed by the government, and ordered to be prosecuted for his conduct, and who made, (but made in vain) repeated and submissive applications to the Spanish ambassador for forgiveness and interference on his behalf? that cases of the same nature have frequently arisen in England from the ignorance of individuals, and from the ready appeal to the laws which the happy constitution of the country admits and authorises, without the previous intervention or knowledge of any branch of the executive government; and that in all similar cases, and particularly in one which had occurred only a few weeks before, precisely the same measures have been pursued by the government to vindicate the privileges of foreign ministers, and have uniformly, and without exception, been accepted as completely adequate to that object, and satisfactory to the dignity and honour of the sovereign whom the case concerned?

Such then are the frivolous motives, and pretended wrongs, which Spain has chosen to assign as the justification of her declaration of war against Great Britain. Such are the topics of complaint upon which his Majesty has repeatedly offered the most un-

unequivocal explanation; upon which he has long and earnestly endeavoured to persuade the court of Madrid to enter into a full and amicable discussion, for the purpose of averting from his own subjects, from those of his Catholic Majesty, and from Europe, the extremities of war.

When upon grounds of such a nature, and with the offer of negotiation repeatedly presented to his choice, a power has wilfully and wantonly chosen a war, in which its prosperity, its happiness, and its safety, are hazarded, and in which it will have as much to fear from the success of its allies, as from that of its enemies—it surely is not too much to presume, that, even in its own eyes, that power is not justified for the proceeding which it adopted; and that there must be some unassigned motive of irresistible necessity, which induces it to pursue measures alike inconsistent with its interest and with its honour.

It will be plain to all posterity—it is now notorious to Europe, that neither to the genuine wishes, nor even to the mistaken policy of Spain, her present conduct is to be attributed; that not from enmity towards Great Britain, not from any resentment of past or apprehension of future injuries, but from a blind subserviency to the views of his Majesty's enemies, from the dominion usurped over her councils and actions by her new allies, she has been compelled to act in a quarrel, and for interests, not her own: to take up arms against one of those powers in whose cause she had professed to feel the strongest interest; and even to menace with hostility another, against whom no cause of complaint is pretended, except its honourable and faithful adherence to its engagements.

Under these circumstances, his Majesty forbears to enumerate the several grounds of just complaint which he has had occasion, on his part, to prefer to the court of Madrid, since the conclusion of the peace between France and Spain; the many and gross instances of unjust partiality towards his enemies, of undue protection afforded to their ships, and of injuries committed, and allowed to be committed, on those of his Majesty and his subjects.

Confident of having acquitted himself to the world of any share in originating the present war, he finds in the manifest and unprovoked aggression of the enemy, a sufficient cause for calling forth the resources of his kingdom, and the spirit of his subjects; and he commits to the Divine Providence the issue of a contest, which it was to the last moment his earnest endeavour to avoid, and which he now ardently desires to bring to a speedy and honourable termination.

T H E
N E G O T I A T I O N .

Official Correspondence, published by the British Government, relative to the Negotiation for Peace between the French Republic and Great Britain.

No. 1.

SIR,

IN obedience to the orders of the King my master, I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed note, and to request of you that you will forward it to his Danish Majesty's minister at Paris, to be by him communicated to the Executive Directory.

The sentiments of your court are too well known to the King to admit of his Majesty's entertaining any doubt of the satisfaction with which his Danish Majesty will see the intervention of his ministers employed on such an occasion, or of the earnestness with which you, Sir, will concur in a measure which has for its object the re-establishment of peace.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect consideration,

Sir,

Your most humble,

And most obedient servant,

GRENVILLE.

*To the Count Wedel Jarlsberg,
Ec. Ec. Ec.*

No. 2.

NOTE.

HIS Britannic Majesty, animated with the same desire, which he has already manifested, to terminate, by just, honourable, and permanent conditions of peace, a war which has extended itself throughout all parts of the world, is willing to omit nothing on his part which may contribute to this object.

It is with this view that he has thought it proper to avail himself of the confidential intervention of the ministers of a neutral power, to demand of the Executive Directory passports for a person

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person

person of confidence whom his Majesty would send to Paris with a commission to discuss, with the government there, all the means the most proper to produce so desirable an end.

And his Majesty is persuaded that he shall receive, without delay, through the same channel, a satisfactory answer to this demand, which cannot fail to place in a still clearer light the just and pacific dispositions which he entertains in common with his allies.

GRENVILLE.

Westminster, Sept. 6, 1796.

No. 3.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your excellency, that the note addressed to the Executive Directory of France, in date of the 6th of the present month, was transmitted by Mr. Koenemann, charge d'affaires of his Danish Majesty, to Mr. Delacroix, minister for foreign affairs at Paris, who promised that an answer should be returned to it after it had been submitted to the consideration of the government. Three days having elapsed in expectation of this answer, Mr. Koenemann went a second time to the minister abovementioned, who gave him to understand, that the Executive Directory had not permitted him to return an answer in writing, but that he was directed to express himself verbally in this effect :

“ That the Executive Directory of the French Republic would not, for the future, receive or answer any overtures or confidential papers transmitted through any intermediate channel from the enemies of the Republic; but that if they would send persons furnished with full powers and official papers, these might, upon the frontiers, demand the passports necessary for proceeding to Paris.”

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect respect,
My Lord,

Your excellency's most humble,

And most obedient servant,

(Signed)

COMTE DE WEDEL JARLSBERG.

London, Sept. 3, 1796.

No. 4.

SIR,

Paris, Sept. 19, 1796.

I WAS indisposed at my country house when your excellency's courier brought me the letters which your excellency did me the honour to write to me on the 7th instant, together with the

of Lord Grenville inclosed therein. I set off for Paris on the following day, where, after demanding an audience of Citizen Delacroix, minister for foreign affairs, I presented the note abovementioned, accompanied with another in my own name, in which I explained the motives that had induced me to undertake a measure for which I had no authority from my court. He promised to submit the two notes to the inspection of the government, and to return me an answer immediately. Having waited for three days without receiving an answer, I went a second time to wait upon the minister, who, in a very dry tone, informed me, that the Executive Directory had not permitted him to return an answer in writing, but that he was directed to express himself verbally to this effect:

“ That the Executive Directory of the French Republic would not, for the future, receive or answer any confidential overtures or papers transmitted through any intermediate channel from the enemies of the Republic; but that if they would send persons furnished with full powers and official papers, these might, upon the frontiers, demand the passports necessary for proceeding to Paris.”

Such, Sir, is the result of a measure which I have taken at your request. I wish, for the sake of humanity, that we may meet with better success at some future period; but I fear that this period is still at a great distance.

I have the honour to be, with respectful attachment,

Sir,

Your excellency's most humble,
And most obedient servant,

KOENEMANN.

*To his Excellency the Count Wedel
Jarlsberg, &c. &c. &c.*

No. 5.

NOTE.

IN demanding of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, through the intervention of the ministers of a neutral power, a passport for a confidential person to be sent to Paris, the court of London accompanied this demand with the express declaration, that this person should be commissioned to discuss with the government all the means the most proper for conducting to the re-establishment of peace.

The King, persevering in the same sentiments, which he has already so unequivocally declared, will not leave to his enemies the smallest pretext for eluding a discussion, the result of which will

will necessarily serve either to produce the happiness of so many nations, or at least to render evident the views and dispositions of those who oppose themselves to it.

It is therefore in pursuance of these sentiments, that the undersigned is charged to declare, that as soon as the Executive Directory shall think proper to transmit to the undersigned the necessary passports (of which he, by this note, renews the demand already made) his Britannic Majesty will send to Paris a person furnished with full powers, and official instructions, to negotiate with the Executive Directory on the means of terminating the present war, by a pacification just, honourable, and solid, calculated to restore repose to Europe, and to ensure, for the time to come, the general tranquillity.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

Westminster, Sept. 27, 1766.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Paris.

No. 6.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Lord Grenville a copy of the decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, in answer to his note of the * 27th September, 1796, (O. S.)

He will there see a proof of the earnest desire of the French government to profit of the overture that is made to them, in the hope that it may lead to peace with the government of England.

I have the honour to send him, at the same time, the passports required for the minister plenipotentiary, whom his Britannic Majesty proposes to name to treat; and I request Lord Grenville to accept the assurance of my personal wishes for the success of this negotiation, as well as that of my most perfect consideration.

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX.

*Paris, 11 Vendemiaire, 5th year
of the French Republic.*

No. 7.

Extract from the Register of the Decrees of the Executive Directory.

The 9th Vendemiaire, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

THE Executive Directory, upon consideration of the note addressed to the minister for foreign affairs by Lord Grenville, dated September 24, 1796, wishing to give a proof of the

* Sic Orig.

desire

desire which it entertains to make peace with England, decrees as follows:

The minister for foreign affairs is charged to deliver the necessary passports to the envoy of England, who shall be furnished with full powers, not only for preparing and negotiating the peace between the French Republic and that power, but for concluding it definitively between them.

True copy.

(Signed) L. M. REVELLIERE LEPEAUX, president.

By the Executive Directory.

For the secretary general.

(Signed)

LE TOURNEUR.

Certified true copy.

The minister for foreign affairs,

CH. DELACROIX.

By the minister.

J. GIRAUDET, sec. gen.

No. 7.*

LORD MALMESBURY, who is appointed by the King to treat with the French government for a just and equitable peace, calculated to restore peace to Europe, and to ensure the public tranquillity for the time to come, will have the honour of delivering this letter from me to M. Delacroix.

The distinguished rank and merit of the minister of whom his Majesty has made choice on this occasion, makes it unnecessary for me to say any thing in his recommendation; at the same time that it furnishes a fresh proof of the desire of his Majesty to contribute to the success of this negotiation: for which object I entertain the most sanguine wishes.

Monsieur Delacroix will have the goodness to accept from me the assurance of my most perfect consideration.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

Westminster, October 13, 1796.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
at Paris.

No. 8.

LORD MALMESBURY, named by his Britannic Majesty as his plenipotentiary to the French Republic, has the honour to announce, by his secretary, to the minister for foreign affairs, his arrival at Paris; and to request of him, at the same time, to be so good as to appoint the hour at which he may wait upon

upon him, for the purpose of communicating to him the object of his mission.

Paris, October 22, 1796.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 9.

THE minister for foreign affairs learns with satisfaction the arrival of Lord Malmesbury, plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty. He will have the honour to receive him to-morrow at eleven o'clock in the morning, or at any later hour that may suit him, till two o'clock. He hopes that Lord Malmesbury will forgive him for thus limiting the time, on account of the nature and the multiplicity of his occupations.

1st Brumaire, An 5. (October 22, 1796.)

To Lord Malmesbury, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty to the French Republic, at Paris.

No. 10.

LORD MALMESBURY has the honour to thank the minister for foreign affairs for the obliging answer which he has just received from him.

He accepts with pleasure the first moment proposed, and will wait upon him to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock precisely.

Paris, Oct. 22.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 11.

THE minister for foreign affairs has the honour to apprise Lord Malmesbury, commissioner plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, that he has received from the Executive Directory the necessary powers for negotiating and concluding peace between the Republic and his Majesty.

To-morrow, if Lord Malmesbury pleases, the respective powers shall be exchanged. The minister for foreign affairs will then be ready to receive the propositions, which Lord Malmesbury is commissioned to make to the Republic on the part of his Britannic Majesty.

The minister for foreign affairs requests Lord Malmesbury to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX.

2 Brumaire, An 5. (Oct. 22, 1796.)

No. 12.

LORD MALMESBURY has the honour to present his acknowledgements to the minister for foreign affairs for the communication which he has just made to him, and he will have the honour to wait upon him to-morrow, at the hour which he shall have the goodness to appoint, to receive the copy of the full powers with which he is furnished on the part of the Executive Directory; and as soon as they shall have been exchanged, he will be ready to commence the negotiation with which he is charged.

He requests the minister for foreign affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

MALMESBURY.

Paris, October 23d, 1796.

No. 13.

Extract from the Register of the Decrees of the Executive Directory.

2 Brumaire, (22 Nov.) 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

THE Executive Directory, after having heard the report of the minister for foreign affairs,

The citizen Charles Delacroix, minister for foreign affairs, is charged to negotiate with Lord Malmesbury, commissioner plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, furnished with full powers to prepare and negotiate peace between the French Republic and that power, and to conclude it definitively between them. The Directory gives to the said minister all powers necessary for concluding and signing the treaty of peace to take place between the Republic and his Britannic Majesty. He shall conform himself to the instructions which shall be given him. He shall render a regular account, from time to time, of the progress and of the issue of the negotiation.

The

The present decree shall not be printed at this time.

A true copy.

(Signed) L. R. REVELLIERE LEPEAUX.

By the Executive Directory.

The secretary general.

(Signed)

LA GARDE.

Copy.

The minister for foreign affairs.

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX.

By the minister.

(L. S.)

T. GUIRADET, sec. gen.

No. 14.

MEMORIAL.

HIS Britannic Majesty desiring, as he has already declared, to contribute, as far as depends on him, to the re-establishment of public tranquillity, and to ensure, by the means of just, honourable, and solid conditions of peace, the future repose of Europe; his Majesty is of opinion, that the best means of attaining, with all possible expedition, that salutary end, will be to agree, at the beginning of the negotiation, on the general principle which shall serve as a basis for the definitive arrangements.

The first object of negotiations for peace generally relates to the restrictions and cessions which the respective parties have mutually to demand, in consequence of the events of war.

Great Britain, from the uninterrupted success of her naval war, finds herself in a situation to have no restitution to demand of France, from which, on the contrary, she has taken establishments and colonies of the highest importance, and of a value almost incalculable.

But, on the other hand, France has made, on the continent of Europe, conquests to which his Majesty can be the less indifferent, as the most important interests of his people, and the most sacred engagements of his crown are essentially implicated therein.

The magnanimity of the King, his inviolable good faith, and his desire to restore repose to so many nations, induce him to consider this situation of affairs as affording the means of procuring for all the belligerent powers just and equitable terms of peace, and such as are calculated to ensure for the time to come the general tranquillity.

It is on this footing, then, that he purposed to negotiate, by offering to make compensation to France, by proportionable restitutions, for those arrangements to which she will be called upon

upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just demands of the King's allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

Having made this first overture, his Majesty will, in the sequel, explain himself more particularly on the application of this principle to the different objects which may be discussed between the respective parties.

It is this application which will constitute the subject of those discussions, into which his Majesty has authorized his minister to enter, as soon as the principle to be adopted as the general basis of the negotiation is known.

But his Majesty cannot omit to declare, that if this generous and equitable offer should not be accepted, or if, unfortunately, the discussions which may ensue, should fail to produce the desired effect, neither this general proposition, nor those more detailed which may result from it, can be regarded, in any case, as points agreed upon or admitted by his Majesty,

(Signed) MALMESBURY,

Minister plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty.

Paris, Oct. 24, 1796.

No. 15.

Extract from the Register of the Deliberations of the Executive Directory.

Paris, 5 Brumaire, 5th year of the Republic,
one and indivisible.

THE Executive Directory orders the minister for foreign affairs to make the following answer to Lord Malmesbury:

The Executive Directory sees with pain, that at the moment when it had reason to hope for the speedy return of peace between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty, the proposal of Lord Malmesbury offers nothing but dilatory, or very distant means of bringing the negotiation to a conclusion.

The Directory observe, that if Lord Malmesbury would have agreed to treat separately, as he was formally authorized by the tenor of his credentials, the negotiations might have been considerably abridged; that the necessity of balancing with the interests of the two powers those of the allies of Great Britain, multiplies the combinations, increases the difficulties, tends to the formation of a congress, the forms of which it is known are always tardy, and requires the accession of powers which hitherto have displayed no desire of accommodation, and have not given to Lord Malmesbury himself, according to his own declaration, any power to stipulate for them.

Thus, without prejudging the intentions of Lord Malmesbury; without drawing any conclusion from the circumstance of his declaration not appearing to accord with his credentials; without supposing that he has received any secret instructions which would destroy the effect of his ostensible powers; without pretending, in short, to assert, that the British government, have had a double object in view—to prevent, by general propositions, the partial propositions of other powers, and to obtain from the people of England the means of continuing the war, by throwing upon the Republic the odium of delay occasioned by themselves; the Executive Directory cannot but perceive, that the proposition of Lord Malmesbury is nothing more than a renewal, under more amicable forms, of the propositions made last year by Mr. Wickham, and that it presents but a distant hope of peace.

The Executive Directory farther observe, with regard to the principle of retrocessions advanced by Lord Malmesbury, that such a principle, presented in a vague and isolated manner, cannot serve as the basis of negotiation; that the first points of consideration are, the common necessity of a just and solid peace, the political equilibrium which absolute retrocessions might destroy, and then the means which the belligerent powers may possess—the one to retain conquests made at a time when it was supported by a great number of allies, now detached from the coalition; and the other, to recover them at a time when those who were at first its enemies, have almost all, become either its allies, or at least neuter.

Nevertheless, the Executive Directory, animated with an ardent desire of putting a stop to the scourge of war, and to prove that they will not reject any means of reconciliation, declare, that as soon as Lord Malmesbury shall exhibit to the minister for foreign affairs sufficient powers, from the allies of Great Britain, for stipulating for their respective interests, accompanied by a promise on their part to subscribe to whatever shall be concluded in their names, the Executive Directory will hasten to give an answer to the specific propositions which shall be submitted to them, and that the difficulties shall be removed, as far as may be consistent with the safety and dignity of the French Republic.

A true copy.

(Signed) L. M. REVELLIERE LEPEAUX, president.

By the Executive Directory.

(Signed) LAGARDE, secretary general.

A true copy.

The minister for foreign affairs,

CH. DELACROIX.

By the minister.

The secretary general,

J. GUIRAUDET.

No.

NOTE.

THE undersigned has not failed to transmit to his court the answer of the Executive Directory to the proposals which he was charged to make, as an opening to a pacific negotiation.

With regard to the offensive and injurious insinuations which are contained in that paper, and which are only calculated to throw new obstacles in the way of the accommodation which the French government professes to desire, the King has deemed it far beneath his dignity to permit an answer to be made to them on his part in any manner whatsoever.

The progress and the result of the negotiation will sufficiently prove the principles by which it will have been directed on each side; and it is neither by revolting reproaches wholly destitute of foundation, nor by reciprocal invective, that a sincere wish to accomplish the great work of pacification can be evinced.

The undersigned passes, therefore, to the first object of discussion brought forward in the answer of the Executive Directory;—that of a separate negotiation, to which it has been supposed, without the smallest foundation, that the undersigned was authorized to accede.

His full powers, made out in the usual form, give him all necessary authority to negotiate and to conclude the peace; but these powers prescribe to him neither the form, the nature, nor the conditions of the future treaty.

Upon these points, he is bound to conform himself, according to the long established and received custom of Europe, to the instructions which he shall receive from his court; and accordingly he did not fail to acquaint the minister for foreign affairs, at their first conference, that the King his master had expressly enjoined him to listen to no proposal tending to separate the interests of his Majesty from those of his allies.

There can be no question then but of a negotiation which shall combine the interests and pretensions of all the powers who make a common cause with the King in the present war.

In the course of such a negotiation, the intervention, or, at least, the participation of these powers will doubtless become absolutely necessary; and his Majesty hopes to find at all times the same dispositions to treat, upon a just and equitable basis, of which his Majesty, the Emperor and King, gave to the French government so striking a proof at the very moment of the opening of the present campaign.

But it appears, that the waiting for a formal and definitive authority on the part of the allies of the King, before Great Britain and France begin to discuss, even provisionally, the principles

principles of the negotiation, would be to create a very useless delay.

A conduct wholly different has been observed by those two powers on almost all similar occasions; and his Majesty thinks, that the best proof which they can give, at the present moment, to all Europe, of their mutual desire to put a stop, as soon as possible, to the calamities of war, would be to settle, without delay, the basis of a combined negotiation, inviting, at the same time, their allies to concur in it, in the manner the most proper for accelerating the general pacification.

It is with this view that the undersigned was charged to propose at first, and at the very commencement of the negotiation, a principle, which the generosity and good faith of his Majesty could alone dictate to him—that of making compensation to France, by proportionable restitutions, for the arrangements to which she will be to consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of the King's allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

The Executive Directory has not explained itself in a precise manner, either as to the acceptance of this principle, or as to the changes or modifications which it may desire to be made in it; nor has it, in short, proposed any other principle whatever to answer the same end.

The undersigned, then, has orders to recur to this point, and to demand, on that head, a frank and precise explanation, in order to abridge the delays which must necessarily result from the difficulty of form which has been started by the Executive Directory.

He is authorized to add to this demand the express declaration, that his Majesty in communicating to his august allies every successive step which he may take, relative to the object of the present negotiation, and in fulfilling, towards these sovereigns, in the most efficacious manner, all the duties of a good and faithful ally, will omit nothing on his part, as well to dispose them to concur in this negotiation, by the means the most proper to facilitate its progress, and insure its success, as to induce them always to persist in sentiments conformable to the wishes which he entertains for the return of a general peace, upon just, honourable, and permanent conditions.

(Signed)

MALMESBURY.

Paris, November 12, 1796.

No. 17.

THE undersigned is charged, by the Executive Directory, to invite you to point out, without the smallest delay, and expressly, the objects of reciprocal compensation which you propose.

He is, moreover, charged to demand of you, what are the dispositions to treat, on a just and equitable basis, of which his Majesty, the Emperor and King, gave to the French government so striking a proof at the very commencement of the campaign. The Executive Directory is unacquainted with it.—It was the Emperor and King who broke the armistice.

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX.

*Paris, 22 Brumaire (Nov. 12,) 5th
year of the French Republic.*

No. 18.

THE undersigned does not hesitate a moment to answer the two questions which you have been instructed by the Executive Directory to put to him.

The memorial presented this morning by the undersigned proposes, in express terms, on the part of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, to compensate France, by proportionable restitutions, for the arrangements to which she will be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of the King's allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

Before the formal acceptance of this principle, or the proposal, on the part of the Executive Directory, of some other principles which might equally serve as the basis of a negotiation for a general peace, the undersigned cannot be authorized to designate the objects of reciprocal compensation.

As to the proof of the pacific disposition given to the French government by his Majesty, the Emperor and King, at the opening of the campaign, the undersigned contents himself with a reference to the following words contained in the note of baron D'Eggleman, on the 4th of June last.

The operations of the war will in no wise prevent his Imperial Majesty from being ever ready to concur, agreeably to any form of negotiation which shall be adopted, in concert with the belligerent powers, in the discussion of proper means for putting a stop to the farther effusion of human blood.

This note was presented after the armistice was broken.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, November 12, 1796.

No.

No. 19.

THE minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty requests the minister for foreign affairs to inform him, whether he is to consider the official note, which he received from him yesterday evening, as the answer to that which Lord Malmesbury delivered yesterday morning to the minister for foreign affairs by order of his court. He applies for this information, that the departure of his courier may not be unnecessarily delayed.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, November 13, 1796.

No. 20.

THE undersigned, minister for foreign affairs, declares to Lord Malmesbury, minister plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, that he is to consider the official note sent to him yesterday as the answer to that which Lord Malmesbury had addressed to him on the morning of the same day.

CHARLES DELACROIX.

*23 Brumaire, 5th year.
November 13, 1796.*

No. 21.

LORD MALMESBURY has just received the answer of the minister for foreign affairs, in which he declares that the official note which he sent to him yesterday is to be considered as the answer to that which Lord Malmesbury addressed to him on the morning of the same day.

Lord Malmesbury will transmit it, this day, to his court.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 13, 1796.

No. 22.

THE undersigned, in reply to your second note of yesterday, is ordered, by the Executive Directory, to declare to you, that he has nothing to add to the answer which has been addressed to you. He is also instructed to ask you, whether, on each official communication which shall take place between you and him, it will

(183)

will be necessary for you to send a courier to receive special instructions?

CHARLES DELACROIX.

Paris, 23 Brumaire, (Nov. 13,) 5th year.

No. 23.

THE undersigned will not fail to transmit to his court the note which he has just received from the minister of foreign affairs. He declares likewise, that he shall dispatch couriers to his court as often as the official communications made to him may require special instructions.

(Signed)

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 13, 1796.

No. 24.

NOTE.

THE court of London, having been informed of what has passed in consequence of the last memorial, delivered, by its order, to the minister for foreign affairs, does not think it necessary to add any thing to the answer made by the undersigned to the two questions which the Directory thought proper to address to him.

That court waits therefore, and with the greatest anxiety, for an explanation of the sentiments of the Directory, with regard to the principle it has proposed, as the basis of the negotiation, and the adoption of which appeared to be the best means of accelerating the progress of a discussion so important to the happiness of so many nations.

The undersigned has, in consequence, received orders to renew the demand of a frank and precise answer on this point, in order that his court may know, with certainty, whether the Directory accepts that proposal; or desires to make any change or modifications whatever in it; or lastly, whether it would wish to propose any other principle that may promote the same end.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, November 26, 1796.

No.

No. 25.

IN answer to the note delivered yesterday, November 26, by Lord Malmesbury, the undersigned minister for foreign affairs is instructed by the Directory to observe, that the answer made on the 5th and 22d of last Brumaire contained an acknowledgement of the principle of compensation, and that, in order to remove every pretext for farther discussion on that point, the undersigned, in the name of the Executive Directory, now makes a formal and positive declaration of such acknowledgment.

In consequence, Lord Malmesbury is again invited to give a speedy and categorical answer to the proposal made to him on the 22d of last Brumaire, and which was conceived in these terms: the undersigned is instructed by the Executive Directory to invite you to designate, without the least delay, and expressly, the objects of reciprocal compensation which you have to propose.

CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, November 27.

No. 26.

THE undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, in answer to the note dated this morning, which was sent to him by the minister for foreign affairs, hastens to assure him, that he will not delay a moment in communicating it to his court, from which he must necessarily wait for further orders, before he can explain himself upon the important points which it contains.

(Signed)

MALMESBURY.

Paris, 27th November, 1796.

No. 27.

NOTE.

THE undersigned is charged to transmit to the minister for foreign affairs the enclosed memorial, containing the proposals of his court, with respect to the application of the general principle already established as the basis of the negotiation for peace.

He will, with the utmost readiness, enter with that minister into every explanation which the state and progress of the negotiation will allow, and he will not fail to enter into the discussion of these propositions, or of any counter-project which may be transmitted to him on the part of the Executive Directory, with that

that frankness and that spirit of conciliation which correspond with the just and pacific intentions of his court.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, December 17, 1796.

No. 28.

Confidential Memorial, on the principal Objects of Restitution, Compensation, and reciprocal Arrangement.

THE principle, already established as the basis of negotiation, by the consent of the two governments, is founded on restitutions to be made by his Britannic Majesty to France, in compensation for the arrangements to which that power may consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of the allies of the King, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

In order to accomplish these objects, in the manner the most complete, and to offer a fresh proof of the sincerity of his wishes for the re-establishment of general tranquility, his Majesty would propose, that there should be given to this principle, on each side, all the latitude of which it may be susceptible.

I. His Majesty demands therefore,

1. The restitution to his Majesty, the Emperor and King, of all his dominions, on the footing of the *status ante bellum*.

2. The re-establishment of peace between the Germanic empire and France, by a suitable arrangement conformable to the respective interests and the general safety of Europe. This arrangement to be negotiated with his Imperial Majesty, as constitutional head of the empire, either by the intervention of the King, or immediately, as his Imperial Majesty shall prefer.

3. The evacuation of Italy by the French troops, with an engagement not to interfere in the internal affairs of that country; which should be re-established, as far as possible, upon the footing of the *status ante bellum*.

In the course of the negotiation, a more detailed discussion may be entered into of the further measures which may be proper to adopt respecting the objects of these three articles, in order to the providing more effectually for the future security of the respective limits or possessions, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

II. With regard to the other allies of his Britannic Majesty, his Majesty demands, that there be reserved to her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias a full and unlimited power of taking part in this negotiation whenever she may think fit, or of acceding to the definitive treaty, and thereby returning to a state of peace with France.

III. His Majesty also demands, that her Most Faithful Majesty may be comprehended in this negotiation, and may return to a state of peace with France, without any cession or burthen some condition on either side.

IV. On these conditions his Majesty offers to France the entire and unreserved restitution of all the conquests which he has made on that power in the East and West Indies, proposing at the same time that a mutual understanding should be established as to the means of securing, for the future, the tranquillity of the two nations, and of consolidating, as much as possible, the advantages of their respective possessions. His Majesty offers, in like manner, the restitution of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and of the fishery of Newfoundland, on the footing of the *status ante bellum*.

But if, in addition to this, his Majesty were to waive the right given to him by the express stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, of opposing the cession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo to France, his Majesty would then demand, in return for this concession, a compensation, which might secure, at least in some degree, the maintenance of the balance of the respective possessions in that part of the world.

V. In all the cases of cessions or restitutions, which may come in question in the course of this negotiation, there should be granted on each side to all individuals, the most unlimited right to withdraw with their families and their property, and to sell their land and other immovable possessions; and adequate arrangements should be also made, in the course of this negotiation, for the removal of all sequestrations, and for the satisfaction of the just claims, which individuals on either side may have to make upon the respective governments.

(Signed) MALMEBURY.

No. 29.

Confidential Memorial on the Peace with Spain and Holland.

THE allies of France not having hitherto expressed any desire or disposition to treat with the King, his Majesty might have forbore to enter into any detail on their account; but in order to avoid any delays prejudicial to the great object which the King has in view, and to accelerate the work of a general peace, his Majesty will not refuse to explain himself in the first instance on the points which concern those powers. If then the Catholic King should desire to be comprehended in this negotiation, or to be allowed to accede to the definitive treaty, this would meet with no obstacle on the part of his Majesty.

Nothing

Nothing having hitherto been conquered by either of the two sovereigns from the other, no other point could, at the present moment, come into question but that of the re-establishment of peace simply, and without any restitution or compensation whatever, except such as might possibly result from the application of the principle declared at the end of the fourth article of the memorial already delivered to the minister for foreign affairs.

But if, during the negotiation, any alteration should take place in the state of things in this respect, it will then be proper to agree upon the restitutions and compensations to be made on each side.

With regard to the Republic of the United Provinces, his Britannic Majesty and his allies find themselves too nearly interested in the political situation of those provinces to be able to consent in her favour to the re-establishment of the *status ante bellum* as with respect to territorial possessions, unless France could, on her part, reinstate them in all respects in the same political situation in which they stood before the war.

If at least it were possible to re-establish in those provinces, agreeably to what is believed to be the wish of a great majority of the inhabitants, their ancient constitution and form of government, his Majesty might then be disposed to relax, in their favour, from a very considerable part of the conditions on which the present state of things obliges him to insist.

But if, on the contrary, it is with the Republic of Holland, in its present state, that their Britannic and Imperial Majesties will have to treat, they will feel themselves obliged to seek in territorial acquisitions those compensations and that security which such a state of things will have rendered indispensable to them.

Restitutions of any kind, in favour of Holland, could in that case be admitted in so far only as they shall be compensated by arrangements calculated to contribute to the security of the Austrian Netherlands. The means of accomplishing this object will be found in the cessions which France has exacted in her treaty of peace with Holland, and the possession of which by that power would in any case be absolutely incompatible with the security of the Austrian Netherlands in the hands of his Imperial Majesty.

It is on these principles that his Britannic Majesty would be ready to treat for the re-establishment of peace with the Republic of Holland in its present state.—The details of such a discussion must necessarily lead to the consideration of what would be due to the interests and the rights of the house of Orange,

No. 30.

MY LORD,

Paris, December 20, 1798.

MR. ELLIS returned here from London on Thursday last the 15th instant, at five P. M. and delivered to me the dispatches No. 11 and 12, with which he was charged by your lordship.

Although nothing can be clearer, more ably drawn up, or more satisfactory than the instructions they contain, yet as it was of the last importance that I should be completely master of the subject before I saw the French minister, I delayed asking for a conference till late on Friday evening, with a view that it should not take place till Saturday morning.

He appointed the hour of eleven A. M. on that day, and it was near one before we parted. Although what is said by M. Delacroix before he has communicated with the Directory cannot be considered as officially binding, and probably may, in the event, be very different from what I shall hear when he speaks to me in their name, yet as it is impossible they should not nearly conjecture the nature of the overtures I should make, and of course be prepared in some degree for them, it is material that your lordship should be accurately acquainted with the first impressions they appear to make on M. Delacroix.

I prefaced what I had to communicate with saying, that I now came authorized to enter with him into deliberation upon one of the most important subjects that perhaps ever was brought into discussion—that as its magnitude forbade all *finesse*, excluded all prevarication, suspended all prejudices, and that as I had it in command to speak and act with freedom and truth, I expected that he, on his part, would consider these as the only means which could or ought to be employed if he wished to see a negotiation, in which the happiness of millions was involved, terminate successfully. That, for greater precision, and with a view to be clearly understood in what I was about to propose, I would give him a confidential memorial, accompanied by an official note, both which, when he had perused them, would speak for themselves. The memorial contained the conditions, on the accomplishment of which his Majesty considered the restoration of peace to depend. The note was expressive of his Majesty's readiness to enter into any explanation required by the Directory on the subject, or to receive any *contre-projet*, resting on the same basis, which the Directory might be disposed to give in. That, moreover, I did not hesitate declaring to him, in conformity to the principles which I had laid down, and from which I certainly never should depart at any period of the negotiation, that I was prepared to answer any questions, explain and elucidate any points, on which which it was possible to foresee that doubts or misconceptions could arise on the consideration of these papers. And

having

having said thus much, I had only to remark, that I believed, in no similar negotiation which had ever taken place, any minister was authorized, in the first instance, to go so fully into the discussion as I now was.—That I was sure neither the truth of this remark, nor the manifest conclusion to be drawn from it, would escape M. Delacroix's observation.

I then put the two papers into his hands. He began by reading the note, on which of course he could only express satisfaction. After perusing the confidential memorial with all the attention it deserved, he, after a short pause, said, that it appeared to him to be liable to insurmountable objections; that it seemed to him to require much more than it conceded, and, in the event, not to leave France in a situation of proportional greatness to the powers of Europe. He said, the act of their constitution, according to the manner in which it was interpreted by the best publicists, (and this phrase is worthy remark) made it impossible for the Republic to do what we required. The Austrian Netherlands were annexed to it; they could not be disposed of without flinging the nation into all the confusion which must follow a convocation of the primary assemblies; and he said, he was rather surprized that Great Britain should bring this forward as the governing condition of the treaty, since he thought he had, in some of our late conversations, fully explained the nature of their constitution to me. I replied, that every thing I had heard from him on this point was perfectly in my recollection, as it probably was in his; that though I had listened to him with that attention I always afforded to every thing he said, yet I had never made him any sort of reply, and had neither admitted nor controverted this opinion: that although I believed I could easily disprove this opinion from the spirit of the French constitution itself, yet the discussion of that constitution was perfectly foreign to the object of my mission; since, even allowing his two positions, viz. that the retrocession of the Austrian Netherlands was incompatible with their laws, and that we ought to have known that beforehand, yet that there existed a *droit public* in Europe paramount to any *droit public* they might think proper to establish within their own dominions; and that if their constitution was publicly known, the treaties existing between his Majesty and the Emperor were at least equally public, and in these it was clearly and distinctly announced, that the contracting parties reciprocally promise not to lay down their arms without the restitution of all the dominions, territories, &c. which may have belonged to either of them before the war. That the date of this stipulation was previous to their annexing the Austrian Netherlands to France; and the notoriety of this ought, at the very moment when they had passed that law, to have convinced them, that, if adhered to, it must prove an insurmountable obstacle

obstacle to peace. I applied his maxim to the West India islands, and to the settlements in the East Indies; and asked him, whether it was expected that we were to wave our right of possession, and be required still to consider them as integral parts of the French Republic which must be restored, and on which no value was to be set in the balance of compensation. I also stated the possible case of France having lost part of what she deemed her integral dominions, instead of having added to them, in the course of the war, and whether then, under the apprehension of still greater losses, the government, as it was now composed, should consider itself as not vested with powers sufficient to save their country from the impending danger, by making peace on the conditions of sacrificing a portion of their dominions to save the remainder. M. Delacroix said, this was stating a case of necessity, and such a mode of reasoning did not attach to the present circumstances. I readily admitted the first part of this proposition, but contended, that if the power existed in a case of necessity, it equally existed in all others, and particularly in the case before us, since he himself had repeatedly told me that peace was what this country and its government wished for, and even wanted.

M. Delacroix, in reply, shifted his ground, and, by a string of arguments founded on premises calculated for this purpose, attempted to prove, that from the relative situation of the adjacent countries, the present government of France would be reprehensible in the extreme, and deserve impeachment, if they ever suffered the Netherlands to be separated from their dominions; that by the partition of Poland, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, had increased their power to a most formidable degree; that England, by its conquests, and by the activity and judgment with which it governed its colonies, had redoubled its strength.—Your Indian empire alone, said M. Delacroix with vehemence, has enabled you to subsidize all the powers of Europe against us, and your monopoly of trade has put you in possession of a fund of inexhaustible wealth. His words were, "*Votre empire dans l'Inde vous a fourni les moyens de salarier toutes les puissances contre nous, et vous avez accaparé le commerce de manière que toutes les richesses du monde se versent dans vos coffres.*"

From the necessity that France should keep the Netherlands and the left bank of the Rhine, for the purpose of preserving its relative situation in Europe, he passed to the advantages which he contended would result to the other powers by such an addition to the French dominions. Belgium (to use his word) by belonging to France, would remove what had been the source of all wars for two centuries past, and the Rhine, being the natural boundary of France, would ensure the tranquillity of Europe for two centuries to come. I did not feel it necessary to combat this preposterous

posterior doctrine; I contented myself with reminding him of what he had said to me in one of our last conferences, when he made a comparison of the weakness of France under its monarchs, and its strength and vigour under its republican form of government. "*Nous ne sommes plus dans la décrépitude de la France monarchique, mais dans toute la force d'une République adolescente,*" was his expression; and I inferred from this, according to his own reasoning, that the force and power France had acquired by its change of government was much greater than it could derive from any acquisition of territory; and that it followed, if France, when under a regal form of government, was a very just and constant object of attention, not to say of jealousy, to the other powers of Europe, France (admitting his axiom) was a much more reasonable object of jealousy and attention under its present constitution than it ever had yet been, and that no addition to its dominions could be seen by its neighbours but under impressions of alarm for their own future safety and for the general tranquillity of Europe. M. Delacroix's answer to this was so remarkable that I must beg leave to insert it in what I believe to be nearly his own words. "*Dans le tems revolutionnaire tout ce que vous dites, my Lord, étoit vrai—rien n'égalait notre puissance; mais ce tems n'existe plus. Nous ne pouvons plus lever la nation en masse pour voler au secours de la patrie en danger. Nous ne pouvons plus engager nos concitoyens d'ouvrir leurs bourses pour les verser dans le trésor national, et de se priver même du nécessaire pour le bien de la chose publique.*"—And he ended by saying, that the French Republic, when at peace, necessarily must become the most quiet and pacific power in Europe. I only observed, that in this case the passage of the Republic from youth to decrepitude had been very sudden; but that still I never could admit that it could be a matter of indifference to its neighbours, much less one necessary security to itself, to acquire such a very extensive addition to its frontiers as that he had hinted at.

This led M. Delacroix to talk of offering an equivalent to the Emperor for the Austrian Netherlands, and it was to be found, according to his plan, in the secularization of the three ecclesiastical electorates, and several bishopricks in Germany and in Italy.

He talked upon this subject as one very familiar to him, and on which his thoughts had been frequently employed.

He spoke of making new electors, and named, probably with a view to render his scheme more palatable, the Stadtholder and the Dukes of Brunswick and Würtemberg as persons proper to replace the three ecclesiastical electors which were to be reformed.

It would be making an ill use of your lordship's time to endeavour to repeat to you all he said on this subject; it went in substance (as he himself confessed) to the total subversion of the

present constitution of the Germanic body ; and as it militated directly against the principle which both his Majesty and the Emperor laid down so distinctly as the basis of the peace to be made for the empire, I contented myself with reminding him of this circumstance, particularly as it is impossible to discuss this point with any propriety till his Imperial Majesty becomes a party to the negotiation. I took this opportunity of hinting, that if on all the other points France agreed to the proposals now made, it would not be impossible that some increase of territory might be ceded to her on the Germanic side of her frontiers, and that this, in addition to the duchy of Savoy, Nice, and Avignon, would be a very great acquisition of strength and power. M. Delacroix here again reverted to the constitution, and said that these countries were already constitutionally annexed to France. I replied, that it was impossible, in the negotiation which we were beginning, for the other powers to take it up from any period but that which immediately preceded the war, and that any acquisition or diminution of territory which had taken place among the belligerent powers since it first broke out, must necessarily become subject matter for negotiation, and be balanced against each other in the final arrangement of a general peace. You then persist, said M. Delacroix, in applying this principle to Belgium? I answered, most certainly ; and I should not deal fairly with you if I hesitated to declare, in the outset of our negotiation, that on this point you must entertain no expectation that his Majesty will relax or ever consent to see the Netherlands remain a part of France.

M. Delacroix replied, he saw no prospect in this case of our ideas ever meeting, and he despaired of the success of our negotiation. He returned again, however, to his idea of a possible equivalent to be found for the Emperor ; but as all he proposed was the alienation or the dismemberment of countries not belonging to France even by conquest, I did not consider it as deserving attention, and it is certainly not worth repeating to your lordship.

I need not observe that all the equivalents proposed, however inadequate to the exchange, were offered as a return for our consent that the Netherlands should remain a part of France, of course the admitting them in any shape would have been in direct contradiction to my instructions.

M. Delacroix touched very slightly on Italy ; and the course of our conversation did not bring this part of the subject more into discussion.

I must add, that whenever I mentioned the restoration of the Netherlands to the Emperor, I always took care it should be understood that these were to be accompanied by such further cessions as should form a competent line of defence, and that France could not be permitted to keep possession of all the intermediate country

country to the Rhine; and I particularly dwelt on this point, when I held out the possibility of admitting an extension of the limits of France on the side of Germany. But as the French minister no less strenuously opposed the restitution of the Netherlands to the Emperor than I tenaciously insisted upon it, the further extension of my claim could not of course become a subject of argument.

I believe I have now, with a tolerable degree of accuracy, informed your Lordship of all that the French minister said on my opening myself to him on that part of my instructions which more immediately relates to peace between Great Britain, his Imperial Majesty, and France. It remains with me to inform your lordship what passed between us on the subject of our respective allies.

On the articles reserving a right to the court of St. Petersburg, and to that of Lisbon, to accede to the treaty of peace on the strict *status ante bellum*, the French minister made no other remark than by mentioning the allies of the Republic, and by inquiring whether I was prepared to say any thing relative to their interests, which certainly the Republic could never abandon. This afforded me the opportunity of giving in the confidential memorial B. relative to Spain and Holland, and I prefaced it by repeating to him the substance of the first part of your Lordship's, No. 12.

Although I had touched upon the subject of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, when I had been speaking to M. Delacroix on the peace with France, yet, as it did not become a matter of discussion between us till I came to mention the peace with Spain, I thought it better to place all that passed on the subject in this part of my dispatch; it was the only point on which he entered: but I by no means infer from his not bringing forward some claims for Spain, that we are not to hear of any in the course of the negotiation; on the contrary, I have little doubt that many, and most of them inadmissible, will be made before it can end. He, however, was silent on them at this moment, and confined all he had to say to combating the idea that Spain was bound by the treaty of Utrecht not to alienate her possessions in America. I had the article copied in my pocket, and I read it to him. He confessed it was clear and explicit, but that circumstances had so materially altered since the year 1713, that engagements made then ought not to be considered as in force now. I said that the spirit of the article itself went to provide for distant contingencies, not for what was expected to happen at or near the time when the treaty was made, and that it was because the alteration of circumstances he alluded to was foreseen as possible, that the clause was inserted; and that if Spain paid any regard to the faith of treaties, she must consider herself as no less strictly bound

bound by this clause now than at the moment when it was drawn up. I went on by saying, that it did not, however, appear quite impossible that this point might be settled without much difficulty; and that means might be devised that his Catholic Majesty should not break his faith, and both England and France be equally satisfied. I then held out to him, but in general terms, that either Spain might regain her possession of St. Domingo, by making some considerable cession to Great Britain and France, as the price of peace, or that, in return for leaving the whole of St. Domingo to France, we should retain either Martinico or St. Lucia and Tobago. M. Delacroix listened with a degree of attention to these proposals, but he was fearful of committing himself by any expression of approbation, and he dismissed the subject of the court of Madrid, by observing, that France never would forsake the interests of its allies.

Our conversation on those of its other ally, Holland, was much longer, as the wording of the memorial inevitably led at once deep into the subject.

M. Delacroix affected to treat any deviation from the treaty of peace concluded between France and that country, or any restoration of territories acquired under that treaty to France, as quite impracticable. He treated as equally impracticable any attempt at restoring the ancient form of government in the Seven United Provinces. He talked with an air of triumph of the establishment of a national convention at the Hague, and with an affectation of feeling, that by it the cause of freedom had extended itself over such a large number of people. He, however, was ready to confess, that from the great losses the Dutch Republic had sustained in its colonies, and particularly from the weak manner in which they had defended them, it could not be expected that his Majesty would consent to a full and complete restitution of them, and that it was reasonable that some should be sacrificed; and he asked me if I could inform him, how far our views extended on this point? I said I had reason to believe that what his Majesty would require would be possessions and settlements which would not add either to the power or wealth of our Indian dominions, but only tend to secure to us their safe and unmolested possession. You mean by this, said M. Delacroix, the Cape and Trincomale. I said they certainly came under that description, and I saw little prospect of their being restored to the Dutch. M. Delacroix launched forth on this into a most laboured dissertation on the value of the Cape of Good Hope, which he did not consider at all as a *port de relache*, but as a possession which, in our hands, would become one of the most fertile and most productive colonies in the east; and, according to his estimation of it, he did not scruple to assert, that it would ultimately be an acquisition of infinitely greater importance to England

England than that of the Netherlands to France; and, if acquiesced in, should be reckoned as a full and ample compensation for them. He added, if you are masters of the Cape and Trincomale, we shall hold all our settlements in India, and the islands of France and Bourbon, entirely at the tenure of your will and pleasure: they will be our's only as long as you chuse we should retain them. You will be sole masters in India, and we shall be entirely dependent upon you. I repeated to him, that it was as means of defence, not of offence, that these possessions would be insisted on, and that if the matter was fairly and dispassionately discussed, he would find that they afforded us a great additional security, but no additional power of attack, even if we were disposed to disturb the peace of that part of the world. If these, and perhaps some few other not very material settlements belonging to the Dutch, were to be insisted upon, and if he would be pleased to enumerate all we should still have to restore to them, while they had nothing to restore to England, it was impossible not to consider the terms on which his Majesty proposed peace to Holland as generous and liberal.

M. Delacroix was not at all disposed to agree with me on this point, and said, Holland, stripped of these possessions, would be ruined. He then held out, but as if the idea had just crossed his mind, the possibility of indemnifying the Dutch for their losses in India, by giving them a tract of territory towards the Meuse, (I could not find out whether he meant Aix la Chapelle, Liege, or the countries of Juliers and Berg) and hinted, that if this was not to be done, an additional sugar island might, perhaps, be ceded to the Dutch Republic. I told him all this might become a subject of future discussion, and I conceived, that if we could agree upon the more essential points, the treaty would not break off on these secondary considerations. Our conversation had now been extremely long, and M. Delacroix ended by saying, that although he had taken upon himself to enter with me thus far upon the subject, yet I must not consider any thing he said as binding, or as pledging the Republic, till such time as he had laid the papers I had given him before the Directory; and in order to do this with more accuracy, he again asked me, whether in his report he was to state the disuniting Belgium from France as a *sine quâ non* from which his Majesty would not depart. I replied, it most certainly was a *sine quâ non* from which his Majesty would not depart; and that any proposal which would leave the Netherlands annexed to France, would be attended with much greater benefit to that power, and loss to the allies, than the present relative situation of the belligerent powers could entitle the French government to expect.

M. Delacroix repeated his concern at the peremptory way in which I made this assertion, and asked whether it would admit

of no modification? I replied, if France could, in a *contre projet*, point out a practicable and adequate one, still keeping in view that the Netherlands must not be French, or likely again to fall into the hands of France, such a proposal might certainly be taken into consideration.

M. Delacroix by no means encouraged me to explain myself more fully; he repeatedly said, that this difficulty relative to the Netherlands was one which could not be overcome.

Just as I was taking leave of him, he begged me to explain what was meant by the words in the *memoire* (A) in the 4th paragraph, beginning *de s'entendre mutuellement sur les moyens d'assurer*, and ending at *leur possessions respectives*. I told him it referred to the destructive system adopted by France in the West Indies, and went to express a wish, that the two powers should agree on some general and uniform system of internal police in the settlements there, which would contribute to the security of these possessions to the respective countries, and at the same time to the happiness of every description of inhabitants in them.

M. Delacroix, a little hurt at my expression relative to the system adopted by France, endeavoured to recriminate on us; but he ended by saying, that they should certainly be willing to concur in any arrangement relative to the negroes, which did not militate against the principles of their constitution. Here our conference ended, and as, during the whole course of it, I bore in my mind the possibility, that although this, our first, might be the only favourable opportunity I should ever have of speaking on the general principles on which his Majesty was disposed to treat, I endeavoured, by adverting more or less to almost every point in my instructions, to enable M. Delacroix (if he reports faithfully) to state to the Directory what I said, in such a manner as to put it out of their power to misconceive what were his Majesty's intentions, to remove all possibility of cavil on this case, and to bring them to a clear and distinct answer; whether they would agree to open a negotiation on the principle of the *status ante bellum*, or on one differing from it only in form, not in substance. I hope in attempting to do this I did not, in the first instance, commit myself, or discover more of my instructions than it became me to do; and that in the conversation with M. Delacroix nothing escaped me which might, at some subsequent period, hurt the progress of the negotiation. I have, I believe, given this conference nearly verbatim to your lordship; and I was particularly anxious to do this correctly and minutely, as well that you may judge on the propriety of what I said myself, as that what M. Delacroix said to me may be accurately known, and remain on record.

It must, however, be remembered (as I observed in the beginning of this dispatch) that he spoke for himself, as minister
indeed,

Indeed, but not under the immediate instructions of the Directory, and this consideration will take a little away from the singularity of some of the positions he advanced.

I confess, my Lord, from the civility of his manners, and from his apparent readiness to discuss the subject, the impression which remained on my mind on leaving him was, that the negotiation would go on, but be liable to so many difficulties, and some of them so nearly insurmountable, that knowing as I do the opinion of the Directory, I saw little prospect of its terminating successfully. But I did not expect the conduct of the Directory would immediately be such as to evince a manifest inclination, and even determination, to break off on the first proposals; and I was not a little surprised at receiving, on Sunday, at three P. M. the enclosed letter A from M. Delacroix: he sent it by the principal secretary of his department (M. Guiraudet) who communicated to me the original of the arrêté of the Directory, of which this letter, abating the alteration in the form, is a literal copy. After perusing it, I asked M. Guiraudet whether he was informed of its contents, and this led to a short conversation on them. I told him that both the demands were so unexpected that I could not reply to them off hand: that as to the first, it was quite unusual to sign memorials which were annexed to a note actually signed, and that I scarcely felt myself authorised to depart from what was, I believe, an invariable rule. That as to the second demand, made in so peremptory and unprecedented a way, I could, without much hesitation, say at once that it could not be complied with. M. Guiraudet lamented this much, and said, that this being the case, he feared our principles of negotiation would never coincide. I agreed with him in my expressions of concern. We conversed together afterwards for some time, but nothing passed at all worthy remark. I told him I should send my answer the next day. On reflecting more attentively on the request that I would sign the two memorials which I had given in, it struck me that the complying with it pledged me to nothing, and that it was merely gratifying them on a point insisted on peevishly, and that the doing it would put them still more in the wrong.

As to the strange demand of an ultimatum, it was perfectly clear what it became me to say, and I hope that in the enclosed answer B. (which I sent yesterday morning at twelve o'clock) to M. Delacroix, I shall be found to have adhered as closely as possible to the spirit of my instructions.

Yesterday evening, at half past nine, M. Guiraudet brought me the note C. to which I immediately replied by the note D. They require no comment; and as I intend leaving Paris tomorrow, and travelling with all convenient speed, I shall so soon have it in my power to say the little which remains to say relative

relative to this sudden, though perhaps, not unlooked-for, close to my mission, that I need not trespass any further on your Lordship's patience.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

P. S. I thought it would be proper for his Majesty's minister at Vienna to receive the earliest intelligence of the negotiation being broken off, I therefore have dispatched a messenger to Vienna with a copy of the several papers which have passed between me and M. Delacroix since our conference, and also a succinct account of what passed on it. The messenger left this place to-day at three, P. M. M.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c. &c. &c.

No. 31.

SIR, Paris, 28th Frimaire, (December 18) 5th year.

THE Executive Directory has heard the reading of the official note signed by you, and of two confidential memorials without signatures, which were annexed to it, and which you gave in to me yesterday. I am charged expressly by the Directory to declare to you, that it cannot listen to any confidential note without a signature, and to require of you to give in to me, officially, within four and twenty hours, your *ultimatum*, signed by you.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

No. 32.

COPY. (B.) Paris, 19th December, 1796.

LORD Malmesbury, in answer to the letter which the minister for foreign affairs had the goodness to transmit to him through the hands of the secretary general of his department, made remark, that in signing the official note which he gave in to that minister, by order of his court, he thought he had complied with all the usual formalities, and had given the necessary authenticity to the two confidential memorials which were annexed to it. Nevertheless, to remove all difficulties, as far as lies in his power, he willingly adopts the forms which are pointed out by the resolution of the Executive Directory, and hastens to send to the minister for foreign affairs the two memorials signed by his hand.

With respect to the positive demand of an *ultimatum*, Lord Malmesbury observes that insisting on that point in so peremptory a manner, before the two powers shall have communicated

each other their respective pretensions, and that the articles of the future treaty shall have been submitted to the discussions which the different interests which are to be adjusted, necessarily demand, is to shut the door against all negotiation. He, therefore, can add nothing to the assurances which he has already given to the minister for foreign affairs, as well by word of mouth, as in his official note; and he repeats that he is ready to enter with that minister into every explanation of which the state and progress of the negotiation may admit, and that he will not fail to enter into the discussion of the proposals of his court, or of any counter project which may be delivered to him, on the part of the Executive Directory, with that candour and that spirit of conciliation which correspond with the just and pacific sentiments of his court.

Lord Malmesbury requests the minister for foreign affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

No. 33.

THE undersigned minister for foreign affairs is charged by the Executive Directory, to answer to Lord Malmesbury's two notes of the 27th and 29th Frimaire (17th and 19th December, O. S.) that the Executive Directory will listen to no proposals contrary to the constitution, to the laws, and to the treaties which bind the Republic.

And as Lord Malmesbury announces at every communication, that he is in want of the opinion of his court, from which it results that he acts a part merely passive in the negotiation, which renders his presence at Paris useless; the undersigned is further charged to give him notice to depart from Paris in eight and forty hours, with all the persons who have accompanied and followed him, and to quit, as expeditiously as possible, the territory of the Republic.

The undersigned declares moreover, in the name of the Executive Directory, that if the British cabinet is desirous of peace, the Executive Directory is ready to follow the negotiations, according to the basis laid down in the present note, by the reciprocal channel of couriers.

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 29th Frimaire (19th December)
5th year of the French Republic, one
and indivisible.

No. 34.

(D.)

LORD Malmesbury hastens to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the minister for foreign affairs, dated yesterday. He is pre-

preparing to quit Paris to-morrow, and demands, in consequence, the necessary passports for himself and his suite.

He requests the minister for foreign affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration*.

Paris, 20th Dec. 1796.

Credentials of Lord Malmesbury.

GEORGIUS R.

GEOGIUS Tertius, Dei gratiâ Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, Dux Brunavicensis et Luneburgensis, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Princeps Elector, etc. omnibus et singulis ad quos præsentēs hæ litteræ pervenerint, salutem:

Cum belli incendio jam nimis diu diversis orbis terrarum partibus flagrante in id quam maxime incumbamus, ut tranquillitas publica tot litibus controversisque ritè compositis, reduci et stabiliri possit; cumque, eâ de causa, virum quemdam tanto negotio parem nostrâ ex parte plenâ auctoritate ad hoc tam magnum onus conficiendum munire decrevimus, sciatis igitur quod nos fide, industriâ, ingenio, perspicacia, et rerum usu, fidelis et dilecti consiliarii nostri Jacobi Baronis de Malmesbury, honoratissimi ordinis Balnei equitis plurimum confisi, eundem nominavimus, fecimus et constituimus nostrum verum, certum, et indubitatum commissarium et plenipotentiarium, dantes et concedentes eidem omnem et omnimodam potestatem, facultatem, auctoritatemque necnon mandatum generale pariter ac speciale (ita tamen ut generale speciali non deroget nec à contra), pro nobis, et nostro nomine, cum ministro vel ministris, commissariis vel plenipotentariis Reipublicæ Gallicæ pari auctoritate sufficienter instructis vel instructis, cumque ministris, commissariis, vel plenipotentariis aliorum principum et statuum, quorum inter esse poterit, sufficienti itidem auctoritate instructis, tam singulatim ac divisim, quam aggregatim ac conjunctim, congregiendi et colloquendi, atque cum ipsis de pace firmâ et stabili, sincerâque amicitia et concordia quantociens restituendis, conveniendi et concludendi; eaque omnia quæ ita conventa et conclusa fuerint, pro nobis, et nostro nomine subsignandi; superque conclusis tractatum tractatusve, vel alia instrumenta quosquod et qualia necessaria fuerint, conficiendi, mutueque tradendi, recipiendique omniaque alia quæ ad onus supra dictum feliciter exequendum pertinent transgendi, tam amplis modo et forma ac vi effectusque pari, ac nos à

* In the official account of the negotiation published by the British government, Mr. Wickham's note to M. Barthelemy, M. Barthelemy's answer, and the note of the British government upon that answer, are included; and readers will find them in Vol. III. Part II. page 254, of the Collection of State Papers.

interessimus, facere et præstare possemus, spondentes et in verbo regio promittentes nos omnia et singula, quæcumque a dicto nostro plenipotentiarario transigi et concludi contigerint, grata, rata, et accepta omni meliori modo habituros, neque passuros unquam ut in toto, vel in parte à quoniam violentur, aut ut iis in contrarium eatur. In quorum omnium majorem fidem et robur, præsentibus manu nostrâ regiâ signatis, magnum nostrum Magnæ Britanniæ sigillum appendi fecimus. Quæ dabantur in palatio nostro Divi Jacobi die decimo tertio mensis Octobris, anno Domini millenimo septingentesimo nonagesimo sexto, regni que nostri trigésimo sexto.

Translation of the Credentials given to Lord Malmesbury.

GEORGE REX.

GEORGE, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.—Seeing that the flame of war has for a long time raged in different parts of the globe; deeply occupied with the project of terminating regularly so many quarrels and dissensions, of restoring and consolidating the public tranquillity; resolved for this purpose to chuse a man capable of a negotiation of this importance; and to invest him with full authority to complete so great a work, be it known, that the fidelity, talents, genius, perspicuity, and experience of our faithful and dear counsellor James Baron Malmesbury, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, inspiring us with full confidence, we have named him, and he is appointed and constituted our true, certain, and accredited commissary and plenipotentary, giving and conceding him, in all respects, full and entire power, faculty, and authority; charging him besides with our general and special orders to confer on our part, and in our name, with the minister or ministers, commissioners, and plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, sufficiently invested with equal authority, as well as with the ministers, commissioners, or plenipotentiaries of the other princes and states who may take part in the present negotiation, also invested with the same authority; to treat either separately or together; to confer upon the means of establishing a solid and durable peace, amity, and sincere concord; and to adopt all resolutions and conclusions; to sign for us, and in our name, all the said conventions or conclusions; to make, in consequence, every treaty or treaties, and all other acts, as he shall judge necessary; to deliver and receive mutually all other objects relative to the fortunate execution of the above-mentioned work; to transact with the same force and the same effect as we should be able to do if we assisted in person; guaranteeing, and on our

royal word promising, that all and each of the transactions and conclusions which shall be made and determined by our said plenipotentiary shall be made and agreed upon, ratified, accepted, and adopted with the best faith; that we shall never suffer any one, either in whole or in part, to infringe and act contrary to them; and in order to give to every thing more security and force, we have signed the present with our royal hand, and affixed to it the great seal of Great Britain.

Given in our palace at St. James's, 13th October, year of grace 1796, and of our reign the 37th.

Note on the Dismissal of Lord Malmesbury.

[*The following Paper is taken from the Rédacteur of the 24th of December. As it may be considered in some degree official, we have thought it necessary to insert it in this Collection.*]

THE numerous and brilliant successes of the arms of the Republic have not shut the ears of the French to the voice of humanity. If they took up arms it was in their own defence; if they pursued their enemies beyond their own territory, it was for the purpose of forcing them to conclude a peace. Peace has been the constant object of their efforts and of their wishes, and it was already re-established with most of the powers of the coalition on a happy and solid foundation, when the English envoy was fastidiously announced. There were a thousand grounds for distrusting the sincerity of this step in the English government. The perfidy of the means which it had employed against us; the troubles in the interior of France which it had excited; the false assignats with which it had inundated the country; La Vendée inflamed and supported in a state of insurrection; the traitors which it had hired; in fine, the generally recognized character of its envoy, for duplicity and intrigue, were all presumptions of its bad faith. But, eager to grasp at the hope of restoring peace to Europe, the Directory cheerfully dismissed every suspicion; it rejoiced to think that the almost incredible successes of the army of Italy, that the trophies of glory gained by the army of the Rhine and Moselle in its memorable retreat, had at last opened the eyes of the British cabinet, it was forward in consenting to dispatch the passports demanded for the English envoy. Its decree for this purpose was dated on the 9th of last Vendémiaire (October 2.) Lord Malmesbury certainly did not feel the same eagerness; he did not arrive in Paris till the 2d Brumaire following, (October 25).

His first overtures seemed to indicate an intention of rendering the negotiation almost interminable. His powers were indefinite; he might have adopted whatever form of negotiation he thought proper;

proper: he might have begun it, therefore, with that frankness and good faith which in the course of last year have enabled us to conclude so many treaties; he might have withheld every pretension which was insulting to the Republic, or inadmissible by its constitution, its laws, and its treaties. He might have proposed and discussed, without loss of time, sincere propositions, which would have been combated with the same frankness. His conduct was quite the reverse. He had no power from the allies of England; he found no person at Paris charged to stipulate for their interests, which placed him in a situation to act only in virtue of that part of his powers which authorized him to treat in the name of England. He affected a wish to comprehend all the powers in the treaty, and declared, in consequence, that he thought it his duty to send couriers even to Russia. To have the air, at the same time, of wishing to advance the negotiation, Lord Malmesbury proposed the admission of a vague principle of compensation as the basis of discussion. These procrastinations did not put a stop to the effusion of human blood; the Directory lamented the delay; it testified its concern in the reply; nevertheless, as it was sincerely desirous of peace, it accepted every means that was proposed to expedite its arrival.

As to the principle of compensation, it did not contest it. This principle was of the essence of the negotiations into which they were to enter; the difficulties arose only from the application of the principle; it called therefore for this application; it asked of Lord Malmesbury what were the objects of reciprocal compensation which he meant to propose. This step was too rapid for his Lordship's taste—he pretended to believe that the Directory disputed his principle; his subsequent notes were more vague and complicated than his former; he affected to ask by a note, whether the memorials transmitted to him contained an answer to those which he had previously furnished? In fine, by way of keeping up a climax in this temporising system, Lord Malmesbury, though he was vested with full powers, replied to every word that was said to him, that he would refer it to his court, and each time he dispatched a courier.

The indecency of this game could not last long. The note of the 7th Frimaire, (Nov. 27th,) in which the minister for foreign affairs was charged to repeat the demand of Lord Malmesbury, made upon his own principle, to specify without delay, and nominatively, the objects of reciprocal compensation, which he meant to propose; this note made him feel that it was at last necessary that he should explain himself, and he promised to do it. Nevertheless, and still in spite of his full powers, he dispatched not only a courier, but one of the secretaries of this legation.

Twenty days more elapsed, and as if Lord Malmesbury was afraid that any one step of his proceedings should have the appearance

pearance of sincerity, the two memorials which he produced on the 27th and 29th Frimaire were without signatures.

On the report which was made to the Directory upon these memorials, on the exposure of the overtures of Lord Malmesbury, which left no possibility of discussion, since they proposed that the government should sign the disgrace of the Republic, the Directory gave his Lordship notice to present his *ultimatum* in twenty-four hours and to sign it.—His Lordship signed his two memorials. A slight perusal of their contents must fill all France with that indignation with which the Directory must have read them, and demonstrate the necessity there was for dismissing the man who dared to propose them. In these, England at once dictates the restitution to his Majesty the Emperor and King of all his estates upon the footing of possession previous to the war.

Thus the victorious French, the French who have shed their blood, and squandered their resources to repel an unjust aggression, were to retire shamefully within their territories, as if they had been vanquished. They were to support the weight and the expence of the war which they were obliged to maintain in defence of their liberty! Thus, in compliance with these demands too, although by the text of the constitution a treaty cannot stipulate any alienation of the territory of the Republic, the Directory was to restore the *ci-devant* Belgium. They were to sign with their own hand the instrument of their impeachment, by the violation of the social agreement which they were specially deputed to maintain! Thus those nations who are connected with us, who have relied upon our friendship, upon our fidelity, were to be basely abandoned!

England next imperiously dissolves the treaties we have made with the greater number of the princes of Germany. In her eyes these treaties are of no value. It was only with his Imperial Majesty that France could have concluded them; it is upon his Imperial Majesty that the English government is desirous of rendering that peace dependent, which the Republic has granted to those states of Germany who have detached themselves from the coalition.

The evacuation of Italy is next proposed by England; it would be necessary, therefore, to abandon also the *ci-devant* Savoy, and the county of Nice; it would be necessary then to exercise towards their inhabitants the same perfidy as the case of the ancient Belgians; and in order that the consequences of this mode of conduct should call down upon France the hatred of those who have seconded her arms with their good wishes or by their means, in order that this baseness might for ever devote the Republic to the execration of nations, England discharges her from the exercise of the power of interfering in the internal affairs of these countries, and by consequence of that of warding off the ven-

reance which they already meditate against those who have shewn themselves friendly to our cause, who by their exertions have seconded the courage of the brave army of Italy; of those, in fine, who have assisted in preventing the massacre of our brothers in arms.

To these propositions, openly infamous, succeed clauses which a little more carefully conceal the ignominy with which the English government desire to overwhelm us. It reserves to the court of St. Petersburg the full and unlimited power of joining in the negotiation when it thinks proper. It would doubtless have interfered, if we had had the baseness to listen to pretensions so odious. It would indeed have interfered, and, strong through the weakness which it might reasonably have imputed to us, it would have required us to submit to new humiliations.

Portugal next figures in the project of this Lord. It reserves to Portugal too the power of joining in the negotiation; and faithful to its secret principle of throwing upon the Republic the whole expence of a war which she has been compelled to support against all Europe confederated to lay waste and dismember her territory, Lord Malmesbury, nevertheless, not daring to demand openly that the French government should renounce the stipulation of a sum of money to be paid by Portugal to reimburse the Republic for the expence of the war, prepares in its memorial the foundation of that unjust pretension, and craftily proposes that in the treaty with Portugal there shall be no question of any burthen some condition either upon the one side or the other.

Not content with the important aggrandizement which the partition of Poland has conferred upon her allies; not content with having enriched herself on the spoils of our commerce, by a treaty perfidiously purchased; not content with having thus broken the balance of Europe, the restoration of which she so loudly demands, England, under the pretext of re-establishing this very balance, has contended with the Republic against the validity of the cession which has been made by his Catholic Majesty of the Spanish part of St. Domingo. She demands a compensation for this object. Without a blush she sounds her ridiculous pretension upon the 20th article of the treaty of Utrecht, which she herself, in fact, annulled by the cession which she caused to be made in her favour in 1763, of Florida, St. Augustin, and Pensacola.

In fine, in a latter article, studiously obscure and methodically complicated, Lord Malmesbury presents certain bases relative to the rights of individuals; bases, the object of which does not appear susceptible of any application unless they refer to the emigrants, and the restitution of their property, sold or sequestered. *And these, forsooth, are propositions for peace!*

The

The second memorial of Lord Malmesbury concerns the allies of France; and this memorial is not less insulting than that we have mentioned.

After having passed cursorily over the interests of Spain, to which he supposes no indemnification to be due, he speaks of Holland, and on this head his pretensions are extravagant even to phrenzy.

According to him, the French Republic ought to barter the liberty of Holland—the Stadtholderate must be restored—France must sacrifice their republic, with which the most perfect friendship subsists, to a new revolution—trampling under foot the most sacred conventions—shamefully violating the faith of treaties, she is called upon to let loose upon the head of this people all the horrors which would arise from the re-action of the Orange party.

And what was to be the price of this infamy?—Would it not be imagined that England offers upon these conditions the restitution of what treachery has enabled her to plunder from Holland?—Would it not be imagined that she was to add to this offer that of some indemnification to be afterwards arranged?—No; she offers only the restitution of a part of what she does not blush to consider as a conquest, and, doubtless, by means of the indecisive reserve she preserves, she was afterwards to announce the pretension of retaining the Cape and the island of Ceylon, still with a view of preserving the balance of Europe, which in her understanding consists in being herself every thing, and the other powers nothing.

Lord Malmesbury proposes, in fine, that, if the French do not consent to tear Holland in pieces with their own hands, they should to give the Emperor and King every thing which Holland has ceded to France in the treaty concluded between them.

Such, truly, are the conditions of peace proposed by the noble Lord! Without doubt, they must be considered as war-hoops by every man whose heart is not impenetrable to the love of his country; by every man who respects its laws and the faith due to its treaties; it is shame and perfidy which England proposes to us; it is the violation of our constitution and good faith; it is the subversion of our principles, the restoration of the emigrants, the restitution of their fortunes, a counter-revolution, anarchy, and civil war; it is every evil, every misfortune, and every crime united, with which they present us in pretending to ask for peace! Perfidious England, or rather, crafty and nefarious English government! you only wished for money, and this was the only object of your embassy! you wished to deceive the people whose happiness is entrusted to you! you wished to obtain from them resources, without which your unmeaning rage would become impotent! But, do not count upon the successes with which you

flatter

matter yourself; you are about to lavish your new treasures to no purpose; you are going only to assure and to hasten your ruin; your vain boast of public credit will come to nought as soon as the blindness of the nation is removed; French courage will soon lessen your arrogance, the heroes who beat you in the fields of Hondscote, Jemappe, Fleurus, Werwick, Comines, &c. upon the frozen plains of Holland, upon the banks of the Adige, in the necks of the Brenta, of Trou-d'Enfers, &c. these heroes still exist; they will force you to restore to the world that peace which humanity reclaims, and which your avarice and devouring ambition withhold.

Friends of peace! take courage, blood will not continue long to flow. England cannot steel the hearts of all the powers against the cry that humanity has raised. Austria, Austria itself will soon open its eyes: alarmed at a war to which it sees no end; exhausted by the immense expence of a lengthened struggle; deprived of the resources of those states now in our possession; undeceived respecting the English government, who calling itself her ally, has preserved what was its own, and has left her despoiled of Belgium, of a part of Germany, and of Italy;—pressed by her own subjects, upon whom the devastations consequent upon the war chiefly fall; Austria, in fine, under the influence of better counsels, menaced perhaps from another quarter, will feel the necessity of treating with the Republic, and then England, standing by itself, and justly exposed to all the resentment of the French, it will not be able to dissemble its weakness, and will receive with more gentleness a peace which it now dares to disdain.

Manifesto of the British Government against France.

THE negotiation which an anxious desire for the restoration of peace had induced his Majesty to open at Paris, having been abruptly terminated by the French government, the King thinks it due to himself and to his people to state, in this public manner, the circumstances which have preceded and attended a transaction of so much importance to the general interests of Europe.

It is well known that early in the present year his Majesty, laying aside the consideration of many circumstances of difficulty and discouragement, determined to take such steps as were best calculated to open the way for negotiation, if any corresponding desire prevailed on the part of his enemies. He directed an overture to be made in his name, by his minister in Switzerland, for the purpose of ascertaining the dispositions of the French government with respect to peace. The answer which he received in return was at once haughty and evasive; it affected to question the sincerity

sincerity of those dispositions of which his Majesty's conduct afforded so unequivocal a proof; it raised groundless objections to the mode of negotiation proposed by his Majesty (that of a general congress, by which peace has so often been restored to Europe); but it studiously passed over in silence his Majesty's desire to learn what other mode would be preferred by France. It at the same time asserted a principle which was stated as an indispensable preliminary to all negotiation—a principle under which the terms of peace must have been regulated, not by the usual considerations of justice, policy, and reciprocal convenience; but by an implicit submission, on the part of all the powers, to a claim founded on the internal laws and separate constitution of France, as having full authority to supersede the treaties entered into by independent states, to govern their interests, to control their engagements, and to dispose of their dominions.

A pretension in itself so extravagant could in no instance have been admitted, or even listened to for a moment. Its application to the present case led to nothing less than that France should, as a preliminary to all discussion, retain nearly all her conquests, and those particularly in which his Majesty was most concerned, both from the ties of interest, and the sacred obligations of treaties: that she should in like manner recover back all that had been conquered from her in every part of the world; and that she should be left at liberty to bring forward such further demands on all other points of negotiation, as such unqualified submission on the part of those with whom she treated could not fail to produce.

On such grounds as these it was sufficiently evident that no negotiation could be established: neither did the answer of his Majesty's enemies afford any opening for continuing the discussion, since the mode of negotiation offered by his Majesty had been peremptorily rejected by them, and no other had been stated in which they were willing to concur.

His Majesty was however not discouraged even by this refusal from still pursuing such measures as appeared to him most conducive to the end of peace; and the wishes of his ally the emperor corresponding with those which his Majesty had manifested, sentiments of a similar tendency were expressed on the part of his Imperial Majesty at the time of opening the campaign; but the continuance of the same spirit and principles, on the part of the enemy, rendered this fresh overture equally unsuccessful.

While the government of France thus persisted in obstructing every measure that could even open the way to negotiation, no endeavour was omitted to mislead the public opinion throughout all Europe with respect to the real cause of the prolongation of the war, and to cast a doubt on those dispositions which could

alone have dictated the steps taken by his Majesty and his august ally.

In order to deprive his enemies of all possibility of subterfuge or evasion, and in the hope that a just sense of the continued calamities of war, and of the increasing distresses of France herself, might at length have led to more just and pacific dispositions, his Majesty renewed in another form, and through the intervention of friendly powers, a proposal for opening negotiations for peace. The manner in which this intervention was received indicated the most hostile dispositions towards Great Britain, and at the same time afforded to all Europe a striking instance of that injurious and offensive conduct which is observed on the part of the French government towards all other countries. The repeated overtures made in his Majesty's name were nevertheless of such a nature, that it was at last found impossible to persist in the absolute rejection of them, without the direct and undisguised avowal of a determination to refuse to Europe all hope of the restoration of tranquillity. A channel was therefore at length indicated, through which the government of France professed itself willing to carry on a negotiation, and a readiness was expressed (though in terms far remote from any spirit of conciliation) to receive a minister authorised by his Majesty to proceed to Paris for that purpose.

Many circumstances might have been urged as affording powerful motives against adopting this suggestion, until the government of France had given some indication of a spirit better calculated to promote the success of such a mission, and to meet these advances on the part of Great Britain. The King's desire for the restoration of general peace on just and honourable terms, his concern for the interests of his subjects, and his determination to leave to his enemies no pretext for imputing to him the consequences of their own ambition, induced him to overlook every such consideration, and to take a step which these reasons alone could justify.

The repeated endeavours of the French government to defeat this mission in its outset, and to break off the intercourse thus opened, even before the first steps towards negotiation could be taken; the indecent and injurious language employed with a view to irritate, the captious and frivolous objections raised for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the discussion; all these have sufficiently appeared from the official papers which passed on both sides, and which are known to all Europe.

But above all, the abrupt termination of the negotiation has afforded the most conclusive proof, that at no period of it was any real wish for peace entertained on the part of the French government.

After repeated evasion and delay, that government had at length consented to establish, as the basis of the negotiation, a principle proposed by his Majesty, liberal in its own nature, equitable towards his enemies, and calculated to provide for the interests of his allies, and of Europe. It had been agreed that compensation should be made to France, by proportionable restitutions from his Majesty's conquests on that power, for those arrangements to which she should be called upon to consent in order to satisfy the just pretensions of his allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe. At the desire of the French government itself memorials were presented by his Majesty's minister, which contained the outlines of the terms of peace, grounded on the basis so established, and in which his Majesty proposed to carry to the utmost possible extent the application of a principle so equitable with respect to France, and so liberal on his Majesty's part. The delivery of these papers was accompanied by a declaration expressly and repeatedly made, both verbally and in writing, that his Majesty's minister was willing and prepared to enter, with a spirit of conciliation and fairness, into the discussion of the different points there contained, or into that of any other proposal or scheme of peace which the French government might wish to substitute in its place.

In reply to this communication, he received a demand, in form the most offensive, and in substance the most extravagant, that ever was made in the course of any negotiation. It was peremptorily required of him that in the very outset of the business, when no answer had been given by the French government to his first proposal, when he had not even learnt, in any regular shape, the nature or extent of the objections to it, and much less received from that government any other offer or plan of peace, he should in twenty-four hours deliver in a statement of the final terms to which his court would in any case accede—a demand tending evidently to shut the door to all negotiation, to preclude all discussion, all explanation, all possibility of the amicable adjustment of points of difference—a demand in its nature preposterous, in its execution impracticable, since it is plain that no such ultimate resolution respecting a general plan of peace ever can be rationally formed, much less declared, without knowing what points are principally objected to by the enemy, and what facilities he may be willing to offer in return for concession in those respects. Having declined compliance with this demand, and explained the reasons which rendered it inadmissible, but having, at the same time, expressly renewed the declaration of his readiness to enter into the discussion of the proposal he had conveyed, or of any other which might be communicated to him, the King's minister received no other answer than an abrupt command to quit Paris in forty-eight hours. If, in addition to such

an insult, any further proof were necessary of the dispositions of those by whom it was offered, such proof would be abundantly supplied from the contents of the note in which this order was conveyed. The mode of negotiation on which the French government had itself insisted, is there rejected, and no practicable means left open for treating with effect. The basis of negotiation, so recently established by mutual consent, is there disclaimed, and, in its room, a principle clearly inadmissible is reasserted as the only ground on which France can consent to treat: the very same principle which had been brought forward in reply to his Majesty's first overtures from Switzerland, which had then been rejected by his Majesty, but which now appears never to have been, in fact, abandoned by the government of France, however inconsistent with that on which they had expressly agreed to treat.

It is therefore necessary that all Europe should understand, that the rupture of the negotiation at Paris does not arise from the failure of any sincere attempt on the part of France to reconcile by fair discussion the views and interests of the contending powers. Such a discussion has been repeatedly invited, and even solicited, on the part of his Majesty, but has been, in the first instance, and absolutely, precluded by the act of the French government.

It arises exclusively from the determination of that government to reject all means of peace—a determination which appeared but too strongly on all the preliminary discussions; which was clearly manifested in the demand of an ultimatum made in the very outset of the negotiation, but which is proved beyond all possibility of doubt by the obstinate adherence to a claim which never can be admitted—a claim that the constitution which that government affects to put (though even in that respect unsupported by the fact) on the internal constitution of its own country, shall be received by all other nations as paramount to every known principle of public law in Europe, as superior to the obligations of treaties, to the ties of common interest, to the most pressing and urgent considerations of general security.

On such grounds it is that the French government has abruptly terminated a negotiation, which commenced with reluctance, and conducted with every indication to prevent its final success. On these motives it is that the further effusion of blood, the continued calamities of war, the interruptions of peaceable and friendly intercourse among mankind, the prolonged distresses of Europe, and the accumulated miseries of France itself, are by the government of that country to be justified to the world.

His Majesty, who had entered into the negotiation with good faith, who has suffered no impediment to prevent his prosecuting it with earnestness and sincerity, has now only to lament its abrupt termination; and to renew, in the face of all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, whenever his enemies shall be disposed

to enter on the work of a general pacification, in a spirit of conciliation and equity, nothing shall be wanting on his part to contribute to the accomplishment of that great object, with a view to which he has already offered such considerable sacrifices on his part, and which is now retarded only by the exorbitant pretensions of his enemies.

Westminster, 27th December, 1796.

The Speech of Citizen Revelliere Lepcaux, President of the Executive Directory, delivered at the Festival celebrated in honour of the Founding of the Republic, in the Champ de Mars, on the 1st Vendemiaire.

IF the æras of the revolution, the celebration of which was ordained as well by the feelings of our hearts, as by the provisions of our laws, recall the memory of those deeds which are fitted to cherish grand and sublime ideas, to elevate the mind, and to incite to heroism, there is none of them which penetrates the soul with a more delightful sensation than the founding of the Republic. It is truly grand and worthy of the admiration of the world, to behold a nation breaking their fetters by the most noble efforts, and spending their blood and treasure in regaining their rights! At the same time nothing is more affecting than those assemblies in which all the friends of liberty, united by one opinion, swear to remain constant in its defence. Both honourable exertions, however, and noble resolutions, are accompanied with the fear of either not attaining their object or of over-reaching it. And what is this object? a constitution which guarantees to us the Republic. The Republic, when once it is constituted, must be regarded as the wished-for fruit of all the labour and all the anxiety which has attended the revolution. It is a glorious repose, the acquisition of the most perilous triumphs. The anniversary of the Republic, therefore, is a most happy as well as a most splendid day, since it is by this sublime institution, the source of heroic deeds and eminent virtues, that the nation beholds its liberty and its repose equally secured. It is, in fact, at this moment that the reign of the law is substituted in place of the will of one or a few individuals; it is at this moment that the caprice of faction seems to usurp the name of republican government; it is at this moment, in fine, that every authority being clearly and precisely defined, as well with respect to the extent as to the duration of its powers, and every citizen having a fixed and regular mode of giving his opinion, the most cunning villains attempt in vain to incense and infuriate the unthinking mob; the roarings of anarchy, and the seditious outcries of fanaticism, or of royalty, are obliged to give place to the national opinion.

Too

Too often, amid the violent shocks of passion, which necessarily mark the passage of a revolution from despotism to liberty, men inordinately ambitious of power, or avaricious of wealth, some for the purpose of establishing their own sovereignty, others for the purpose of overturning every thing, and bringing back those abuses by which they lived, drive men of worth, who are not possessed of a sufficiently clear discernment, to an extreme ; they overthrow every thing, they confound every thing, they stifle the voice of reason by violence ; what was an evident truth is obscured by false colourings ; they have the art to represent to the view of a blinded multitude the most sacred virtues as frightful vices, and to impute to those who boldly oppose them the most odious crimes which it is possible to conceive. Amidst such disorder, the true friends of liberty are always kept in anxiety about the fate of the revolution ; they dread a return to despotism through a devouring anarchy, an almost general immorality. The people, tormented on all sides, not knowing where to fix their attention, often throw themselves into the arms of the seducer who promises to assure them of repose. But when once the Republic exists, I mean to say when it is constituted, every thing is put in its proper place, that which appears to be false virtue is instantly unmasked, true merit is brought to light, the national interest is clearly pointed out, public opinion is truly known, for then one can freely deliver his sentiments, without the fear of being devoted to confinement or to death, at the will of the leader of a party. It is the law and the law only which punishes and protects with an equal impartiality. Man, in society, is at last elevated to his true dignity. Good faith must no longer be missed, its object is attained ; all the citizens, in the moment of danger, have a fixed point, round which they may and ought to rally ; it is the Republic, that is to say, the constitution is then in action, which secures to every person the exercise of his rights, the fruits of his industry, and of his property, and which guarantees to all civil and political liberty. Far be it from me to throw the citizens into a state of languor and apathy, which annihilates the vigour of the soul, and enervates the strength of the body, till at last men are contented, without making the smallest resistance, to be slaughtered like the meanest herds of animals, or to be bridled like beasts of burthen. Liberty ought to be vigilant, to be active ; I mean more, I mean that it ought to be impatient of every thing which may hurt it. But caution is also necessary when it interferes with the established order of things, else it will, step by step, arrive at the precipice over which it dreads being thrown. Its existence can only be secured by watching over the maintenance of its laws, with that assiduity and solicitude which the vestals exercise in preserving the sacred fire. Deprived of this support, liberty floats at large without any fixed direc-

direction; its energies are wasted in vain efforts; the national will is dissolved into partial wills; the public interest is lost among the multiplicity of individual interests; there exists no general end, but every individual has an object of his own; public opinion is corrupted, public spirit is extinguished.

Liberty is no more! for its existence is inseparably blended with that of the Republic, and the Republic itself is founded upon the stability of the laws. Therefore, I love to repeat it, the day on which we celebrate the founding of the Republic is the most sacred as well as the most happy of days. At this glorious epoch the patriotic flame which ought to burn at all the festivals of liberty, ought to be accompanied with a charm still more bewitching than at other times! Hence those frigid hearts and souls insensible to the love of their country, which cannot be moved by the grand object for which we are now assembled! Let the liveliest and the purest joy, let the sweetest fraternity, and the happiest relaxation reign among the citizens! Let the voice of pleasure accord with the manly accents of liberty! Let our games succeed to give action and life, so to speak to the sentiment which inspires us, and let the games themselves be animated by every acclamation which can produce the most sublime transports! Let the signal for the races and the dances be given by the sound of instruments, and the shout of cannons, mingled with cries a thousand times repeated, *Live Republic, O live for ever!*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, 10 Vendémiaire.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

DIFFERENT journals having asserted that an English plenipotentiary has arrived in Paris, and has presented himself to the Directory, but that his propositions not appearing to be satisfactory, he has received orders to quit France instantly. All these assertions are equally false.

The notices given in the English papers of a minister having been sent to Paris, there to treat of peace, bring to our recollection the overtures of Mr. Wickham to the ambassador of the Republic at Basle, and the rumours circulated relative to the mission of Mr. Hammond to the court of Prussia. The insignificance, or rather the subtle duplicity, the puny stile of Mr. Wickham's note, is not forgotten.

According to the partizans of the English minister, it was to Paris that Mr. Hammond was to come to speak of peace; when his destination was published, and it was known that he was going to Prussia, the same persons repeated that it was to acce-

lerate

erate peace, and yet the well known object of that negotiation was to prevail on Prussia to violate its treaties with the Republic, and to enter again into the coalition. The court of Berlin, faithful to its engagements, has rejected these perfidious propositions. But, in representing this intrigue as a mission for peace, the English minister joined the hope of creating a new enemy to France, with that of justifying a continuance of the war in the eyes of the English nation, and of throwing all the odium of it on the French government. Such was also the object of Mr. Wickham's note. Such is still that of the assertions made at this time in the English papers.

This object will appear evident, if we consider how unlikely it is that the ambitious government of England should wish sincerely for a peace, which will deprive her of her maritime preponderance, re-establish the liberty of the seas, give a new impulse to the Spanish, Dutch, and French marines, and carry to the highest degree of prosperity the industry and commerce of those nations, in which she has always found rivals, and which she has ever considered as the enemies of her commerce, even when they have suffered themselves to be her dupes.

But there will no longer be any credit given to the pacific intentions of the English ministry, when it is known that their gold and their intrigues, open practices, and their insinuations, besiege more than ever the cabinet of Vienna, and are one of the principal obstacles to the negotiations, which that cabinet might of itself be induced to enter on for peace.

Finally, when we consider the moment at which the report of these overtures is circulated, we must cease to believe it. The English nation supports with impatience the continuance of the war; it is necessary to answer its complaints and its reproaches. The parliament is about to open its sessions; it is necessary to close the mouths of those speakers who may raise their voice against the war; it is necessary to justify the demand of new taxes—and for obtaining all those ends it is necessary to advance, that the French government refuses all propositions of a reasonable peace. [*Official note extracted from the Journal of the Defenders of the Country.*]

PROCLAMATION.

At the Court at St. James's, the 5th Day of October, 1796, present the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, that an order, made at this board on the third day of September last, granting licence, notwithstanding certain

certain acts passed in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of his Majesty's reign, and therein mentioned, to pay, send, supply, or deliver, or cause to be paid, sent, supplied, or delivered, either by payment or remittance of any bill of exchange, note, draught, obligation, or order for money, or in any other manner whatsoever, any money, to or for the use of any person or persons residing or being in any part or place of the United Provinces, the Austrian Netherlands, or Italy, or in any town or place in Germany, and to do divers other acts in the said order particularly mentioned; and the licence thereby given, and every part thereof, be revoked and discharged; and the said orders, and the licence thereby given, and every part thereof, are hereby revoked and discharged. And all persons are to take notice of his Majesty's pleasure, hereby signified, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. FAWKNER.

Rome, August 30.

CITIZEN Cacault, agent for the French Republic, received yesterday the answer which he had been for some days in expectation of receiving from Naples. It was transmitted to him by Prince Castel-Cicata, secretary of state for foreign affairs. General Acton, to whom citizen Cacault had addressed his dispatch, officiates as prime minister. The answer is in substance as follows:

“The King of Naples declares that he never entertained the most distant idea of entering the territories of the Holy See in a hostile manner; that he had been obliged to quarter a few troops at Pont Corvo, by reason of his having a numerous army, the whole of which he could not accommodate within the limits of his own states, and that it was his intention to come to an explanation with the Pope on this subject. The King of Naples further declares, that he never thought of violating the armistice with France; on the contrary, he professes to entertain sentiments of the strictest honour and friendship, with this qualification however, that in case the enemies of Naples should enter the papal estates and approach his frontiers, he will likewise enter with his army.

Declaration

Declaration of the Elector of Hanover to the Diet of Ratisbon, on the Subject of the Imperial Rescript, of the 17th of October, 1796.

THE minister of Hanover has declared to M. de Hingel, the Imperial commissioner,

That his Imperial Majesty has directly required his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover to furnish a new proof of his marked attachment to the Germanic constitution, by giving a great example, and acting efficaciously in concert with the Diet of Ratisbon, not only that he may be rated for a sufficient quantity of Roman months, but by paying up all that remains due of his quota. It was declared at the same time that it was necessary the number of Roman months should exceed a hundred.

His Britannic Majesty has replied to his Imperial Majesty that he would not, nor was he able to anticipate the resolutions of his co-estates; and that he was not at present in circumstances which permitted him to answer the demand which was made—that since the periods when the last Roman months were granted, the system of the war had completely changed—that different states, holding of the empire, had made a separate peace, to avoid the total ruin with which their countries were threatened—that others had embraced neutrality for the protection of their subjects; and that the prosperity these states enjoyed proved that they had attained a salutary object—that the affairs of the empire have assumed quite another aspect, and that the relations of his Britannic Majesty, in his quality of Elector and Prince of the empire, were well known to be inconsistent with the Imperial demands; that he cannot of course consent to the granting of new Roman months (for the continuation of this unhappy war) still far less can he contribute directly, since the negotiations commenced at Paris, from which is expected a happy issue for the tranquillity of Europe.

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

20 Frimaire, Dec. 10.

THE multiplied wants of the Republic call imperiously upon you to display and employ all her resources. You are not ignorant, that every branch of the public service experiences the utmost distress. The pay of the troops remains unsettled; the defenders of the country suffer all the horrors of nakedness; their courage is decreased by the painful sense of their wants; the disgust arising from them naturally occasions desertion; the hospitals are in want of fuel, medicines, and all other necessities; the public alms and workhouses experience the same want, and for this reason they reject the needy and infirm citizens, who

usually found an asylum in them. The creditors of the state, the contractors, who daily supply the wants of the armies, with great difficulty obtain only a small part of the sums due to them, and the distress which they experience on this account deters others who might supply these wants with more exactness, and on terms more advantageous for the Republic. The public roads are impassable, and the communications interrupted. The salaries of the public functionaries remain unpaid. From one end of the Republic to the other, the judges and administrators are reduced to the dreadful dilemma, either to expose themselves and their families to the utmost misery, or disgracefully to sell themselves to intriguers. The disaffected agitate every part of the Republic; murder and assassination are organized in many places, and the administration of police, without activity and without force, from want of provisionary means, is unable to check these disorders.

It is in your power to make this afflictive picture disappear; you can diffuse new life through all the parts of the public administration, and re-establish the social harmony, the springs of which are impeded, but not destroyed.

An important work, a simple work, but which tends directly to the end which you will wish to propose to yourselves, has already been presented to you on this subject, and you have adopted it. Wise principles, equitable bases, have been submitted to you for the establishment of contributions, and means sufficient to provide for the ordinary and extraordinary expences, which the consolidation of the Republic and the happiness of the people require.

But until the laws which you are to lay down on those bases are enacted, until the reimbursements are in activity, until by a certainty of receipts the necessary order can be established for giving an invariable application to every branch of the public revenue; waiting the happy instant which is near, if you choose, you ought by a provisional resource to foster and re-animate all; you must restore motion to the divers departments of administration, which all hold together, and second each other, and which it becomes indispensable to extricate from the dangerous state of decline in which they are plunged.

(Here the Directory points out the employments of the arrears due upon the last fourth part of the national domains sold by the law of the 28th Ventose, as the means of obtaining that desirable end; every purchaser of national domains, by virtue of the said law, who has not paid the whole amount of his purchase, is to pay the same in bills payable to order, and in ready specie, ten days after the promulgation of a law to be passed for the purpose, in his department; those sums are to be paid at the expiration of each term of payment stipulated, unless the purchaser will come forward

forward sooner with his payments, and thus benefit his capital by receiving interest. The bills or securities are to be mortgaged upon the property bought by the purchaser, who, in case of default, is to suffer forfeiture; the estate is, of course, to be put up to sale by auction. If any administration neglects to enforce this payment, by putting up the estate to sale, its members are to be personally responsible. The bills thus issued by the purchasers of national domains as aforesaid, are not to have any forcible circulation, but they are to pass by confidence, at the responsibility of the drawers and endorsers, for metallic specie, their actual and natural value being mortgaged and secured upon the value of the estates in payment of which they were issued.)

BARRAS, president.

Proclamation published by Citizen Salicetti, the Commissary of Government with the Armies of Italy and the Alps, to the Citizens of the Department of Corsica.

CITIZENS.

AFTER a train of events, as extraordinary as calamitous, you are at length restored to the unity of the Republic. I am now, in the name of the government, to bear to you the tidings of peace and consolation; the constitutional act, which the people of France have accepted, will soon be presented to you, and your happiness will depend only on your execution of it. It is by submission to the law that you are to find your liberty secured, the destruction of faction accomplished, and the conclusion of your miseries.

Profit at length by the lessons of experience; let the sources of division among you, which have been the spring of all your miseries, be dried up; and the spirit of party, which has been ever the forge in which your fetters have been formed, give place to the bonds of fraternity; and, above all things, let what has passed teach you not to give credit to men, unless when they speak the language of principle; and let him, who would hereafter substitute his will for law, be considered as a traitor, and abandoned to the vengeance of freemen.

It was a boundless confidence reposed in one of your fellow-citizens, who was far from deserving it, that misled you so much as to cause you to betray your dearest interests, to detach yourself from your mother-country, not only at the moment when she was bestowing on you the estimable boon of liberty, but while she was lavishing her treasures for the increase of your industry, for the formation of your havens, and for the cultivation of your

fields. It was a blind obedience to the will of a mean, ambitious man, that led you to the commission of the most atrocious crime that Republicans could commit, that of submitting to a King.

Citizens, you have great crimes, for which you should make reparation. The stigma with which you are branded can only be done away by a conduct such as to justify the generosity with which the French Republic has treated you, in restoring you to the plenitude of your rights. May you make such use of this indulgence, as is worthy of men who wish for freedom, without acquiring it by the horrors of anarchy! who are disposed to submit, without meanness, to the laws, and to acknowledge no other authority than that which may emanate from the Republic.

The fatal error, of which during three years you have been the victims, should instruct you how far you ought to give credit to the profession of those who are the enemies of the Republic. The English could not prevail on you to betray your duty but by a promise to preserve your liberty; and yet, while they loaded you with contempt, they plunged you in slavery. They were bound to have prevented crimes by the punishment of those who committed them; yet they encouraged every wickedness, by giving impunity to assassins. They had sworn to defend you against the French, whose just indignation you had provoked; yet, when their interest called them elsewhere, they abandoned you to the mercy of the republic, which you had mistrusted.

What a contrast does the generous conduct of Republicans form to that of their enemies! They return to you with the olive-branch of peace in their hands—they forget the injuries which they have suffered—and if ever the recollection of them crosses their minds, it is only when they are anxious to caution you against new errors, by which new attempts may be made to seduce you from your duty. Let not those days of horror and of calamity pass from before your sight, in which the general council of the department lighted the torch of civil war, and reared the standard of rebellion in the *soi-disant* assembly of Corsica. If you had then been commanded by energetic patriots, they would, by enlightening the people, have neutralized the influence of the traitor, who, while, preaching liberty, sought only the means of enslaving you; and, if the administrators had then done their duty, they would have prevented those evils which have been the necessary result of this first act of rebellion, and you would not now have had occasion to blush at those disastrous events which have been the consequence of the errors into which by degrees you were misled.

The constitution insured to you not only the free exercise of your civil and political rights, but also that of religion, which has been so strangely abused for the purpose of deceiving you. The

English

English had become the friends, the protectors of the Pope ; thus men without probity, and without virtue, deplored the decay of religion, and the cry of impiety was raised by those whose days were numbered only by the crimes they had committed, and by the immoral actions which disgraced them.

Ye ministers of religion ! the constitution secures to you the freedom of worship ; the government respects those who profess the doctrines of the gospel ; and the consciences of citizens are a sacred asylum into which the eye of its agents does not penetrate : but those who would preach discord in the name of the God of peace ; those who would abuse the sacred ministry which they are called to fill, and who would corrupt public opinion by the poison of fanaticism ; such are men to whom the rigour of republican laws extends its several punishments—a rigour enjoined both by policy and by respect for religion.

Ye numerous patriots, who during three years have groaned under the rod of those proud masters to whom you were sold, while you sighed for the moment in which you might take up arms to vindicate your rights ; and above all, ye who, to secure the happiness of your country, have preferred exile to the shame of obeying a king ; whose generous devotion to the service of your country has overcome all obstacles, has endured all wants, and has braved all dangers—it is your's to give the first example of civic virtue.

At the approach of the arms of the Republic, those traitors, who had been most guilty, disappeared ; no longer would they tread the ground they had sought to dishonour, without finding death at hand ; and should any be found to remain in the country, the law will speedily overtake them ; but in others it behoves you to see mistaken brethren, who, returning to their right reason, will merit by republican conduct your virtue and your esteem. Be united ; forget your divisions, and unanimously swear on the altar of your country, and by the *manes* of your companions in danger and in glory, who died in battle in defence of the Republic, *eternal hatred to royalty*.

Given at Bastia, the 24th of November, 5th year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

SALICETTI.

BLOOD HOUNDS.

The following Letters from Earl Balcarras to C. Yorke, Esq. on the Subject of General M'Leod's Motion in the House of Commons, relative to the Maroon War, appeared in a Supplement to the Royal Jamaica Gazette.

To CHARLES YORKE, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

No. I.

GENERAL M'LEOD, on the authority of a low private letter, has arrogated to himself the right to call me to the bar of the House of Lords.

If I stand charged at the bar of that august tribunal, I presume it will be at the instance of all the Commons of Great Britain, not at the pleasure of General M'Leod, who seems to have forgot the primary principles of the British Constitution.

My public character is never prominent; but when contrasted with that of the hon. general, I think it is, at least, a matter of doubt which of us may first appear as a culprit at the bar of that right hon. house.

The general has honoured me with the endearing names of friend and fellow-soldier.

I dined twice in company with him during my whole life.

I am gratified by being classed as his fellow-soldier; but I lament I never had the good fortune to serve one hour with him in any country.

The only circumstance the general, in his kindness and friendship, has omitted, is the calling me fellow-citizen.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

BALCARRAS.

A Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Major-General Walpole to the Earl Balcarras, dated January 11, 1796, (being the day appointed to carry into execution the Treaty with the Maroons).

MY DEAR LORD,

I NOW give the matter up; only Smith, Williams, and two boys, are here; I shall send them to Falmonth to-morrow. I suppose that your lordship will admit them to the terms of the treaty on which they have surrendered. I fear that our baggage negroes will not be here in time for me to move after these rascals in the morning, and that I must postpone it till Sunday; in this case I shall endeavour to seduce the Maroons still to keep near us. Your lordship shall hear the result as soon as possible; should

Should any future parley proceed from them, I shall refer them to your lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Major-general Walpole to the Earl of Balcarras, dated January 5, 1796.

THE Spaniards are, I fear, a little out of temper. If they cannot be kept, it would be better to avail ourselves of the breach of the treaty by the Maroons themselves, and move on, as nothing can be clearer than that all treaty would soon terminate, were they off the island.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Earl Balcarras to Major-general Campbell, dated Castle Wemyss, January 26, 1796.

I HAVE great satisfaction in announcing to you, that in consequence of orders which I issued to Major-general Walpole, he moved forwards with a strong column of regulars, accompanied by the Spaniards and the dogs. He had only advanced some hundred yards, when a Maroon delivered a message from Johnstone. As we experienced much trifling evasions and insincerity, it was judged expedient to move slowly on, merely taking the precaution of keeping the dogs in the rear of the column.

In consequence of this arrangement of the line of march, which I conceive was both firm and temperate, the Maroons, to the number of 260, have surrendered. I have in my possession of Trelaway Maroons upwards of four hundred persons, of whom I count above 130 men. Some of the young Maroons are still out, but I think we have a clear and happy prospect of extinguishing the embers of this rebellion.

(Signed)

BALCARRAS.

To CHARLES YORKE, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

No. I.

DO the above papers prove those crimes and cruelties imputed to me by the hon. general?

Do they prove any forwardness, on my part, to use these dogs as a dreadful instrument of war?

Is it of any weight, that not a drop of blood was shed by those animals?

Those

Those dogs were brought here at the instance of the General Assembly of Jamaica, who sent one of their own members to procure them, one of their own ships to convey them, and were at the sole expence.

It is most strange that the use which the Spaniards made of blood hounds against the Indian inhabitants of the western world, should be deemed by the hon. general a case parallel to our's; the Spaniards sent them for *attack and robbery*, against the peaceful proprietors of these countries.

This island has brought dogs, not blood hounds, for their *own defence*, and for their *own protection*, against a banditti who had entered into a most dangerous and ungrateful rebellion.

These Maroon savages possessed a country the most tremendous, into which no European had ever dared to penetrate.

I served last war with eleven nations of Indian savages. Their dress is not more wild and fantastic than that of the Maroon savage; but the one is a real character—the other an assumed one.

In war a Maroon savage goes through his exercise with his hair plaited, his face besmeared, and his body painted the colour of the ground or foliage. He conceals himself; when discovered, he twists and turns to avoid his enemy's fire; he throws his arms in the air with wonderful agility; and when a represented victim falls, the children rush forward, and with their knives close the scene.

As it suits their views, all this is reversed—They change with their dress their ferocity—they assume the most mild and most insinuating manners—they descend from the mountains to the plains, and mix with civilized society; the proprietors of estates dare not however refuse them any thing they ask.

Looking at the country in a military view, it is this: those Maroons possessed a district, in the rear of their town, of amazing strength; and their policy was such as to deter all Europeans from approaching it.

This country is in the centre of the island, and is surrounded by plains, which, in the value of their produce and consequential effects, employ forty millions of British capital.

To reduce my argument, as I would do a chart by a pentagon, the power of those Maroons was that of a fort on an eminence, which commands the plains below it; that the Maroons understood this, is evident; and the bolder sister of a bold and noted Maroon, on the first day of the rebellion, took the title of Queen of Montego Bay.

In attacking the Maroons in their district, my line of operation was more than twenty miles long, the last six miles of which was through tracks and glades, of which the military term *defile* can give no adequate idea; and, notwithstanding our unremitting exertions, at no time could we bring up a force nearly equal

in number to our enemy. Delay, in my opinion, would have produced as fatal effects, and was as much to be dreaded by us as a defeat. Their skill and ability in planting ambushes made it impossible to reduce them by ordinary means: our skill and ability, started those ambushes by extraordinary measures; measures justified in the eyes of God and man. An instrument of war is in one case fair, and in another unfair. Why do the laws and customs of war authorise a fort to fire red-hot shot, and deny it to a ship of war? The reason is obvious; the one is defence, and the other aggression. It is upon that principle that I used the instrument in question in Jamaica. It is upon that principle that I have refused it in St. Domingo, who offered to reimburse to the island the expence, provided they could get the dogs. I refused them in the one case, because territory was to be acquired. I employed them in the other case, because territory is to be maintained by every possible means that resource can suggest. I must be judged by my actions; I desire no screen, no shelter, but the honour of my own mind; but I publicly avow, in the face of the world, that if necessity had obliged me to use these dogs, I should have had exactly that compunction which you yourself might have felt if a murderer had entered your gates, and was torn by your house dog.

Let Britain shed her tears, let the strong nerves of Englishmen be unstrung, when I relate, that the decollated head of the brave and gallant Colonel Fitch was found entombed in his own person, and both denied the rites of sepulchre.

One of the Maroon chiefs, in his *civilized* state, was overseer on the property of a Mr. Gowdie, who had always been an affectionate and indulgent master to him; he came to the house of his benefactor, murdered his nephew, murdered himself, and gave as his reason, that all the Maroons had taken an oath to kill every white person. All our evidence establishes that the Maroons had entered into this obligation. Let this affecting narrative close with a melancholy truth, that all the prisoners who fell into their hands were murdered in cold blood, and the shrieks of some of the miserable victims were distinctly heard by their fellow-soldiers; but let this island and the empire rejoice, that no barbarity, no act of retaliation, has disgraced the national character of virtue and humanity.

I have the honour to remain, very faithfully and sincerely,

Your's, &c.

BALCARRAS.

Jamaica, May 2, 1796.

In consequence of the foregoing Letters, General Macleod addressed the following Letter to the Honourable Charles Yorke.

SIR,

St. Alban's-street, July 5, 1796.

TWO letters, addressed to you, and bearing the signature of Lord Balcarras, said to be copied from the Royal Jamaica Gazette, and which have been inserted in several of the London papers, place me in a very delicate situation. I must either submit to severe public imputation on my parliamentary conduct and general character, or seem to carry on that detestable thing, a paper war, against a military officer across the Atlantic. I hope to avoid both these dangers by this single letter to you, whom his lordship has chosen as the vehicle of his thoughts; and that circumstance only could induce me to trouble you on the present occasion.

His lordship states, that, on the authority of a *low* private letter, I arrogated to myself the right to call him to the bar of the House of Lords; and that I thereby seemed to have forgotten the principles of the British constitution. The contents of the letter, which, as a member of the House of Commons, I read in my place as a part of my speech, have been fully verified by the Jamaica gazettes, by many other private letters, and by his Lordship himself in his publication to you.

Spanish dogs of the ancient race were sent for, with Spanish hunters, to *hunt men* in Jamaica, under the command of the Earl of Balcarras. I fear that it is the noble Lord who will be found not to have understood the principles of the constitution; when he arraigns my conduct in parliament; for you, Sir, must acknowledge, with all your learned profession, that every member of the House of Commons has the most undoubted right to move to impeach, or threaten to move to impeach, before the House of Lords, any person or officer employed by the crown. And this accusatory privilege, next to that of granting money, is the most valuable and most useful power with which the Commons are invested. Sometimes the actual impeachment may be necessary for punishment and example; and certainly the fear of it may be useful to the safety or honour of the country, by way of prevention. My motion concerning the barbarous use of *blood hounds* against *men* in the Jamaica war was calculated to serve the nation in either way, as circumstances might direct, but certainly not with the least ideas of individual attack, or of personal hostility to his Lordship.

I appeal to the whole house who heard me, whether I did not mention his Lordship in terms befitting *him*, and befitting *me* as a man and a soldier. His lordship has committed a very common and pardonable mistake in taking the newspapers as authorities for speeches in parliament; I never claimed any particular intimacy,

macy, friendship, or connexion with him: I certainly said that I had the honour of his acquaintance, and that of his family; and my natural statement was, that I could have no malice against a noble and honourable fellow soldier. He therefore has, in his letter to you on this point, been warped by passion from his usual candour. If he had considered for a moment he would have perceived, that however I might respect his private and public character, the business on which I was speaking was not that occasion on which I should peculiarly chuse to boast of his friendship. He is pleased to bring his character and mine into contrast: whether, on a comparison or contrast of our lives and conduct, it will be found that he or I have rendered the most successful and essential services to the nation, it is neither for him nor me to decide; perhaps I might obtain more suffrages in the contest than he is now disposed to believe; and I shall not be sorry that our actions are comparatively considered.

But, Sir, this subject is now renewed as a public question: when I first mentioned it, Mr. Pitt seemed struck with the barbarity of employing dogs against *men*, the whole house gave him credit for the sensations of humanity which he then displayed, and he may recollect, that though I am not often disposed to praise him, I then did him justice in the highest spirit of fairness: his heart then seemed to beat with the same pulse that always has animated him in the debates on the slave trade.

On the motion after the notice, Mr. Dundas very truly denied that any order had been sent from government to employ dogs against *men*, but he stated, that on the first surmise that such a measure had been adopted, *orders had been sent* to prevent these dogs being employed in any bloody way—and that these orders had been sent previous to my first mention of the circumstance in the house. Of these orders I could not be aware; but if they were sent before I mentioned the business, it is a clear proof that I have not, in the opinion of his Majesty's ministers, acted improperly, or done any injustice to Lord Balcarras or the Assembly of Jamaica, because I only blamed them for what our ministers reprobated and forbade.

It is now a matter of doubt whether I am to be a member of the present parliament; but whether I am or not, I shall hope that some member will bring the whole business of this Maroon war under consideration. It involves some of the most material principles of the law of nations, and the conduct which we have observed may be quoted against us in a most important way. Lord Balcarras, or the composer of his manifesto, has employed the most curious logic. In the first place, conscious of the impropriety of that mode of warfare, he transfers the whole load of blame to the General Assembly of Jamaica. He says, "These dogs were brought here at the instance of the General Assembly,

who sent one of their own ships to convey them, and were at the sole expence." I have not the least doubt of the truth of this assertion; but it should be known, that at the period when these dogs were sent for the island was under martial law; that all the powers of the assembly were for the time suspended, and that the governor was then legally the dictator. But if he had never been invested with these extraordinary powers, he was in two other capacities enabled to prevent so horrible a measure. He was governor, and therefore had a negative on the Assembly, in the same manner as our King has a negative on the two houses of parliament. But he had it not with the same advantage; the King can do no wrong, though his advisers may. A governor may do wrong, and is amenable in his own person. He was also commander in chief; I ask, whether the legislative powers of the Assembly could compel the noble Lord, in that capacity, to employ improper weapons, or any means of war contrary to the received ideas of the law of nations? I must therefore contend that it is rather ungenerous in the noble Lord to throw the whole blame on the Assembly, for it was his own act as governor, consenting to that vote of Assembly, and more especially his own act as captain-general and commander in chief of the troops. But the most extraordinary idea, in several views, which the earl has advanced is, that it is perfectly lawful and correct to use dogs in *defence*, but not in *offence*; and that he himself would use them in Jamaica, but not in St. Domingo. That he had actually refused to send them to St. Domingo, though he had been offered the most advantageous subsidy for these allies—and all this is seriously stated as *principle*. Sir, at this statement I can only smile; it does not admit of a grave answer, and his lordship's illustration of it is remarkable: "Why," he says, "do the laws and customs of war authorise a fort to fire red-hot shot, and deny it to a ship of war? The reason is obvious; the one is defence, and the other aggression." I know of no convention to this effect than that which arises from mutual interest. If two ships fire hot balls at each other, they risk, beyond the common dangers of combat, that of perishing miserably in the flames: therefore it is for the mutual advantage to abstain from that weapon. But a fort composed of stone and brick, cannot suffer from that sort of fire, and does not scruple to bestow it on enemies in wood: by parity of reason Lord Balcarras has employed dogs against the Maroons, because he had the power to do so, and they had not. Thus he has resolved all the principle of right into that of power; and has determined, as far as his example goes, that wherever you are enabled to commit injustice or barbarity by means which the enemy do not possess, you are justified. His Lordship's proposition, "that, if any of these dogs had actually torn to pieces

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some of our fellow-creatures, he should have had exactly that compunction which yourself might have felt if a murderer had entered your gates, and was torn to pieces by your house dog." does merit a little observation. Had the planters of Jamaica sent to Newfoundland for their fine breed of dogs, to England for mastiffs, or to the Spaniards for blood-hounds, for the purpose of using them as house dogs against robbers or murderers, who could have blamed them? If one or two dogs had been planted in every house as a guard, it might have been an useful, nay an humane precaution. But is this the measure of which I complain?

I will now make a better defence for his Lordship than he has made for himself. The true state of the case seems to be, that the planters of Jamaica, as appears from their history, have long wished to extirpate the Maroons, and that they seized the occasion of the present convulsion of principle, and the present rage against liberty, excited by our ministry, to effect their purpose, in which the noble earl, in my opinion, most wrongfully joined. It perhaps might require higher reverence for man as man, greater knowledge of the law of nature and nations, and a deeper study of the philosophy of government, than generally falls to the share of our nobles, to have enabled his Lordship to have resisted the Assembly and the inhabitants in this dreadful scheme. I impute not inhumanity to him, but *weakness* in yielding to the cruelty of men who derive their riches and consequence from the misery of human beings, and I have his own authority for saying, that it was not his act, but their's.

But a charge of a much more serious complexion is now provoked by Lord Balcarras and the Assembly of Jamaica, than that which I urged in the House of Commons. They have shewn their admiration of Spanish policy and mercy by the most exact and complete adoption of them. Not satisfied with subduing and disarming the Maroons, a free body of men, existing under the protection of the British crown and nation, they have robbed them of their lands, and have banished them from their native country, not individually, but in mass; men, women, and children. We have had debates on the different sorts of exile, of which I think there are three. Persons may be ordered to quit a country, and settle where they will: they may be carried to a particular place, and forced there to remain, but with freedom; or they may be made slaves. These unhappy free Maroons had no choice in the place or degree of their exile, and whether they are gone to Botany Bay, the favourite destination for those who struggle for liberty, I know not. Jamaica, in this transaction, has correctly copied, on a small scale, the example of Spain in expelling the Moors, and certainly has not the apology of serving the cause of religion.

It seems to me to be highly worthy of investigation by the legislature, whether our colonial assemblies and governors have the right of committing such an act. It has now been exerted in a most unjustifiable degree, and may be a precedent for the greatest enormities. If it is allowed that our planters, met in assembly, have a right to condemn to banishment classes of free blacks, or coloured men, there will soon not exist many free people in our islands. But I rather think that the governor and assembly of Jamaica have in this instance greatly exceeded their powers.

If your *really* great ancestor, the first Lord Hardwicke, who certainly had not much more affection for the Highlanders of Scotland than Lord Balcarras seems to have for the Maroons, had moved to expatriate them all like the Spanish Moors, he would have not enjoyed his present fame; but he was too wise and too enlightened to propose such a measure. I have written more than I intended on this subject: I shall therefore declare what must be obvious to every impartial man, that I have never stirred in this business from any other motive than my regard to national honour; that I scorn the idea of personal malice or attack; but that no respect to nobility, or what weighs more with me, individual merit, shall prevent me from performing my duty to my country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

NORMAN MACLEOD.

Answer to General Macleod, from the Honourable C. York.

To Major General MACLEOD.

SIR,

Bath, July 8, 1796.

IN yesterday's Sun and Star I perceive that you have done me the honour of addressing me, in answer to two letters which have been inserted in many of the papers, from some of the Jamaica gazettes, arrived by the last mail, and supposed to be written by Lord Balcarras to me. Without entering into any controversy on the points contained in any of the letters, which would be more properly discussed in Parliament than in the newspapers; and contenting myself with saying, that I am certain that Lord Balcarras's conduct, when *fairly* examined, will appear to have been every way worthy of a Briton and an officer; I beg leave to assure you, that no such letters were ever sent by that noble Lord to me, and that I have the strongest doubts of their having been written by him. I was accordingly much surprised to see them in the papers. I should think it might have occurred

to every body that the above letters could not have made part of a genuine correspondence, as they bear date on the 2d of May, and were inserted in the Jamaica newspapers, brought by the packet, which left that island the 23d of the same month.

As you have thought it necessary to make use of my name in the newspapers (an honour I would rather have declined), I shall be obliged to you to *show* that I am not usually "*made a vehicle*" for an attack upon any man; neither is it the usual mode of Lord Balcarras's proceeding.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most-obedient humble servant,

C. YORKE.

P. S. I think your unjust observation on the first Lord Hardwicke's "*affection for the Highlanders*," might as well have been spared. You are under a great mistake. Scotland is the best judge whether the laws passed at that time have not tended to promote the civilization and happiness of its northern extremity.

Letter from Admiral Langara to the Municipality of Toulon.

YOUR letter of yesterday, which confirms your sentiments of generosity at the moment of my departure, affords unequivocal proofs of the good reception which my nation and myself have received from the respectable municipality of Toulon, as well as from all the inhabitants of that place.

I cannot make a better reply than to testify, by sentiments of the most lively gratitude, how desirous I am of seizing every opportunity to demonstrate the sincere affection and esteem I entertain for you; wishing at the same time success to the arms of the Republic, which will infallibly procure an honourable peace, and cover the French nation with prosperity and glory.

I address to you my particular respects. As you have imposed upon me the agreeable obligation of informing you of my success, and of my arrival in Spain, I hope, in return, that you will not neglect to inform me, by your correspondence, of the military advantages of a people who have given so many proofs of friendship to their real allies—a friendship which I have so amply experienced on your part in this port.

I pray God to preserve you for many years!

JUAN DE LANGARA.

*On board of the Most Holy Trinity,
Toulon Road, Dec. 16, 1796.*

On

Order of Council relative to Trade to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

At the Court at St. James's, the 28th of December, 1796, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled, "An act to authorise his Majesty, for a limited time, to make regulations respecting the trade and commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope," it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, by any order or orders to be issued from time to time, to give such directions, and make such regulations, touching the trade and commerce to and from the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and the territories and dependencies thereof, as to his Majesty in council shall appear most expedient and salutary, any of the acts of Parliament therein referred to, or any usage, law, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding:

—And whereas during the time the said settlement, with the territories and dependencies thereof, were in the possession and under the government of the states general of the United Provinces, or of the honourable the General East India Company in the Netherlands; it was usual to admit the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of countries in amity with the said United Provinces into the ports of the said settlement, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, for repair and refreshment, and with that view, to permit the said ships and vessels to carry on trade with the inhabitants of the said settlement, and of the territories and dependencies thereof: his Majesty is hereby pleased to order, by and with the advice of his privy council, in pursuance of the powers vested in his Majesty by the above recited act, and it is hereby ordered, that it shall be lawful, until further order, for all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of any country or state in amity with his Majesty, to enter into the ports of the said settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, and to carry on trade and traffic with the inhabitants of the said settlement, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, and to import and export to and from the ports of the said settlement and of the territories and dependencies thereof, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, subject to the following exceptions, and subject also to such duties, rules, regulations, and restrictions, as shall be established by his Majesty, or by the governor of the said settlement, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, by virtue of authority derived from his Majesty; and in the mean time subject to such duties, rules, regulations, and restrictions, as subsisted and were in force before

and at the time of the conquest of the said settlement by the arms of his Majesty, with such alterations as have been since made under the authority of the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces at the said settlement : but it is his Majesty's pleasure, that no goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall be imported into the said settlement, or the territories or dependencies thereof, from any part of his Majesty's dominions, shall be subject to any duty.

And it is his Majesty's pleasure, that no goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, be imported into the said settlement, or the territories or dependencies thereof, except by the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies ; and that no such goods, wares, or merchandise, be permitted to be exported from thence, except for sea stores only, or by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or by their licence.

But it is his Majesty's pleasure, that nothing in this order contained shall extend to prevent ships or vessels employed in the southern whale fishery from carrying on the same, in such and the same manner as might have been done if this order had not been made.

And it is also his Majesty's pleasure, that no arms or artillery, gunpowder or ammunition, of any sort, be allowed to be imported into the said settlement, or the territories or dependencies thereof, except by the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or by licence from his Majesty.

And it is his Majesty's further pleasure, that the trade and commerce to and from the said settlement, and the territories and dependencies thereof, shall be subject to such of the laws of trade and navigation as would have affected the same if this order had not been made, except so far as such laws are contrary to this present order.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

EXPEDITION AGAINST IRELAND.

Dublin, December 27.

The following is a Copy of a Letter received on Sunday the 25th of December, by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

MY LORD,

I AM directed by my Lord Lieutenant to acquaint your Lordship, that his Excellency has received intelligence from Lieutenant-general Dalrymple, stating, that a fleet had been seen steering for Bantry Bay, which it was supposed was French; also, that the Kangaroo sloop of war had passed through the said fleet the 21st instant, and, having reported to Vice-admiral Kingsmill that it appeared to belong to the enemy, had sailed for England to give information to the Admiralty.

Under these circumstances his Excellency has thought it expedient to take all precautionary measures in case the enemy should attempt a landing, and his Excellency has the fullest reliance on the zeal and loyalty of the citizens and inhabitants of Dublin, which has already been so conspicuous, to second and facilitate the measures which, in case of emergency, it will be necessary for the government to adopt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS PELHAM.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.

The following is a Copy of a Letter addressed to the Sovereign of Belfast.

SIR,

I AM directed by my Lord Lieutenant to acquaint your Worship, that his Excellency has received intelligence from Lieutenant-general Dalrymple, stating, that a fleet had been seen steering for Bantry Bay, which it was supposed was French; also, that the Kangaroo sloop of war had passed through the said fleet the 21st, and having reported to Vice-admiral Kingsmill that it appeared to belong to the enemy, had sailed for England to give information to the Admiralty.

Under these circumstances his Excellency has thought it expedient to take all precautionary measures in case the enemy should attempt a landing, and his Excellency has the fullest reliance on the zeal and loyalty of all his Majesty's subjects to second and facilitate

facilitate the measures which, in case of emergency, it will be necessary for the government to adopt.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

THOMAS PELHAM.

The Sovereign of Belfast, Dec. 27.

To the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

MY LORD,

Dublin Castle, Dec. 29, 1796.

THE last accounts from General Dalrymple are by his aid-de-camp, Captain Gordon, who left Bantry at ten A. M. on Tuesday, and arrived here this morning. Seventeen sail of French ships of the line were at that time at anchor at the lower part of Bear Island, but at such a distance as their force could not be ascertained. The lieutenant of a French frigate was driven on shore in his boat, in going from his vessel (which was dismasted) to the admiral. He confirms the account of the fleet being French, and with views hostile to this country; but does not appear to know whether the whole fleet (which consisted of about seventeen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and, including transports and luggers, amounting to fifty sail) were all to reassemble at Bantry Bay. General Hoche was on board, commanding a considerable force.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c.

T. PELHAM.

Rescript, published by Order of the King of Prussia, respecting the Prussian Territories on the left Bank of the Rhine.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

WE having been informed that an opinion has been propagated through a part of our state of Westphalia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, to wit, the provinces of Cleves, Meurs, and Gueldres, in the actual possession of the French troops, that sufficient remonstrances and protestations had not been made on our part against the various innovations and oppressions which the French commissaries and agents exercise over our faithful subjects; we have therefore thought it good to make this public declaration, by means of our regency, jointly with our chamber of war and of territory; and we do publicly declare, that we have never ceased, nor shall we ever cease, to interest ourselves in behalf of our said subjects, by the intervention of our envoy to the French Republic; and that it is far from

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our intention to depart from the basis of the treaty of 1763 respecting the civil or financial administration of those countries.

In concluding the treaty, by which the war between our state and the French Republic was put an end to, it was never our intention to grant them more than a mere military possession of our provinces on the left side of the Rhine, till peace should be concluded with the Emperor: and this intention, which has been taken as a basis in the negotiation, is sufficiently manifest by the tenor of the 5th article, which expressly declares, "that the troops of the Republic shall occupy these countries belonging to us."

The difference between provinces conquered from an enemy, and those which belong to a power in alliance, and which have been merely conceded for a temporary military occupation, is sufficiently evident, and it is obvious that they ought not to be treated in the same manner.

It is therefore impossible for us to believe that the French government, considering the amicable ties subsisting between us and it, will still oppose such evident reasoning. It cannot fail to conceive, that neither sequestration nor confiscation of the goods of the clergy, nor the projected sale of woods, nor the enormous contribution of three millions, imposed on the country between the Meuse and the Rhine, which would entirely ruin that country, can take place with any regard to appearance of justice.

It has already in effect given our envoy at Paris the most positive assurance, that the measures taken with respect to the clergy should be put an end to, and that the ecclesiastics should remain in quiet enjoyment of their goods and revenues: we therefore constantly expect the revocation of the order for the sale of woods, and, in general, a renunciation of all those destructive innovations relative to our dominions.

We shall not by any means recognize as valid the sale of woods, which has already taken place, to our great astonishment; and we are positively determined to have recourse to the purchasers for restitution in kind, or for the value at which the property sold shall be estimated by our agents, and for the damages which shall result from the waste committed on these woods.

In those cases where the purchasers cannot be found, we shall exercise our severity on all those who are employed by these last for cutting and carrying wood. We, in consequence, exhort our faithful subjects of the said provinces to remain assured of our lasting and efficacious protection, and to wait with

confidence for the return of that ancient order of things so highly to be desired.

At Wesel, in our chamber of war and territory, 29th December, 1796, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

BARON DE STEIN, *First President.*

Given at Emmerick, in our regency, the 29th December, 1796, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

ELBER.

Note from the Administrators of the Cantons of Cleves and Xanten to the Inhabitants of the said Cantons.

CITIZENS,

Cleves, Jan. 3.

THE Director-general of the conquered countries between the Meuse and the Rhine, having the entire administration of those countries, could not see, without the greatest surprise, the order of the royal chamber of war and domains of Wesel, and of the regency of Emmerick, dated the 29th December (O. S.) which forbids the cutting down of wood sold, under the penalty of restitution and reprisal.

We should be essentially wanting in the discharge of our duties and obedience, if we suffered other authorities to interfere in the administrative affairs of our cantons, without having previously received a formal order from our superiors.

You have seen several times ordinances emanating from those authorities; you have seen also that the French government has not, on that account, discontinued the direction of Prussian as well as of other countries—Do not doubt that they will still continue it; you will, perhaps, be convinced of it, when you shall pay attention to the manner in which the ordinances have been communicated.

We appeal to the members of those chambers, if a foreign authority were to intimate orders to them, would not they say, with reason, “we have a sovereign, it is only to him that we owe obedience;” and would not they continue their functions without paying any attention to the order? We are therefore determined, citizens, to maintain with firmness all the operations undertaken, or to be undertaken, in the name of the government which we represent, and to punish exemplarily all those who shall shew any disobedience in any manner whatever. But you have already given us sufficient marks of your obedience to make us believe, that we shall not be forced to have recourse to such extremities.

(Signed)

WASSEINEL.

SEIDA.

Substance

Substance of the Correspondence between the Cabinet of Berlin and the Court of Vienna, respecting the Line of Demarcation established between his Prussian Majesty and the French Republic.

AN official note, transmitted by M. the Marquis Lucchesini to the minister of his Imperial Majesty, acquainted the court of Vienna with "the intention of the court of Berlin to obtain from his Imperial Majesty his approbation of measures adopted for the security of that part of Germany, by means of an armed neutrality, announcing to him, at the same time, that the security of these countries was the motive in which the measures referred to had originated."

Substance of the Reply made to the above Note by the Court of Vienna.

HIS Imperial Majesty, as supreme head of the empire, cannot doubt that the states are obliged to concur in a war, rendered necessary from the pressure of circumstances, and formally declared, *with all their force*, for the common defence. This obligation is derived from the principle of individual and general security, which is the most sacred and the most essential basis of every constitution. It is in a particular manner blended with the substance of the Germanic constitution, and is recognized by several of its laws in the most positive terms.

Such is the result dictated by the spirit of our constitution, which subjects all the respective states, and all the means of defence, to the general controul of the sovereign power of the Germanic empire. Such is the result of the oath of fealty, which the electors, princes, and states of the empire, in order to strengthen the social bond, take in their capacity of vassals, by which they swear actively to concur in every step which can tend to the honour, to the advantage, and to the prosperity of his Imperial Majesty and of the empire, and which, by consequence, imposes upon them an obligation to second, with all their might, the measures adopted by the chief and the states of the empire, to avert the danger which threatens them with total destruction.

His Imperial Majesty sees with pain that the appearances of the war by no means answer the expectation which he had been led to entertain; but in considering the fundamental laws of every well organized constitution, and the principles recognized in the most positive terms in the laws of the empire, full of anxiety for the good of the country, his Majesty cannot refrain from manifesting a desire that the corps, assembled at a crisis the most alarming and the most dangerous, may be employed rather in aiding a most just defence, by opposing the common enemy, than in stopping an invasion still at a distance, and of which we apprehend only the possibility.

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These measures of security, considered in themselves, do not appear to be contrary to the basis and the spirit of the constitution, provided that the arrangements, for the safety and the particular defence of the north of Germany, are not founded upon illegal suppositions, and provided they are not employed to sanction the unconstitutional pretext of freeing them from the obligations binding upon them by the register of the resolutions of the empire, decreed for the purpose of the general security of Germany.

If his Imperial Majesty on the present occasion were to grant to this measure of security, as it is termed in the circular letter of the Prussian minister, in the letters of convocation, and in the declarations of the plenipotentiaries of the King, an unlimited approbation, all who should compare it with the tenor of the decree of ratification of the 29th of July, 1795, would accuse him of adopting contradictory measures, and of making an arbitrary use of his power as head of the empire, since the laws renewed in the present war forbid the states to separate, on any occasion, from the general association, and any armanent, under the title of an armed neutrality, during the continuance of a war of the empire, and interdict them in the most positive manner from arbitrarily renouncing obligations formerly imposed upon them for the common defence.

His Imperial Majesty, in virtue of the sacred duties imposed upon him by his high office as supreme head of the empire, on the other hand, being called upon to defend the rights of the Germanic constitution against every step and every principle incompatible with their safety, to preserve to the empire, and to every particular state, its immunities entire, and to guard them against the prejudices which may arise from these measures, will be disposed in the mean time to grant them his approbation, if they are confined to the legal defence of the countries, and if they do not depart from the principles, the forms, and the obligations, prescribed by the laws and the constitution.

Papers relative to Neutral Powers.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Philadelphia, June 15.

Protest from Captain George Dominick and the first and second Officers of the Ship Mount Vernon, lately captured by the Flying Fish French Privateer.

BY this public instrument of protest, be it made known and manifest, that on this day, the 11th of June, in the year of our Lord 1796, before me, Clement Biddle, notary public of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and by law authorised to administer oaths, dwelling in the city of Philadelphia, personally came and appeared Captain G. Dominick, commander of the ship Mount Vernon, of Philadelphia, of the burden of 425 tons, or thereabouts, and being duly sworn according to law, on his solemn oath deposes and says, that the said ship, under his command, left the city of Philadelphia on the 2d day of this present month, bound to Cowes in Great Britain, and a market; that on the 4th day of this same month, the appearer got under weigh with his ship at Newcastle, and proceeded on his voyage down the river and bay of Delaware, and on the 9th instant, about six o'clock in the morning, he discharged his pilot, and in about two hours after, with a light wind from the south-south-east, Cape Helopen bearing west, distance about six leagues, and the light-house then in sight, about eight o'clock in the morning, they discovered a schooner about one league a-head, and to windward, which bore down on them, and fired a gun, and ordered the ship to send their boat on board the schooner, which this appearer immediately complied with, supposing there was nothing wanting but to see his papers, which he knew to be perfectly clear; and supposing he had nothing to apprehend from the schooner, therefore sent his second officer and four hands in his boat on board her, to know their demands, but they detained his officer and the boat's crew, and sent the boat back to the ship with fourteen armed men, with orders to take him on board the schooner, with the ship's papers; they declared that the ship was loaded with naval stores, and this appearer knowing that their suspicions were groundless,

and

and confident that he could convince them of their error, went on board the schooner with the ship's papers, but as soon as he got on board the schooner, which proved to be the Flying Fish, a French republican privateer, which had a few days before sailed from Philadelphia, the master's name not made known to this appearer, but a person on board, who declared himself to be owner, was named Paris, and gave his address to this appearer, as residing at No. 399, in Front-street North, in this city of Philadelphia; they took his papers, which they kept, and without examining them, declared the ship to be a good prize: that this appearer expostulated with them on the impropriety of such conduct towards American ships and the property of their citizens, but all the answer he could obtain in return was, that they had good information from several respectable houses in Philadelphia, one in particular, which they said was one of the first American houses there, that the ship had naval stores on board, and they would not at first be convinced of the contrary; at length he prevailed on them to examine his manifest, port clearance, and register, and they finding no such naval stores on board, they did not then seem to doubt but that she was loaded, as she actually was, with the articles mentioned in her manifest, which are coffee, rum, sugar, staves, fustic, and logwood; the only plea they then made was, that since our treaty with Great Britain they had orders, and were determined, to take every American vessel bound to or from any English port, even on suspicion of their going to them; they forced all the passengers, officers, and crew of the ship (except a French cook and Spanish seaman belonging to her, and who appeared to be disposed to remain) from on board the ship into the privateer schooner, which mounts six nine pounds cannon, with muskets, and seventy-five men; Paris, the owner, said that he had a list of ships that he had information of, and those which had already sailed he was determined to take; their names were as follow—the said ship Mount Vernon, the Atlantic, the William Penn, the Philadelphia, the Dominick Terry (the last with flour for Jamaica), and some others, which he would not mention; that having forced the whole of the passengers and crew (except the Spanish seaman and French cook) out of the ship, without even suffering them to take all their baggage, and having taken full possession of the ship and cargo, the privateer stood into Cape Henlopen Road, and sent them all on board a pilot boat; and this appearer arrived at this port of Philadelphia about noon this day, and now desires to protest, requiring an act of me the said notary, to avail him when and where needful and necessary, reserving to himself to extend this protest more amply, and to support the same by his officers and crew, on their oaths, as may be requisite.

(Signed in the original) GEO. G. DOMINICK.

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Whereupon I, the said notary, have protested, and, by these presents do solemnly protest, as well against the said privateer schooner Flying Fish, her owners, officers, and crew, as against the French Republic, and all whom it shall, doth, or may concern, for the capture and detention of the said ship Mount Vernon and cargo, that all losses, costs, charges, breaches of charter-party, or bills of loading, may be submitted unto, suffered and bornè, by those to whom of right it may belong.

Thus done and protested.—Quod manu et sigillo Notarij attestor,
(L. S.) CLEMENT BIDDLE, Not. Pub.

And on the thirteenth day of the same month of June, 1796, before me the said notary, came Robert Robertson, chief mate of the ship Mount Vernon, and being duly sworn according to law, on their solemn oaths depose and say, that the facts herein in the foregoing or annexed protest set forth are just and true; and the said Robert Robertson, on his oath further deposes and says, that while on board of said schooner privateer Flying Fish, — Paris, the owner of the privateer, endeavoured to persuade him to remain on board, and offered to make him prize-master of the first American vessel they should take, and other gratifications were offered him by officers of the said privateer to induce him to remain, which he refused to accept or comply with with contempt,

(Signed in original)

ROBT. ROBERTSON,
JAMES COOPER.

Sworn as above before me,
(L. S.) CLEMENT BIDDLE, Not. Pub.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 13, 1796.

Downing-street, Aug. 13.

AN explanatory article to the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Majesty and the United States of America, was concluded and signed at Philadelphia on the 4th day of May last by Phineas Bond, Esq. on the part of his Majesty, and by Timothy Pickering, Esq. on the part of the United States; and the same has been duly ratified by the two contracting parties.

Letter from the American Ambassador to the Court of London, Mr. King, to the American Consul, Mr. Johnson.

Baker-street, Sept. 10.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE just received a letter from Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, Aug. 28, in which he informs me, that in consequence of the publication in the gazettes, of the letter from the minister of foreign affairs to M. Barthelemy, the ambassador at Basle, he had applied for information, whether orders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and had been informed "that no such order was issued;" and further, "that none such would be issued, in case the British government did not authorise the seizure of our vessels."

Supposing that this information might be useful to those concerned in our commerce, I have not delayed communicating it to you, and wish you to be so obliging as to let it be known to such of our countrymen concerned in commerce as you may meet with.

I am, &c.

RUFUS KING.

Joshua Johnson, Esq. Consul to the U. S. A.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country, and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no

deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary; I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honours it has conferred upon me: still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst

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appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows, that heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence, that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your heart, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attach-

ment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned: and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The north, in an unrestrained intercourse with the south, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The south, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the north, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand; turning partly into its own channels the seasons of the north, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The east, in a like intercourse with the west, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The west derives from the east supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the west can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from

an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations, and, what is of inestimable value! they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibits the continuance of the union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculations in such a case were criminal. We are authorised to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterising parties by geographical discriminations, northern and southern, Atlantic and western; whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations: they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had an useful lesson on this head; they have

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seen, in the negotiation by the executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the senate of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at the event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government, and in the Atlantic states, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi: they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parties, can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government; but the constitution, which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror

of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may, now and then, answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very enemies which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also, that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as our's, a government of as much vigour as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprizes of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of persons and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with the particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its roots in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less distasteful, controuled, or oppressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and it is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate dominion of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissention, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a most horrid despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continued mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effect ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched: it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal

procal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly over-balance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connection with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. What ever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expence by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expence, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts, which unavoidable wars may have

occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The executions of these maxims belong to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be a revenue: that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassments inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct: and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no great distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages, which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtues? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives.

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The peace often, sometimes, perhaps, the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the infusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens, (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As the avenues to foreign influence are in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils? Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great or powerful nation, dooms the former to be satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humour, or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public, than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them. Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences, consulting the natural course of things: diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a staple course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate: constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another: that it must pay with a pro-

portion

portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure; which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will controul the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostors of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approved voice, and by that of your representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of administration I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in in the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws, under a free government, the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours, and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON,

United States, Sept. 17, 1796.

STATE PAPER.

THE undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic, in conformity to the order of his government, has the honour of transmitting to the secretary of state of the United States, a resolution taken by the executive government of the French Republic, on the 14th Messidor, 4th year, relative to the conduct which the ships of war of the Republic are to hold towards neutral vessels. The flag of the Republic will treat the flag of neutrals in the same manner as they shall suffer it to be treated by the English.

The sentiments which the American government have manifested to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, do not permit him to doubt, that they will see in its true light this measure, as far as it may concern the United States; and that they will also feel, that it is dictated by imperious circumstances, and approved by justice.

Great

Great Britain, during the war she has carried on against the Republic, has not ceased using every means in her power to add to that scourge scourges still more terrible. She has used the well-known liberality of the French nation to the detriment of that nation. Knowing how faithful France has always been in the observance of her treaties; knowing that it was a principle of the Republic to respect the flags of all nations, the British government, from the beginning of the war, has caused neutral vessels, and in particular American vessels, to be detained, taken them into their ports, and dragged from them Frenchmen and French property. France, bound by a treaty with the United States, could find only a real disadvantage in the articles of that treaty, which caused to be respected as American property English property found on board American vessels. They had a right, under this consideration, to expect that America would take steps in favour of her violated neutrality. One of the predecessors of the undersigned, in July 1793, applied on this subject to the government of the United States; but he was not successful. Nevertheless the National Convention, who, by their decree of the 9th of May, 1793, had ordered the seizure of enemy's property on board neutral vessels, declaring, at the same time, that the measure should cease when the English should respect neutral flags, had excepted, on the 23d of the same month, the Americans from the operation of this general order. But the Convention was obliged soon to repeal the law which contained this exception so favourable to Americans; the manner in which the English conducted themselves, the manifest intention they had to stop the exportation of provisions from America to France, rendered it unavoidable.

The National Convention by this had restored the equilibrium of neutrality which England had destroyed; had discharged their duty in a manner justified by a thousand past examples, as well as by the necessity of the then existing moment. They might, therefore, to recall the orders they had given to seize the enemy's property on board American vessels, have waited till the British government had first definitively revoked the same order, a suspension only of which was produced by the embargo laid by Congress the 26th of March, 1794. But as soon as they were informed that, under orders of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was directed to remonstrate against the vexatious measures of the English, they gave orders, by the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, to the ships of war of the Republic to respect American vessels; and the committee of Public Safety, in their explanatory resolve of the 14th of the same month, hastened to sanction the same principles. The National Convention and the committee of Public Safety had every reason to believe, that this open and

liberal conduct would determine the United States to use every effort to put a stop to the vexations imposed upon their commerce, to the injury of the French Republic; they were deceived in this hope; and though the treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce, between Great Britain and the United States had been signed six weeks before France adopted the measure I have just spoken of, the English did not abandon the plan they had formed, and continued to stop and carry into their ports all American vessels bound to French ports, or returning from them.

This conduct was the subject of a note which the undersigned addressed on the 7th Vendemiaire, 4th year (29th September 1795, O. S.) to the secretary of state. The remonstrances which it contained were founded on the duties of neutrality, upon the principles which Mr. Jefferson had laid down in his letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated the 13th September, 1794.

Yet this note has remained without an answer, though recalled to the remembrance of the secretary of state by a dispatch of the 9th Germinal, 4th year (29th March 1796, O. S.); and American vessels bound to French ports, or returning from them, have still been seized by the English. Indeed more; they have added a new vexation to those they had already imposed upon Americans; they have impressed seamen from on board American vessels, and have thus found the means of strengthening their crews at the expence of the Americans, without the government of the United States having made known to the undersigned the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction for this violation of neutrality, so hurtful to the interests of France, as the undersigned hath set forth in his dispatches to the secretary of state of the 9th Germinal, 4th year (29th March 1796, O. S.), 19th Germinal (8th April 1796), and 1st Floreal (20th April, 1796), which have remained without an answer.

The French government then finds itself, with respect to America at the present time, in circumstances similar to those of the year 1795; and if it sees itself obliged to abandon, with respect to them, and neutral powers in general, the favourable line of conduct they pursued, and to adopt different measures, the blame should fall upon the British government; it is their conduct which the French government has been obliged to follow.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary conceives it his duty to remark to the secretary of state, that the neutral governments, or the allies of the Republic, have nothing to fear as to the treatment of their flag by the French, since if, keeping within the bounds of their neutrality, they cause the rights of that neutrality to be respected by the English, the Republic will respect them. But if, through weakness, partiality, or other motives, they should suffer the English to sport with that neutrality, and turn it

to their advantage, could they then complain, when France, to restore the balance of neutrality to its equilibrium, shall act in the same manner as the English? No, certainly; for the neutrality of a nation consists in granting to belligerent powers the same advantages; and that neutrality no longer exists, when, in the course of the war, that neutral nation grants to one of the belligerent powers advantages not stipulated by treaties anterior to the war, or suffers that power to seize upon them. The neutral government cannot then complain if the other belligerent power will enjoy advantages which its enemy enjoys, or if it seizes upon them; otherwise that neutral government would deviate, with respect to it, from the line of neutrality, and would become its enemy.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary thinks it useless further to develop these principles. He does not doubt that the secretary of state feels all their force; and that the government of the United States will maintain from all violation a neutrality which France has always respected, and will always respect, when her enemies do not make it turn to her detriment.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary embraces this opportunity of reiterating to the secretary of state the assurance of his esteem, and informs him, at the same time, that he will cause this note to be printed, in order to make publicly known the motives which, at the present juncture, influence the French Republic.

Done at Philadelphia, 6th Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (27th Oct. 1796, O. S.)

(Signed)

P. A. ADÉT.

Extract from the Register of Resolves of the Executive Directory of the 14th Messidor, 4th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

THE Executive Directory, considering that, if it becomes the faith of the French nation to respect treaties or conventions, which secure to the flags of some neutral or friendly powers commercial advantages, if they should turn to the benefit of our enemies, either through the weakness of our allies or of neutrals, or through fear, through interested views, or through whatever motives, it would, *ipso facto*, warrant the inexecution of the articles in which they were stipulated, decrees as follows:

“ All neutral or allied powers shall, without delay, be notified, that the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral vessels, either as to confiscation, as to searches, or capture, in the same manner as they shall suffer the English to treat them.

The minister of foreign relations is charged with the execution of the present resolve, which shall not be printed.

A true copy.

(Signed)

CARNOT, *President.*

Reply of the Executive Government of America to Citizen Adet's Note, inclosing the Decree of the Directory respecting Neutral Vessels.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note, of the 27th ult. covering a decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, concerning the commerce of neutral nations.

This decree makes no distinction between neutral powers, who can claim only the rights secured to them by the law of nations, and others between whom and the French Republic treaties have imposed special obligations. Where no treaties exist, the Republic, by seizing and confiscating the property of their enemies found on board neutral vessels, would only exercise an acknowledged right under the law of nations. If, towards such neutral nations, the French Republic has forbore to execute this right, the forbearance has been perfectly gratuitous. The United States, by virtue of their treaty of commerce with France, stand on different ground.

In the year 1778, France voluntarily entered into a commercial treaty with us, on principles of perfect reciprocity, and expressly stipulating *that free ships should make free goods*. That is, if France should be at war with any nation with whom the United States should be at peace, the goods (except contraband) and the persons of her enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board the vessels of the United States, were to be free from capture. That on the other hand, if the United States should engage in war with any nation, while France remained at peace, then the goods (except contraband) and the persons of our enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board French vessels, were also to be free from capture. This is plainly expressed in the 23d article of that treaty, and demonstrates that the reciprocity thereby stipulated was to operate at *different periods*; that is, at one time in favour of one of the contracting parties, and of the other at another time. At the present time, the United States being at peace, they possess by the treaty the right of carrying the goods of the enemies of France, without subjecting them to capture. But what do the spirit of the decree of the Executive Directory and the current of your observations require?—That the United States should now gratuitously renounce this right.

And

And what reason is assigned for denying to us the enjoyment of this right? Your own words furnish the answer: "France, bound by treaty to the United States, *could find only a real disadvantage* in the articles of that treaty, which caused to be respected, as American property, English property found on board American vessels." This requisition, and the reason assigned to support it, alike excite surprize. The American government, Sir, conscious of the purity of its intentions, of its impartial observance of the laws of neutrality, and of its inviolable regard to treaties, cannot for a moment admit, that it has forfeited the right to claim a reciprocal observance of stipulations on the part of the French Republic, whose friendship moreover it has every reason to cultivate with the most perfect sincerity. This right, formerly infringed by a decree of the National Convention, was recognized anew by the repeal of that decree. Why it should be again questioned we are at a loss to determine. We are ignorant of any new restraints on our commerce by the British government; on the contrary, we possess recent official information, that *no new orders have been issued*.

The captures made by the British of American vessels, having French property on board, are warranted by the law of nations. The force and operation of this law was contemplated by France and the United States, when they formed their treaty of commerce, and their special stipulation on this point was meant as an exception to an universal rule; neither our weakness nor our strength have any choice, when the question concerns the observance of a known rule of the law of nations.

You are pleased to remark, that the conduct of Great Britain, in capturing vessels bound to and from French ports, had been the subject of a note, which on the 29th of September, 1795, was addressed to the secretary of state, but which remained without an answer. Very sufficient reasons may be assigned for the omission. The subject, in all its aspects, had been officially and publicly discussed, and the principles and ultimate measures of the United States, founded on their indisputable rights, were as publicly fixed. But if the subject had not, by the previous discussions, been already exhausted, can it be a matter of surprize that there should be a repugnance to answer a letter containing such insinuations as these?

"It must then be clear to every man, who will discard prejudices, love, hatred, and, in a word, all the passions which lead the judgment astray, that the French Republic have a right to complain, if the American government suffered the English to interrupt the commercial relations which exist between her and the United States; if *by a perfidious condescension* it permitted the English to violate a right which it ought, for its own *honour and interest*.

interest, to defend; if, under the cloak of neutrality, it presented to England a *poniard* to cut the throat of its faithful ally; if, in fine, partaking in the tyrannical and homicidal rage of Great Britain, it concurred to plunge the people of France into the horrors of famine! For the sake of preserving harmony, silence was preferred to a comment upon these insinuations.

You are also pleased to refer to your letters of March and April last, relative to impresses of American seamen by British ships, and complain that the government of the United States had not made known to you the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction. This, Sir, was a matter which concerned only that government. As an independent nation, we are not bound to render an account to any other of the measures we deemed proper for the protection of our own citizens; so long as there was not the slightest ground to suspect that the government ever acquiesced in any aggression.

But permit me to recur to the subject of the decree of the Executive Directory.

As before observed, we are officially informed that the British government have issued no new orders for capturing the vessels of the United States. We are also officially informed, that on the appearance of the notification of that decree, the minister of the United States at Paris applied for information, "Whether orders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and was informed, that no such order was issued, and further, that no such order would be issued, in case the British did not seize our vessels." This communication from the minister of the United States, at Paris, to their minister at London, was dated the 28th of August; but the decree of the Directory bears date the 14th Messidor, answering to the 2d of July. These circumstances, together with some observations in your note, leave the American government in a state of uncertainty of the real intentions of the government in France. Allow me then to ask, whether, in the actual state of things, our commerce is considered as liable to suffer any new restrictions on the part of the French Republic? Whether the restraints now exercised by the British government are considered as of a nature to justify a denial of those rights, which are pledged to us by our treaty with your nation? Whether orders have been actually given to the ships of war of the French Republic to capture the vessels of the United States? And what, if they exist, are the precise terms of those orders?

The questions, Sir, you will see, are highly interesting to the United States. It is with extreme concern that the government finds itself reduced to the necessity of asking an explanation of this nature; and if it shall be informed that a new line of conduct is to be adopted towards this country, on the ground of the decree referred to, its surprise will equal its regret, that principles should now be questioned, which, after repeated discussions, both here

and in France, have been demonstrated to be founded, as we conceive, in the obligations of impartial neutrality, of stipulations by treaty, and of the law of nations. I hope, Sir, you will find it convenient, by an early answer, to remove the suspense in which the government of the United States is now held on the question above stated.

I shall close this letter by one remark on the singularity of your causing the publication of your note. As it concerned the United States, it was properly addressed to its government, to which alone pertained the right of communicating it in such time and manner as it should think fit to the citizens of the United States.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

United States, Philadelphia, Nov. 3.

*To M. Adet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the
French Republic.*

*Note from the Minister of the French Republic to the Secretary of
State of the United Provinces.*

THE undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic now fulfils, to the secretary of state of the United States, a painful but sacred duty. He claims, in the name of American honour, in the name of the faith of treaties, the execution of that contract, which assured in the United States their existence, and which France regarded as the pledge of the most sacred union between two people the freest upon earth: in a word, he announces to the secretary of state the resolution of a government, terrible to its enemies, but generous to its allies.

It would have been pleasing to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary to have only to express, on the present occasion, the attachment which his government bears to the American people, the vows which it forms for their prosperity, for their happiness. His heart, therefore, is grieved at the circumstances which impose upon him a different task. With regret he finds himself compelled to substitute the tone of reproach for the language of friendship. With regret also his government has ordered him to take that tone, but that very friendship has rendered it indispensable. Its obligations, sacred to men, are as sacred to governments; and if a friend, offended by a friend, can justly complain, the government of the United States, after the undersigned minister plenipotentiary shall have traced the catalogue of grievances of the French Republic, will not be surprised to see the Executive Directory manifesting their too just discontents.

When

When Europe rose up against the Republic at its birth, menaced it with all the horrors of war and famine; when on every side the French could not calculate upon any but enemies, their thoughts turned towards America: a sweet sentiment then mingled itself with those proud sentiments which the presence of danger, and the desire of repelling it, produced in their hearts. In America they saw friends. Those who went to brave tempests and death upon the ocean forgot all dangers, in order to indulge the hope of visiting that American continent, where, for the first time, the French colours had been displayed in favour of liberty. Under the guarantee of the law of nations, under the protecting shade of a solemn treaty, they expected to find in the ports of the United States an asylum as sure as at home: they thought, if I may use the expression, there to find a second country. The French government thought as they did. O hope, worthy of a faithful people, how hast thou been deceived! So far from offering to the French the succours which friendship might have given without compromising it, the American government, in this respect, violated the letter of treaties.

The 17th article of the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778 states, that French vessels of war, and those of the United States, as well as those which shall have been armed for war, by individuals of the two states, may freely conduct, where they please, the prizes they shall have made upon their enemies, without being subject to any Admiralty or other duty; without the said vessels, on entering into the harbours of France, or of the United States, being liable to be arrested or seized, or the officers of those places taking cognizance of the validity of the said prizes; which may depart and be conducted freely and in full liberty to the places expressed in their commissions, which the captains of the said vessels shall be obliged to shew; and that, on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given to those who shall have made prizes upon the French or Americans; and that, if they should be forced by stress of weather or the danger of the sea to enter, they shall be made to depart as soon as possible.

In contempt of these stipulations, the French privateers have been arrested in the United States, as well as their prizes; the tribunals have taken cognizance of the validity or invalidity of those prizes. It were vain to seek to justify those proceedings under the pretext of the right of vindicating the compromised neutrality of the United States. The facts about to be stated will prove that this pretext has been the source of shocking persecutions against the French privateers, and that the conduct of the federal government has been but a series of violations of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778.

On the 4th of August, 1793, a circular letter of the secretary of the treasury was sent to all the collectors of the customs. It

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accompanied regulations adopted by the president, prohibiting all armaments in favour of the belligerent powers. These regulations immediately acquired the force of law, and the agents of the government and the tribunals concurred in their execution. They gave them a retrospective effect, and caused to be seized, in the ports of the United States, the armed vessels and prizes which had come in prior to that time. But even before these regulations, adopted by the president, had established any rule whatever upon the prohibition of armaments, the tribunals had already, by order of the government, assumed the cognizance of prizes made by French vessels. (No 1.) One of the predecessors of the undersigned protested against this, but in vain. The tribunals still continue their prosecutions.

On the 3d of December, 1793, the president asked of Congress a law, confirming the measures contained in the letter from the secretary of the treasury above mentioned (No. 2.) This law was passed the 5th of June, 1794. What was its result? In consequence of this law the greater part of the French privateers have been arrested, as well as their prizes, not upon formal depositions, not upon established testimony, not upon a necessary body of proofs, but upon the simple information of the consul of one of the powers at war with the French Republic; frequently upon that of sailors of the enemy powers; sometimes according to the orders of governors, but often upon the demand of the district attorneys, who assert, upon principles avowed by the government (No. 3), that their conviction was sufficient to authorize them, without complaint or regular information, to cause the privateers to be prosecuted in virtue of the law above-mentioned, (No. 4).

When the ministers of the Republic have asked justice of the government for the vexations experienced by the privateers, in contempt of the 17th article of the treaty, they have never been able to obtain satisfaction.

Thus when, on the 9th Fructidor, third year (26th August, 1794), the predecessor of the undersigned addressed a complaint to the government on this subject, the secretary of state answered, on the 3d of September, 1794, by a phrase indicative of delay.

Thus when the same minister, on the 27th Vendemiaire, 3d year (17th October, 1794), reminded the secretary of state of the means he had proposed to him for putting an end to the measures adopted against the French privateers; when he caused him to see that this means, which consist in requiring security from those who claimed the prizes as illegal, would prevent the enemies of the Republic from instituting so many suits, of which they themselves perceived the injustice; he obtained no other answer than that his proposition relative to securities was inadmissible.

When on the 13th Floreal, 3d year, the same minister expressed himself in these terms, in a letter to the secretary of state: "You have alledged, Sir, that the executive government of the United States cannot interfere in the affairs of which the tribunals have taken cognizance. In admitting this objection for all the business now in suit, I do not the less think that your government could, by general measures, bring back the jurisdiction of the American tribunals, concerning prizes made by our vessels, within the limits prescribed by our treaties, which make part of the supreme law of the land: it might make known that the facility, with which your courts of Admiralty admit, without distinction, all the chicanery which our enemies create against us in the present war, is evidently contrary to the spirit of the treaty." The government paid no attention to these reflections, and the answer of the secretary of state merely notices the particular fact which had occasioned the note of citizen Fauchet.

What was the undersigned minister plenipotentiary able to obtain in the affair of the *Cassius* and of the *Vengeance*?—Nothing.

The government of the United States must have seen, however, by the claims which the ministers of the Republic addressed to it, and by the great number of facts of which it has had a knowledge, how much the execution of the measures of the president, and of the law of the 5th of June, 1794, was contrary to the 17th article of the treaty; how much the agency of the tribunals, who ought not to have any cognizance of the validity or invalidity of prizes, tending to annul that article, and to deprive the Republic of the advantages which it assures to her. In fact, was it not evident that, when the powers at war with the Republic had the privilege, in virtue of the law of the 5th of June, 1794, of causing to be arrested the privateers and their prizes, of detaining them in the ports of the United States, of ruining them by considerable costs, by the excessive expenses which they occasioned them, they drew from that privilege an immense advantage, to the detriment of France? Doubtless it was but of little importance to them that sometimes the privateers obtained justice in the last resort, if they detained the privateers for a length of time, and if they by that means sheltered from their pursuit the commerce of the enemy of France.

The neutrality of the United States in this case was altogether to their advantage; and the federal government, on seeing this state of things, should, out of respect to its neutrality and to treaties, solicit from the Congress the means of conciliating the duties of the former with the obligations of the latter.

The government very well knew how to solicit the law of the 5th of June, 1794. When the law was to bear on France,

alone, when it gave the tribunals a right which has been abused, and which enables them to decide upon prizes, why, on seeing the inconveniences of this law, has it not endeavoured to remedy them? Should it wait to be solicited on this head? Should it not anticipate all claims? And, when those were presented by the ministers of the Republic, should it not do justice?

Besides, if the government had been impartial, as it has pretended to be, it would not have adopted that slow and circuitous mode, so favourable to the enemies of France, for deciding the cases relative to its neutrality; it would have preferred the measure proposed by Mr. Jefferson, on the 25th of June, 1793, to the minister of the Republic; these measures were simple; they were in conformity with the duties of neutrality, and the interests of the Republic.

The federal government had decided questions which interested its neutrality, upon informations furnished by the state governors and the agents of the Republic; the prizes remained in the hands of the French consul until this decision took place: the stipulations of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778 were not violated; and the government at the same time satisfied the obligations of duty and justice. In vain would it say that it had not this power. Notwithstanding the law of the 5th of June, 1794, giving to the tribunal the right of taking cognizance of cases in which neutrality had been violated, did not the president on the 21st of June, 1794, decide, that the ship *William*, taken out of the limits of the waters of the United States, should be delivered to the captors? And on the 3d of July, 1794, did he not decide, that the *Pilgrim* had been taken in the waters of the United States, and that of course she should be given up to the owners? In these cases the president not only decided on matters, the cognizance of which had been consigned to the tribunals, but likewise gave a retrospective effect to his own decision upon the protecting line of the United States, which was not notified to the minister of the Republic till the 8th of November, 1793.

Not satisfied with permitting the 17th article of the treaty to be violated by its agents and tribunals, the federal government also suffered the English to avail themselves of advantages interdicted to them by that article. They armed in the ports of the United States, brought in and repaired their prizes, and, in a word, found in them a certain asylum.

The English privateer *Trusty*, Captain Hall, was armed at Baltimore to cruize against the French, and sailed, notwithstanding the complaints of the consul of the Republic. At Charleston, one Bermudian vessel, several English vessels, and one Dutch vessel, from the 24th of May to the 6th of June, 1793, took in cannon for their defence, and sailed without opposition.

What answer did the government give to the representations of the minister of the French Republic in this respect? He said that these vessels sailed so suddenly, it was not able to have them arrested. But the treaty was not the less violable. Some inhabitants of the United States had aided in these illegal armaments: what measures were taken against them? Was any search made to discover them, to prosecute them? Never; and yet the government of the United States no sooner learned that, in consequence of the implied stipulation which the treaty of Versailles seemed to contain, the French were no sooner in the ports of the United States, than the most energetic orders were sent for stopping these armaments. Even citizens of the United States were imprisoned upon suspicion that they had participated in them. The minister cannot omit citing here the following passage of a letter from the secretary of state, Edmund Randolph, to Mr. Hammond, dated 2d June, 1794. "On a suggestion that citizens of the United States had taken part in the act (he speaks of the armaments in the United States), one, who was designated, was instantly committed to prison for prosecution; one or two others have been since named and committed in like manner; and should it appear that there were still others, no measures would be spared to bring them to justice." What more could the American government do in favour of the English, if they had a similar treaty to that with France, and had been sole possessors of the advantages assured to her by positive stipulations?

However, in contempt of these very stipulations, the *Argonaut*, an English ship of war, in January, 1795, conducted into Lynnhaven Bay the French corvette *L'Esperance*, which she had taken upon the coast; she there had her repaired, in order to send her on a cruise. Letters were in consequence written by the secretary of state to the governor of Virginia and to Mr. Hammond. What was the result? Nothing. On the 29th of May, 1793, the federal government had not yet done any thing positive as to the acts which produced the complaint of the minister of the Republic. The secretary of state announced, "That these facts shall be examined, and that if they are verified, the federal government will not be in the rear of its obligations." To that has the reparation demanded by the Republic been limited.

What are we to think of these delays, when we see the officers of the government acting with so much activity against the French, on the slightest suspicion that they have violated the neutrality, when, in his letter of the 29th of April, 1794, the secretary of state answers the complaints of the English minister—"We have received no intelligence of the particular facts to which you refer; but, to prevent all unnecessary circuitry in first inquiring into them, and next transmitting to this city the result, the
proper

proper instructions will be given to act without further directions." How did the federal government conduct itself towards the autumn of 1794? The English frigate *Terpsichore* took the privateer *La Montagne* into the port of Norfolk. The French vice-consul claimed the execution of the treaty of the governor of Virginia. The governor answered him, that he would have the necessary investigation made, and would afterwards take the proper measures.

The predecessors of the undersigned then interposed with the federal government; and the secretary of state assured him that he wrote to the governor of Virginia to have justice rendered. But this justice was limited to investigations made with such slowness, that five months after this affair was not finished; and, on the 24th of February, 1795, the secretary of state contented himself with sending to the predecessor of the undersigned the dispatches of the lieutenant-governor, dated 10th October, 1794, by which he announces, that he ordered the commandant of the militia of Norfolk to make the necessary inquiries for enabling the executive of Virginia to render to the Republic the justice which it had a right to expect. The result of these inquiries is not known. However, the fact about which the minister, Fauchet, complained to the secretary of state was notorious, and painful researches were not necessary to convince himself of it. Do we not find in this proceeding a formal desire to elude the treaties, and to favour the English?

If the government of the United States had wished to maintain itself in that impartiality which its duties prescribed, if it wished freely to execute the treaties, it would not have waited, every time that the English infringed them, for the minister to solicit its justice: should it not have given instructions so precise that the governors of the States and subaltern officers of the federal government might know what duties they had to fulfill, in order to maintain the execution of treaties? Why have the most energetic orders (such as the secretary of state, Randolph, mentions) been given, when the support of the neutrality inviolate, in favour of the English, came in question? Why have the measures taken by the federal government operated with so much slowness when France was interested? Why, in fine, have the multiplied claims of her ministers never produced the redress of the grievances of which they complained?

When the predecessor of the undersigned minister plenipotentiary claimed the execution of the 17th article of the treaty, interdicting the entry into the American ports of English vessels which should have made prizes upon the French, when he cited this simple and formal stipulation—"On the contrary, neither asylum nor refuge shall be given in the ports or harbours of France, or of the

the United States, to vessels which shall have made prizes of the French or Americans; and should they be obliged to enter, by tempest or danger of the sea, all proper means shall be used to make them depart as soon as possible," the secretary of state, in order to avoid shutting the American ports against the English, interpreted this article in their favour. "But it would be uncandid to conceal from you the construction which we have hitherto deemed the true one. The first part of the 17th article relates to French ships of war and privateers entering our ports with their prizes; the second contracts the situation of the enemies of France, by forbidding such as shall have made prizes of the French; intimating, from this connection of the two clauses, that vessels forbidden are those which bring their prizes with them. It has been considered that this section of the treaty was impartially destined to the withholding of protection or succour to the prizes themselves; had it been otherwise it would have been superfluous to have prohibited from sailing what they have taken in the ports of the United States."

He said, moreover, that in letter of the 29th of May, 1795, "But, on the 3d of August, the president declared his construction of that treaty to be, that no public armed vessels were thereby forbidden from our waters, except those which should have made prizes of the people or property of France coming with their prizes." But how is it possible to find, in the stipulations of the treaty, the sense given to them by the government of the United States? This expression of the treaty, "which shall have made prizes," is general, and applies to all capturing vessels, whether they enter the ports of the United States with prizes, or enter them alone after having made prizes. It is evident that the government adds to the letter of the treaty in this circumstance; and it is not astonishing that it admits a construction of the treaty, when it expects to find a meaning disadvantageous to France, and in other instances opposes all construction, when this would be favourable to the Republic. But has it the right of construing the treaty, of changing, of its own accord, the sense of a clear and precise stipulation, without the consent and concurrence of the other contracting party? Doubtless not, especially when, by so doing, it wounds her interests.

The secretary of state, by the 22d article, pretends to support his construction of the 17th article. What does this 22d article contain? A prohibition of the enemies of France and of the United States from arming in the respective ports of the two powers, of selling their prizes, or of discharging all or a part of their cargo there. This article, therefore, applies to the prizes; while the 17th applies to the capturing vessels. Did it not exist, the enemies of France or of the United States might send their prizes into the respective ports of the two powers, without conducting

ducting them there themselves: the 17th article, containing only a prohibitory arrangement for the capturing of vessels, could not prohibit them from doing this. It was necessary then to have recourse to a formal prohibition: besides, as the vessels, which have made prizes on the French or Americans, are admitted into the ports of France or of the United States, in cases of tempest or danger of the sea, they might, in this case, have conceived themselves authorised to dispose of their prizes, to sell them, or to discharge their cargoes; it was necessary, therefore, to take this right from them in a positive manner; it was necessary to prevent them from benefiting by a stipulation made in favour of humanity. This is the end answered by the 22d article, which is not superfluous, as the secretary of state maintains, but, on the contrary, contains a distinct stipulation from that of the 17th. It is then evident from this, that, in the cases above cited by the undersigned, the stipulations of the 17th article have been violated. They have been equally so by the admission, in sundry ports, of the *Thetis* and *Hussar* frigates, which captured *La Prevoyante* and *La Raïson*, French store ships, and by admitting, in the last instance, this same ship *La Raïson*, prize to the *Thetis*, into the ports of the United States.

But, admitting for a moment the constructions gratuitously given by the secretary of state to the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, this article has not the less been violated, when the *Argonaut*, which had quitted Hampton Roads in order to capture *L'Esperance*, was permitted to enter with that prize; when the *Terplichore* was suffered to bring in the privateer *La Montagne*. In vain were sought, in the resources of a captious and false logic, the means of excusing such conduct. The facts speak, and every upright mind, not blinded by passion, will necessarily yield to their evidence. Yet the prohibitory stipulation, of the admission of prizes made by her enemies, is the only advantage which France expected to enjoy, after having wrought and guaranteed the independence of the United States, at a time when the might, as the price of that very independence, have granted them less liberal conditions.

These wrongs of the American government towards the Republic, just stated by the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, will soon be aggravated by new ones.

It was a little matter only to allow the English to avail themselves of the advantages of our treaty; it was necessary to assure these to them by the aid of a contract which might serve at once as a reply to the claims of France, and as peremptory motives for refusals, the true cause of which it was requisite incessantly to disguise to her under specious pretexis.

Such was the object of Mr. Jay's mission to London, such was the object of a negotiation enveloped from its origin in the shadow of

of mystery, and covered with the veil of dissimulation. Could the Executive Directory have any other idea of it, on examining its issue, on seeing all the efforts made by the American government to conceal the secret from every eye?

In his message to the senate, of the 16th of April, 1794, the president declared that Mr. Jay was sent to London only to obtain a redress of the wrongs done to the United States; at the same time the secretary of state communicated to the predecessor of the undersigned a part of the instructions of Mr. Jay, reminding him of the intention of the American government not to deviate from its engagements with the Republic of France. The French minister, deceived by this communication, contributed ingeniously to deceive his government. The American minister in France removed the fears of the French government as to the mission of this envoy extraordinary, and represented it as the only means of obtaining indemnification for the losses which the American commerce had sustained. What has this negotiation produced? The treaty of amity and commerce, which deprives France of all the advantages stipulated in a previous treaty.

In fact, all that could render the neutrality profitable to England, and injurious to France, is combined in this treaty. Her commercial relations with the United States are entirely broken by the abandonment of the modern public law on contraband, a law which England had consecrated in eleven treaties, and which the Americans had also consecrated in their treaties with France, Holland, Sweden, and Prussia. From the new arrangements adopted by the United States with regard to England, the free carriage of the articles for the equipment and armament of vessels is granted exclusively to that power.

By the 23d article of the treaty of Versailles, the United States have the liberty of freely carrying on commerce with the enemies of France. The 24th article of the treaty with Holland, the 10th article of the treaty with Sweden, and the 13th article of the treaty with Prussia, contain the same stipulation. This last article gives even more extensive rights to the United States, by permitting them to carry to the enemies of this power all the articles enumerated in the list of such as are contraband of war, without their being liable to confiscation. But by the 18th article of London, the articles for arming and equipping vessels are declared of war. The government of the United States has therefore by this stipulation granted to the English a right which they had refused, in consequence of the modern public law, to other nations with whom they have made treaties; that of seizing on board their vessels articles proper for the construction and equipment of vessels. The English then, according to that, enjoy the exclusive commerce of articles proper for the construction of vessels.

vessels; yet prior to the treaty concluded between John Jay and Lord Grenville, the United States had the right of carrying on commerce with every power; the partiality of the American government in favour of England has therefore been such, that not only the interests of France, but also those of other states, have been sacrificed to her.

In vain will it be objected that France, having the right by her treaty of 1778 to enjoy all the advantages in commerce and navigation which the United States have granted to England, is not injured by the stipulations of the treaty of 1794, relative to the contraband of war, as they become common to her. But the right secured to her by the second article of the treaty of 1778 does not at all extend to the allies, whom the success of her arms, and the just resentment inspired by the ambition of England, have definitively given and shall give to her in Europe. The dispositions change, during the course of the war, the situation of the United States towards England, and the belligerent powers allied to France; the interest of these powers is common to France; and from the moment that is injured, France is injured also.

After having assured to the English the carriage of naval stores, the federal government wished to assure to them that of meals; in a word, it is desired to have commerce only with England. Thus it stipulates by the 18th article, that the American vessels laden with grain may be seized, under the frivolous pretext that it is extremely difficult to define the cases wherein provisions, and other articles, which are generally excepted, could be classed in the list of contraband of war: thus it stipulates, in article 17, that the American vessels may be arrested upon the single suspicion, either that they have merchandise belonging to the enemy, or that they carry to him articles contraband of war. The United States, in their treaty with France, have made stipulations entirely opposite to those just cited; whilst her vessels of war are bound to respect the American flag going to English possessions, the English drag into their ports the American vessels going to the ports of France; subject them to decisions more or less arbitrary; and often condemn them on account of the name alone of their owners; by which means all the commercial relations between the United States and France are entirely suspended. What American will venture to send vessels into French ports? What commerce will he venture to undertake with the French possessions, when it will be certain that his funds, either in going to, or returning from them, run the greatest hazard? Would he not rather prefer trafficking with a country to which his vessels might go without being exposed to other risks than those of the sea? Would he not prefer Great Britain to France for his speculations? In virtue of the treaty of London, and by the course of

things, would not the commerce of the United States pass entirely to England, during the present war?

After having consented to such conditions the American government cannot pretend to impartiality; it cannot say that it has maintained an equal neutrality between France and England, since it has granted to Great Britain advantages denied to France. But every one of these advantages granted to England, was a real wrong to the Republic; and if it is not maintained, without sporting with all principles, that a government may consider itself as neutral, in granting to a belligerent power advantages which it refuses to another, it is clear that the government of the United States, after having made its treaty with Great Britain, ceased to be neutral, when it opposed itself to the participation by France, in the favour granted to the English.

In consequence the undersigned minister plenipotentiary again declares, that the Executive Directory has just ordered the vessels of war and privateers of the Republic to treat American vessels in the same manner as they suffer the English to treat them.

Were the treaty of London out of the question, the measure the Executive Directory now takes would not be less conformable to justice. The undersigned minister plenipotentiary has developed to the secretary of state, in his note of the 6th Brumaire last, principles which leave no doubt in this respect, and which the answer of the secretary of state is far from destroying. (No. 5.) But the stipulations of treaties now come to the support of general principles. The Republic calls for the execution of the second article of the treaty of 1778, which says that France and the United States mutually engage not to grant any particular favour, as to navigation or commerce, which shall not immediately become common to the other party. The government of the United States having by the treaty of London sacrificed to England the freedom of their flag, the property of the enemies of England, and naval stores; France, by her treaty, is authorized to claim the same advantage, to make use of it, and the United States have no right to complain.

Certainly it would have been more conformable to the designs of France, and to her principles, to see the American flag floating without interruption upon the seas; to see the commerce of the United States enjoy that liberty, that freedom, which should belong to neutral nations; but in order to that it was necessary that the American government should know how to maintain that neutrality; it was necessary that it preserved it free from violation by Great Britain; and if now the execution of the measures which the Directory is obliged to adopt, gave rise to complaints in the United States, it is not against France they should be directed, but against those men who, by negotiations

trary to the interests of their country, have brought the French government to use the prerogatives granted to the English.

When, after having suffered to be violated the treaties which unite it to France, the government of the United States has associated itself with England, and has rendered its neutrality as useful to that power as it is now injurious to its ally, could the Republic be silent? Her outraged generosity, her wounded honour, prevented her. Her silence were weakness; and, strong in her principles as in her proceedings, she should demand her unacknowledged or forgotten rights.

Thus, therefore, as it results from the statement which the undersigned minister plenipotentiary has just given,

1st, That the 17th article of the treaty of 1778 has been violated; that in contempt of this article the American tribunals have been permitted to take cognizance of the validity of prizes made by French ships of war and privateers, under pretext of original armament or augmentation of armament in the United States, or capture within the jurisdictional line of the United States.

2. That the said article 17th has been equally violated by the admission of English vessels in the ports of the United States, which had made prizes on Frenchmen, and by the admission of their prizes.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary, in the name and by the orders of the Executive Directory, protests against the violation of the 17th article above cited, in contempt of which the American tribunals have taken cognizance of the validity of prizes made by French ships of war, or privateers, under pretext of original armament or augmentation of armament in the United States, or of capture within the jurisdictional line; claims the replevy of all seizures, and the repeal of all other judicial acts exercised on those prizes; and protests, moreover, against all opposition to the sale of the said prizes.

Further, the undersigned minister plenipotentiary protests against the violation of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, in contempt of which English vessels, which had made prize on Frenchmen, have been admitted into the ports of the United States; and declares that the Executive Directory cannot regard, as a just construction of the treaty, the distinction which Mr. Randolph, secretary of state, has established in his letter of May 29, 1795, in which he admits only the exclusion of the English vessels which bring in their prizes, and wishes to except from the prohibitory measure the vessels which, after having made prizes, enter the ports of the United States.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary moreover declares, that the Executive Directory regards the treaty of commerce con-

cluded with Great Britain as a violation of the treaty made with France in 1778, and equivalent to a treaty of alliance with Great Britain; and that justly offended at the conduct which the American government has held in this case, they have given him orders to suspend from this moment his ministerial functions with the federal government.

The same cause which for a long time prevented the Executive Directory from allowing their just resentment to break forth, has also tempered its effects. Neither hatred, nor the desire of vengeance, rapidly succeed to friendship in the heart of a Frenchman; the name of America still excites sweet emotions in it, notwithstanding the wrongs of its government, and the Executive Directory wish not to break with a people whom they love to salute with the appellation of friend.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary therefore announces that the government of the United States, and the American people, are not to regard the suspension of his functions as a rupture between France and the United States, but as a mark of just discontent, which is to last until the government of the United States returns to sentiments and to measures more conformable to the interests of the alliance, and the sworn friendship between the two nations.

This alliance was always dear to Frenchmen; they have done every thing to tighten its bands; the government of the United States, on the contrary, has sought to break them. Scarcely had the war broken out between France and England; when America was alone invited to the commerce of the Antilles. All the colonial ports were opened to her. Her vessels entered the ports of France without being subjected to higher duties than French vessels. When the English violated the freedom of the neutral flag, the Convention was obliged to use reprisals. They ordered that neutral vessels should be seized by the ships of the Republic. She excepted the Americans from this measure: forced against her inclination to make it bear on them also, she waited with impatience for the moment when she might return to a conduct more conformable to her sentiments for the United States. Soon she revoked her law relative to the arrest of their vessels. Soon also the committee of Public Safety gave orders to respect the American flag. In every circumstance France sought the means of proving to the United States the sincerity of her friendship. When the federal government complained of the conduct of one of the predecessors of the undersigned, the French government saw only the complaints of the government of the United States, and immediately gave the most striking reparation.

Let the annals of the French revolution be opened, let the minutes of that august sitting be seen, in which the National Convention

vention received the minister of the United States into its bosom; the addresses were not studied; they sprang from hearts full of affection for an allied people; they breathed the sentiments which dictated them; and the American minister found himself in the midst of his friends. What joy did not the American flag inspire when it waved unfurled in the French senate? Tender tears trickled from each eye; every one looked at it with amazement. There, said they, is the symbol of the independence of our American brethren—behold there the pledge of their liberty! May victory always attend it—May it lead to glory none but a free and happy people! These words, which escaped from a thousand mouths, were the expression of the sentiments of the whole nation. Was not an American to each Frenchman another Frenchman?—he was more—he was a friend; and that sacred name, amidst civil dissensions, was equally respected by all.

What then was done by the government? It put in question whether it should execute the treaties, or receive the agents of the rebel and proscribed princes (No. 6.); it made a proclamation of insidious neutrality; by its chicaneries it abandoned French privateers to its courts of justice; it eluded the amicable mediation of the Republic for breaking the chains of its citizens at Algiers. (No. 7.) Notwithstanding treaty stipulations, it allowed to be arrested vessels of the state; it suffered England, by insulting its neutrality, to interrupt its commerce with France; notwithstanding the faith of treaties, it gave an asylum to these same English, who, after having insulted her flag, pillaged her citizens, came also to brave the American people in its ports, and to take a station whence to cruize on a favourable opportunity against the French. It might be said that it applauded their audacity; all submission to their will, it allowed the French colonies to be declared in a state of blockade, and its citizens interdicted the right of trading to them. (No. 8.) It eluded all the advances made by the Republic for renewing the treaties of commerce, upon a more favourable footing to both nations. (No. 9.) It excused itself, on the most frivolous pretexts, whilst it anticipated Great Britain, by soliciting a treaty in which, prostituting its neutrality, it sacrificed France to her enemies; or rather looking upon her as obliterated from the chart of the world, it forgot the services that she had rendered it, and threw aside the duty of gratitude, as if ingratitude was a governmental duty.

Alas! time has not yet demolished the fortifications with which the English roughened this country—nor those the Americans raised for their defence; their half rounded summits still appear in every quarter, amidst plains, on the top of mountains. The traveller need not search for the ditch which served to encompass them; it is still open under his feet. Scattered ruins of houses laid waste, which the fire had partly respected, in order to leave monuments of

of British fury, are still to be found. Men still exist, who can say, here a ferocious Englishman slaughtered my father; there my wife tore her bleeding daughter from the hands of an unbridled Englishman. Alas! the soldiers who fell under the sword of the Britons are not yet reduced to dust: the labourer, in turning up his field, still draws from the bosom of the earth their whitened bones; while the ploughman, with tears of tenderness and gratitude, still recollects that his fields, now covered with rich harvests, have been moistened with French blood; while every thing around the inhabitants of this country animates them to speak of the tyranny of Great Britain and of the generosity of Frenchmen: when England has declared a war of death to that nation, to avenge herself for its having cemented with its blood the independence of the United States. It was at this moment their government made a treaty of amity with their ancient tyrant, the implacable enemy of their ancient ally. O! Americans, covered with noble scars! O! you who have so often flown to death and to victory with French soldiers! You, who know those generous sentiments which distinguish the true warrior! Whose hearts have always vibrated with those of your companions in arms! Consult them to-day to know what they experience; recollect, at the same time, that if magnanimous souls with liveliness resent an affront, they also know how to forget one. Let your government return to itself, and you will still find in Frenchmen faithful friends and generous allies.

Done at Philadelphia, the 25th Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (15th Nov. 1796, Q. S.)

P. A. ADET.

Notes in support of the foregoing.

(No. 1.) Vide letter from Citizen Genet to Mr. Jefferson of 22d June, 1793; message from the president, page 15 of the original French.

(No. 2.) Extract of the President's Speech to the House of Representatives, 3d December, 1793.

—As soon as the war in Europe had embraced those powers with whom the United States have the most extensive relations, there was reason to apprehend that an extensive intercourse with them might be interrupted, and our disposition for peace drawn into question by the suspicions too often entertained by belligerent nations. It seemed therefore to be my duty to admonish our citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade, and of hostile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities belonging to our situation. Under these impressions the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was issued.

In this posture of affairs, both new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to the treaties, and assert the privilege of the United States. These were reduced into a system, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myself at liberty to forbid the sale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France to be brought into our ports, I have not refused to cause them to be restored when they were taken within the protection of our territory, or by vessels commissioned or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

It rests with the wisdom of Congress to correct, improve, or reinforce this plan of protection; and it will probably be found expedient to extend the legal code, and the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States to many cases, which, though dependent on principles already recognised, demand some further provision.

Where individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves in hostility against any of the powers at war, or enter upon military expeditions or enterprises within the jurisdiction of the United States, or usurp and exercise judicial authority within the United States, or where the penalties on violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are inadequate, these offences cannot receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies.

Whatever those remedies may be, they will be well administered by the judiciary, who possess a long established course of investigation, effectual process, and officers in the habit of executing it.

(No. 3). The undersigned minister plenipotentiary having complained to the secretary of state that the attorney of the United States had caused the privateer *La Vengeance* to be arrested, without an affidavit or other authentic testimony; on the 11th August, 1795, the secretary of state sent him an answer, which Mr. Troup had addressed to him, in the absence of Mr. Harrison, district attorney of New York, in which is this passage—

“As to the suit against the privateer, it was commenced by Mr. Harrison, as attorney for the district, upon an official disclosure to him, by the Spanish consul, of the evidence which led him to suppose the privateer had been fitted out and armed within the United States. Mr. Harrison, upon receiving this disclosure felt himself called upon by considerations which, as a public officer, he could not resist, to proceed against the privateer under the 3d section of the act of Congress, intitled, An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, passed June 5, 1794. This section works a forfeiture of the privateer, one half to the use of any person who

“shall

" shall give information of the offence, and the other half to the
 " use of the United States. No person having appeared in quality
 " of informer to institute the suit, Mr. Harrison, according to
 " the course of the common law, filed an information in behalf of
 " the United States solely against the privateer, as you will per-
 " ceive by the copy of the information already transmitted to you.
 " No law of the United States, and no law or usage of this state
 " required the information to be founded upon any previous affi-
 " davit or evidence of the truth of the matters alleged in it. The
 " filing of an information is an act entirely in the discretion of the
 " officer intrusted by law with the power of doing it; and if he
 " should abuse his power he stands upon the footing of all public
 " officers who are guilty of malversation in office. In the present
 " instance Mr. Harrison has acted from the best of his judgment
 " upon the duty of his office, after officially obtaining informa-
 " tion from a public officer, who conceived himself likewise bound
 " by a sense of duty to communicate the information."

When the undersigned minister plenipotentiary renewed the
 charge on the 3d Vendemiaire, 4th year (24th Sept. 1795), to the
 secretary of state, and still complained that an affidavit was not
 required to cause a privateer to be arrested, he expressed himself
 in these words:

" But I again renew the assertion that an affidavit is not necessary
 " for the ordering the arrest of a vessel."

What is the law, what is the usage, which establishes the pro-
 secution for reparation of an offence, before it be ascertained that it
 has been committed; and what certainty then had the attorney?
 His opinion! Upon what is it founded? The complaint of the
 Spanish agent, since there was not a single affidavit.

Now, Sir, upon mere suspicions, which the enemy interest will
 not fail always to bring forward, the French privateers are to be
 subjected to seizure! Such a measure tends to nothing less than to
 paralyze the 17th article of our treaty.

The secretary of state, in reply, sent to the undersigned minister
 plenipotentiary the copy of a letter from Mr. Harrison, of the 3d
 October, 1795, in which is this remarkable passage—" In this
 " whole business, however, I have undoubtedly acted from my
 " own opinion, founded upon such evidence as came to my know-
 " ledge; and as in similar cases I must necessarily, in the first
 " instance, be unacquainted with the opinions and convictions of
 " others, I know of no other rule by which I can be guided, *unless*
 " *when I am honoured with the directions of the chief executive mag-*
 " *istrate.*"

The secretary of state thus closes his letter on the 16th of Oc-
 tober, covering that of Mr. Harrison—

" You will perceive, that whatever may be the event of the suit
 " pending in court concerning her [*the privateer*] and her prize, the
 public

"public officer, Mr. Harrison, is supported in his proceedings by the laws and usages of this country, upon such evidence and information as in the case referred to were produced."

(No. 4.) In virtue of this law the tribunals were only authorised to decide on cases in which the neutrality of the United States shall have been compromised. Yet these tribunals conceived they had a right to pronounce upon prizes made by the French, in almost an indefinite manner. In the affair of Glas and Gibbs against the ship Betsey, the decision of which has been printed, the supreme court pronounced, that the tribunals could decide whether a prize belonged to enemies or to neutrals. In the affair of Joost Janson against the Dutch ship Vrouw Catharina Magdalena, it was decided that the naturalization granted in the territories of France to American citizens, during the war, could not give them the right, either of serving or of commanding on board of French privateers; that the prizes made by such, although legally commissioned, were not valid; a distinction is established between a legal and an illegal privateer; it was judged that they had a right to pronounce on this legality, and consequently on the validity of the prizes. It was finally decided, that a prize made at sea with the assistance of an illegal privateer was void, and should be restored.

It was according to these first decisions of the supreme court that the district attorney of Virginia wrote officially, on the 28th of March, 1794, to the vice-consul at Norfolk—"No vessel can be condemned as prize but in district courts, which are the proper admiralties of the United States." The enemies of France understood, or did not understand this mode; but they availed themselves of it; and in order to cause French privateers to be arrested, they had recourse to the law of the 5th of June, 1794.

At this period, however, the law had put into the hands of government a sufficient power for preventing the arming and equipping of privateers in the ports of the United States. By the letter of the secretary of the treasury, of the 4th of August, 1793, the collectors of the customs were authorised, and even required, to visit, in the strictest manner, not only all privateers, but all vessels entering or going out of American ports. The law of the 5th of June authorised the president to support the exercise of these functions with military force. Of course they did not neglect to visit, with the greatest rigour, all French vessels, privateers and others, during their continuance in the ports of the United States, and at their departure. They did not quit these ports but under the eye and with the express permission of the officers of the government; for it had forbidden the collectors to clear them, if they committed the least violation on the neutrality of the United States, in which case they might be seized and confiscated. Yet, whether they had entered the ports of the United States armed, and also went out armed; or had since been armed for war in French ports,

scarcely did one of their prizes enter but she was arrested by order of the federal court.

The proceedings were instituted and pursued without any of the forms for protecting citizens. As the undersigned minister plenipotentiary has said, the assertion of an enemy of the Republic was sufficient for causing a prize to be seized, often the privateer which had brought her in, and sometimes for the arrest of her captain no proof was required from the enemy consul, who instigated the arrest; he was not obliged to give security for the damages which might result from the procedure, if it were unfounded; the captain was not allowed to remain in possession of his property, on giving security for its value; the prizes were not valued; they simply placed them in the hands of the officers of justice; rarely were they permitted to be sold; and then the sale was made with slowness, and not till the consent of the two parties was obtained. In fine, when with much delay and expense, notwithstanding the shifts of a crafty chicanery, the complainants proved nothing they advanced, the prizes were adjudged to the captors, but refused indemnification for damages and losses occasioned by this seizure.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary knows but two affairs, that of *la Nostra Senora del Carmen*, at Rhode Island, and that of *la Princesse des Asturies*, at New York, where security was given to the party complaining, and where damages and interests were allowed to the captors. Yet the tribunals have always allowed damages to the captured, when they have declared the prizes illegal. The least pretext was sufficient to obtain from a tribunal the arrest of a prize; it was sufficient to alledge that the privateer had taken one or two cannon, one or two barrels of powder, opened some portholes in the territory of the United States.

In the affair of the two prizes of the French privateer *Les Citoyens de Marseille*, which entered the port of Philadelphia, armed and commissioned, repaired in the same port, and sent out under the eyes of the government, the only thing in question was, that some portholes were pretended to have been opened in the vessel after her departure from Philadelphia; the court of Charleston was of opinion that the holes had been opened, and condemned the two prizes. The superior courts did not adopt this opinion, and the first sentence was reversed; but after how long a time, how much care; fatigue, pain, and expense?

In the affair of the *Princesse des Asturies*, at New York, at will be seen hereafter, only two cannon and a score of fuses were in question; behold what is called an armament, behold how words are abused!

Prizes have been arrested under still more frivolous pretences. The privateer *La Parisienne* had infringed a revenue law of the United States, she was seized and condemned by the district court. This tribunal, doubtless agreeable to rules prescribed by

the law, had restored this vessel to her owners, on making them pay her value. The privateer, after having executed the sentence of the court, went out and made two considerable prizes; one was sent into Charleston, and the other into Savanna. They were both arrested at the instance of the English consuls, under the pretext that the tribunal had acted illegally, by restoring the confiscated privateer;—that notwithstanding this restitution, and the payment of her value to the treasurer, she had always remained the property of the United States, and could not make any lawful prize. This ridiculous assertion was seriously opposed in the district and circuit courts, and in the supreme court of the United States; at the close of the proceedings, which lasted near two years, the prizes were adjudged to the captors, but without allowing them damages.

In like manner have been treated the rich and numerous prizes of the French privateers *La Mere Michelle*, *Le Brutus*, *Le General Lavaux*, and *Le Vengeur*. The captors have gained their causes in three courts, and have not obtained damages.

Were it necessary to cite here all the vexatious proceedings commenced against French vessels, the undersigned minister plenipotentiary would be obliged to write a volume. He contents himself with adding, to what he has just said, the affair of the *Vengeance* and that of the *Cassius*.

Affair of the Vengeance.

At the beginning of 1794 the predecessor of the undersigned charged the captain of *La Dorade*, a French galliot, with a particular mission for St. Domingo. He ordered him to go to New York with his galliot, to take some powder, which was at Sandy Hook, on board the frigate *La Semillante*, belonging to the Republic, and which made part of her equipment, and to carry them to General Leveaux. This vessel had formerly been armed for war; she had been built with portholes, consequently she attracted the particular attention of the government. Many difficulties were thrown in her way; but finally, after having submitted to all the requisite inspections, she sailed with a formal clearance from the collector of the customs of Philadelphia. She went to New York, where the captain acquitted himself of his mission; and thence to Port de Paix, where the powder was delivered to General Leveaux. At that place this galliot was sold to an inhabitant of St. Domingo, who armed her, equipped her completely, partly at Port de Paix, and partly at Cape François. She was called *La Vengeance*, and given to Captain Berard, as commander, who sailed from St. Domingo with a commission in good form, and a crew entirely French, to cruise against the enemies of the Republic. A few days after her departure she captured a Spanish vessel called the

Princesse des Asturies, laden with a rich cargo, and carried her into the port of New York, in the summer of 1795.

The Spanish consul, availing himself of the facility given him by the law of the 5th of June, 1794, had the prize arrested, under the pretext that the privateer had been armed in the United States, and we saw officers of the government appear to defend his assertion; Mr. Harrison, attorney of the district of New York, and Mr. Troup, clerk of the district and circuit courts, to which appertained the decision of the cause.

It was under these auspices that the prize was arrested, and the captain of the privateer saw himself obliged to defend her against the allegation of a pretended armament. But it was not sufficient to have arrested the prize, they must also attack the privateer. This did not fail to happen. Shortly after Mr. Harrison, without laying aside his office of attorney for the captured, but acting in this instance in the name of the United States, informed against *La Vengeance*, and required her arrest under the same pretext which had been used for arresting her prize. This information was not founded on any affidavit or material proof. But Mr. Attorney, according to his letter to the secretary of state, had no need of any; he had seen in the hands of the Spanish consul documents sufficient for having the prize condemned. In fine, not content with these measures, the same attorney, some time after, the two other causes being still pending, exhibited a second information against the privateer, and had her arrested anew, for having exported arms in violation of a law of the United States, which was in force when the *Vengeance* sailed from New York. This information was made on the simple declaration of Mr. Giles, marshal of the court, who, as informer, was to share part of the confiscation. So that all the officers of the district court (except the judge) were interested in the condemnation of the privateer or her prize. It is well to observe, that during the course of the process the monies arising from the sale of the prize were deposited in the hands of the clerk (attorney for the Spaniards), those arising from the sale of the prize in the hands of the *marshal* (informer and interested in the confiscation);—so that their interest was to spin out these causes by means of appeals; and so it has happened.

As this last information is here principally in question, it is proper to enter into some details on the subject. It appeared in the allegation, that the privateer had exported from the United States two cannon, twenty muskets, and fifty barrels of powder.

Two cannon and twenty muskets could scarcely be an object of commercial speculation. The existence of the cannon has never been proved, and certainly whatever muskets were found on board were only for the defence of the vessel, without a wish to infringe the laws of the American government. The powder in truth was

of the greatest consequence, but the consul of New York hastened to give his declaration under oath, and to prove, by witnesses, that this powder had been taken from on board *La Semillante*, and made part of her equipment. Mr. Harrison did not yield to this evidence.

However, the three causes went on; but the yellow fever, which took place at New York, spun them out to considerable length. The judgment of the district court was not given till November. In the mean time an express, which Captain Berard had sent to St. Domingo, on the first arrest of his prize, had returned with papers, proving in the most convincing manner, that the *Vengeur* had arrived at Port de Paix without any armament or equipment whatever; and that she had been sold, armed, and equipped wholly, and commissioned as a privateer, on the territory of the Republic. These documents were, certificates of the general, the ordonnateur, &c. of the greater part of the principal officers of St. Domingo; the accounts of armament attested by all the providers [*fournisseurs*], &c. the whole executed in the most authentic form.

The undersigned hastened to communicate these documents to the secretary of state of the United States, and to request that he would order the attorney of New York district to stay the proceedings he had instituted in the name of the government; there was nothing done with them, and Mr. Harrison continued his prosecution.

In fine, the moment came for deciding these three causes. They were pleaded with much preparation before the district court of New York. The privateer was acquitted of the charge of illegally arming, and the prize adjudged to the captor. Mr. Harrison did not appeal as to the privateer; but the cause of the prize was carried to the circuit court, and finally to the supreme court; and these two tribunals confirmed the sentence of the district court.

As to the exportation, the judge was of opinion that the vessel should be condemned for it; and grounded his sentence only on the article of twenty *muskets*. Some of the attorneys for the privateer had considered it as of so little consequence, that they had not conceived it would be brought in question; and had omitted to speak of it in their pleadings. It was natural to appeal from such a sentence; the consul of New York was the appellant, and required, agreeable to a law of Congress, that the vessel should be given up to him under security, during the appeal; but he could not obtain it; the vessel was sold for less than a tenth part of the cost of her armament, and the money was deposited till the conclusion of the process.

The circuit court, as was expected, set aside the sentence which condemned the privateer; but Mr. Harrison, not content with

with all he had hitherto done, immediately applied to the supreme court of the United States, which was not more favourable to him, and confirmed the sentence of the circuit court. The government, notwithstanding the representations of the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, took a decided part in the appeal, and gave it in charge to Mr. Lee, the attorney general, to argue, which he did with much eloquence, but with the success such a cause merited.

Affair of the Cassius.

In the month of Thermidor, of the 3d year (August 1795), the corvette *Le Cassius*, belonging to the Republic, commanded by Captain Davis, and sent by General Leveaux to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary on a particular mission, requiring her immediate return to St. Domingo, was seized in virtue of an order from the district court of the United States, for the state of Pennsylvania, and her captain was arrested at the suit of a merchant of Philadelphia, to answer for a pretended illegal capture made in virtue of his commission, and out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary complained of this violation of the treaties and of the law of nations, and requested the government to cause, as soon as possible, the release of the corvette *Le Cassius* and her captain. He conceived himself so much the more grounded in this request, as he knew that a like interposition was not new in the annals of the United States; as he knew that the executive power of the state of Pennsylvania had interposed in a similar case, and in the same manner, in favour of the state of Virginia, and as this measure, dictated by a profound knowledge of the law of nations, and of the reciprocal duties of nations, had been approved and ratified by the tribunals, organs of the law. *But Mr. Randolph, secretary of state of the United States, replied to the undersigned on the 15th of August, 1795—"As long as the question is in the hands of our courts, the executive cannot withdraw it from them."

The undersigned insisting, on the 1st Fructidor, in the third year (18th August, 1795), expressed himself in these terms: "I do not know, nor ought I to know, any other than the government of the United States; I cannot under any shape admit the competency of your tribunals in the different circumstances which arise on the execution or inexecution of the treaties. If these tribunals are the first to violate them, I can only address myself to the government for reparation of that violation; other-

* Simon Nathan versus the Commonwealth of Virginia. Dallas's Reports, p. 77.

wise it would be to render the agents of the French government—the French government itself—amenable to these tribunals; which would be to reverse principles." Informed that the *Cassius* and her captain might be liberated on giving security, the undersigned requested, by the same letter, that the government of the United States would itself furnish this security; and knowing that the supreme court of the United States, which was then in session, had the power in certain cases of arresting the proceedings of the inferior courts, on their signifying to them a prohibition, he suggested to the secretary to adopt this sure and prompt method to put an end to this vexatious procedure. Both these requests were refused. The captain of *Le Cassius* then addressed himself to the supreme tribunal, requested the prohibition and obtained it. The district court was enjoined immediately to stop the proceedings which had been commenced, and to liberate Captain Davis and his vessel.

But at the very instant in which the *marshall* was desired to execute the order of the supreme court, he had already in possession a new order from another tribunal (the circuit court) enjoining him to arrest the vessel *ancw*, upon the charge of an English merchant and naturalised American, stating that this vessel had been formerly armed in the United States; and consequently requested that she should be confiscated, one moiety to himself, the other moiety to the government. The undersigned being uninformed whether this vessel had ever been armed in the ports of the United States, he was also assured that some individuals had only attempted to put on board arms and ammunition, and which they were prevented from doing at the time; but he takes upon him to affirm, that since this vessel has become the property of the French Republic, General La-Beaux armed and equipped her wholly at St. Domingo; and that, on her arrival here, she had not a cannon or pound of powder which had not been put on board her in the territory of France. This new order was signed by one of the judges of the supreme court (in quality of circuit judge) who, having already ordered the prohibition in the first instance, must have known very well that this vessel was the property of the French Republic; and who must also have known that the circuit court was not competent to his proceeding; which the law and usage have constantly attributed to the district tribunals. But the district court then sat but once a year at Philadelphia; its approaching yet distant session was to be at York Town, and the prosecutor had adopted this roundabout mode to take away every means from the French Republic of obtaining restitution of her vessels legally before the expiration of near a year. In the interval she was to rot at the quays of Philadelphia. This has taken place. The undersigned, from a spirit of conciliation, made an useless attempt with one of the judges

judges of the circuit court to obtain the liberation of the vessel, on giving security; the reply was that the judge could do nothing of himself; that the court when assembled could alone determine.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary made new representations to the secretary of state of the United States upon the foregoing facts. Mr. Pickering, then secretary of state, in his answer of 1st August, 1795, repeats this phrase of Mr. Randolph. "As long as the question is in the hands of our courts, the executive cannot withdraw it from them," adding thereto this remarkable expression; "and therefore is not chargeable with suffering a violation of the treaties existing between the two Republics." The undersigned complained that the new suit commenced against the *Cassius* had been carried to an incompetent tribunal, and in the same letter, of 1st August, 1795, the secretary of state replied on this head to the undersigned, "the counsel who have told you that such is the law, have led you into an error," &c. maintaining the competency of the tribunal.

The undersigned minister, in these circumstances, saw himself obliged to disarm the vessel, to discharge the crew, that during these transactions he had supported at great expense, and abandoned the *Cassius* to the government of the United States, protesting against the illegality of her arrest.

The undersigned minister is not acquainted with the details of what happened since that time relative to this affair; he only knows that, in the month of October last, the circuit court declared itself incompetent, notwithstanding the assertion of the secretary of state, and quashed all the proceedings. In consequence the secretary offered him the *Cassius*; as if, after having retained, in contempt of treaties, a state vessel, after having left her to rot in port, the government of the United States were not to answer, both for the violation of the treaties, and for the damages the *Cassius* has sustained.

(No. 5). The secretary of state, by his public letter of the 1st of November last, in answer to the note of the undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the 6th of Brumaire last, appears not to have understood either that note or the decree of the Executive Directory, of the 14th Messidor, of the 4th year.

This decree does not simply contain the order for seizing English property on board of neutral vessels, and of course on board of American vessels; it orders that the vessels of the Republic shall act towards neutrals in the same manner as neutrals shall suffer the English to treat them.

This decree consequently implies, not only the seizure of enemies property on board of American vessels, against the principle *free ships make free goods*, a principle which the American government abandoned, after having recognized it by acceding to the

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declaration of Russia in 1780; not only the seizure of articles classed as contraband in the treaty concluded between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay, and declared innocent merchandizes by the treaty of 1778, but also reprisals for all vexations, contrary to the law of nations, and to the treaties, which the Americans shall endure on the part of the English, without an efficacious opposition.

The secretary of state has been pleased to observe, that France and the United States, by a reciprocal treaty, had consecrated the principle, *free ships make free goods*, and diminished the list of articles seizable as contraband. Upon this basis he built reasoning which he might have spared, if he had been pleased to remember the 2d article of the treaty of 1778.

The secretary has also been pleased to reply, in part, to the note of the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, dated 6th Brumaire, relative to the press exercised on the American sailors, that the federal government were not to give an account to any nation of the measures it takes for the protection of its citizens; if such an answer required a reply, the undersigned minister plenipotentiary would request the secretary of state to observe, that the object of his note of the 6th Brumaire, and of his letters of the 9th and 19th Germinal last, which are there referred to, was not at all to know the steps taken by the federal government, for the protection of its citizens, but the measures pursued by it for preventing its citizens from increasing the maritime forces of the enemies of the French Republic, its ally. It is evident that in this case the federal government should expect, and the French Republic would have a right to regard, its silence as a tacit consent to that measure, and a real hostility.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary can no longer be suspected of having demanded of the government of the United States explanations foreign to the relations which exist between that government and the French Republic, of having had the intention to wound the federal government, in his letter of the 7th Vendémiaire in the 4th year, since, after the passage cited by the secretary of state, is the following paragraph: "But I am convinced it will not be so. The American government is too much attached to the laws of an exact neutrality, it knows too well that the cause of free people is linked to that of France, to allow to be usurped by the English a right injurious to the interest of the Republic."

"It is in this conviction that I have written you this letter, persuaded that it is perhaps superfluous to address to you these reclamations. I do not doubt but the American government will prove to all Europe the intention it has of maintaining the most exact neutrality with regard to the belligerent powers, that it

" will oblige England to violate no longer the rights of nations, and that it will not henceforward reduce France to the pain of addressing new claims upon this subject."

(No. 6.) In the General Advertiser, published at Philadelphia on the 9th of June, 1796, may be seen the questions proposed by the President, on the 18th of April, 1793, to the heads of the departments. The undersigned minister plenipotentiary contents himself with giving here an extract.

Question 2. Shall a minister from the republic of France be received?

Question 3. If received, shall it be absolutely, or with qualifications, and if with qualifications, of what kind?

Question 4. Are the United States obliged, by good faith, to consider the treaties heretofore made with France as applying to the present situation of the parties; may they either renounce them or hold them suspended till the government of France shall be established?

Question 12. Should the future regent of France send a minister to the United States, ought he to be received?

(No. 7.) The French government, jealous of giving to the United States proofs of its attachment, had commenced negotiations with the regency of Algiers, in order to put an end to the war which that power was making on the commerce of the United States. The minister for foreign affairs, by a letter of the 5th of January, 1794, instructed the predecessor of the undersigned to communicate to the federal government the steps which the French government had taken in this respect. The predecessor of the undersigned in consequence wrote to the secretary of state, on the 16th Prairial, in the 2d year, the following letter—I have already had the pleasure, Sir, to inform you, verbally, of the interest which the committee of Public Safety of the National Convention had early taken in the truly unhappy situation of your commerce in the Mediterranean.

I now fulfil the duty imposed on me by the government, by calling to your recollection, in writing, the steps which are to be taken by our agent with the Dey of Algiers, for repressing this new manœuvre of the British administration, which has put the finishing stroke to its proofs of malevolence towards free people. The dispatch of the minister communicating this measure to me, is dated the 5th of January, and did not come to my hands till fifteen days ago; I do not yet know by what route: I could have wished it had been less tardy in coming to me, that I might sooner have fulfilled the agreeable task of proving to you, by facts, the protestations of friendship, of which I have so often spoken in the name of the Republic of France.

The information which I shall receive from Europe in a little time will doubtless possess me of the success of those negotiations

which

which were to have been opened in January last. If the situation of your affairs is yet such with respect to that barbarous regency as that our intervention may be of some utility, I pray you to invite the president to cause to be communicated to me the means that he will join to those of the committee of Public Safety for the greatest success of the measures already taken. It is in virtue of the express request of the minister that I solicit of the president some communication on this subject; I shall be satisfied to be able to transmit it by a very early conveyance, which I am now preparing for France.

The secretary of state replied to him on the 6th of June, 1794, by a letter of which the following is an extract :

"Your other letter of the 4th of June is a powerful demonstration of the interest which the Republic of France takes in our welfare. I will frankly communicate to you our measures and expectations with regard to Algiers; but as you will so soon receive the detail of those measures, which your government have pursued in our behalf, and after the rising of Congress some new arrangement will probably be adopted by the executive, it will be better perhaps to postpone our interview on this matter until the intelligence, which you farther expect, shall arrive."

Then Mr. Jay was charged to negotiate with the British government, and the Citizen Fauchet did not afterwards receive any communication on the subject.

(No. 8). On the 13th Floreal, in the 3d year of the Republic (2d May, 1794), the predecessor of the undersigned minister plenipotentiary expressed himself in these terms to the secretary of state, upon the blockade of the French colonies :

"After so many useless attempts, Sir, you must be sensible of the pain I experience in tracing this picture so different from that which the French Republic gives whenever justice towards you is in question, even though her interests are compromised. It was when a terrible war was incessantly devouring her, that she gloriously fulfilled her treaties with you; in this instance she demands but justice, and cannot obtain it. On the contrary, she sees her enemies admitted to an intimacy with you, at the moment in which your commerce and your sovereignty are alike insulted by them : at the moment when, adding derision to injustice, they despoil you anew upon the seas, when they promise to indemnify you for former acts. This reflection, Sir, becomes much more grievous when we see posted up under your eyes the official legalization of a proclamation, which prohibits your commerce with our colonies, and suspends to you alone the law of nations. I know, Sir, what respect imposes on me as to what immediately interests your affairs, and your relations as a people. But I cannot entirely pass in silence transactions to which the

" Republic is no stranger, because they are directed against her;
 " and that to subscribe by an excess of courtesy to such orders,
 " were to quit the neutral position which the Americans profess.
 " Examine, I pray you, Sir, whether this neutrality can be said
 " to exist, when on the one hand you can no longer maintain your
 " treaties, and on the other you are obliged to abandon your rela-
 " tions exclusively to the discretion of England, who doubtless will
 " soon declare all the universe blockaded, except her possessions.
 " What account do you conceive I can render to the French go-
 " vernment of the means you take for rendering your neutrality
 " respectable? Yet on that my instructions insist, and it is on that
 " more especially that France is uneasy."

The secretary of state replied, on the 29th of May, 1795, to
 this passage of Citizen Fauchet's letter in the following man-
 ner:

" The predicament of a neutral nation is always peculiar and
 " delicate, and eminently so while it defends itself against charges
 " of partiality from one of the warring powers, lest it should seem
 " to palliate the misdoings of another. But you are not to infer
 " from any justification of the executive that the validity of the pro-
 " clamation of blockade is assented to. We did read, on the
 " 10th of April, 1795, a publication from his Britannic Majesty's
 " consul general, for the middle and southern states of America,
 " giving public notice that he had received official communica-
 " tions that the island of Gaudaloupe, Marigalante, and Desirade,
 " were, by proclamation issued by his Britannic Majesty's general
 " and vice admiral commanding in the West Indies declared to
 " be in an actual state of blockade; and that neutral vessels were
 " by that proclamation prohibited from attempting to enter any of
 " the ports or places of the said islands with provisions or sup-
 " plies of any nature or kind whatsoever, under the penalty of
 " being dealt with conformably to existing treaties, and as
 " warranted by the established laws of nations." So highly valued
 " has the West Indian commerce always been, that this exclusion
 " was often revolved in the mind of the executive. It was ac-
 " knowledged that neutrals are interdicted by the law of nations
 " from a blockaded port. From some quarter or other blockade
 " must be notified; or else neutrals would be a constant, unsuspect-
 " ing prey; not being in a condition to collect this information
 " for themselves. Who then are to notify the military invest-
 " ment of a place? Surely not the besieged; but the besiegers,
 " whether we consult principle or practice. The check which
 " neutrals have upon a wanton and false parade of a siege, is the
 " same with the check upon any other groundless pretence. We
 " might indeed have remonstrated; but with what colour may
 " well be imagined, when this department was unprovided with

" any

"any document upon which the rescinding of that edict could have been urged. If rumour were a fit guide, who can pronounce on which side rumour preponderated, when stripped of the exaggerations which a host of passions had gathered together? We had, it may be said, one effort remaining: which was to promulge to the citizens of the United States, that the proclamation was null and void *as to them*. If after this defiance of that act any American vessel had risked and incurred confiscation, the government would have been importuned for something more than the *general protection*, which is the birthright of all our citizens. The clamour would have been for a *special indemnity*; and, under such a cloak, frauds innumerable might have been covered."

(No. 9). The Citizen Genet, one of the predecessors of the undersigned, notified to the secretary of state, on the 23d of May, 1793, that he was empowered to renew the existing treaties between the French Republic and the United States. The secretary of state replied to him, that the Senate not being assembled, it was impossible to meet his overtures, because that body were, according to the constitution, to participate in the consummation of treaties.*

On the 30th of September, 1793, Citizen Genet renewed the subject; the secretary of state, in acknowledging the receipt of that letter, informed him that he had laid it before the president, and that it will be taken into consideration with all the respect and interest that such an object requires.

The Senate assembled, and the treaty was never again brought in question.

The predecessor of the undersigned, in his verbal communication with the secretary of state, expressed the desire which the Republic had of renewing her treaties. He received only evasive answers.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary, charged to prepare with the federal government the plan of a new treaty of commerce, communicated to the secretary of state, on the 30th of June, 1795 (old style), that part of his instructions which authorised him to open this negotiation.

On this subject the president authorised the secretary of state, who explained to the undersigned the manner in which they could proceed in it. But at what time? When the ratification

* Letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Morris, dated 23d of August, 1793. Message of the President, 3d of December, 1793, p. 68 of the original English.

of the treaty concluded between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay no longer permitted the undersigned to pursue that negotiation.

At Philadelphia, the 25th of Brumaire, in the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (15th November, 1796, old style.)

P. A. ADET.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic with the United States of America, to the French Citizens who reside or travel in the United States.

CITIZENS,

FROM the dawn of our revolution the tricoloured cockade has been the rallying point of those energetic men, whose generous efforts gave the first blow to arbitrary power. At their call the French nation, bent for centuries under the yoke, shook off that long drowsiness; twenty-four millions of men adopted that august symbol; they exclaimed, "We shall be free!" and all opposition was defeated, and the throne tumbled down in the dust, and all Europe, armed against them, has been vanquished.

The Republic decorates all her citizens with those national colours, the sacred symbol of liberty which they have won.

Frenchmen who are absent from their native land ought not, amidst nations allied with their's, to lay aside the distinctive mark which, by making them known, secures to them the protection and reciprocal respect guaranteed by our treaties with those nations.

Those who from a guilty indifference should slight that right, exempt themselves from that duty; those could lay no claim to that protection, they would renounce the support of the agents of the Republic.

But, Citizens, I am persuaded that, at the call of the minister of the French Republic, you will hasten to put on the symbol of a liberty, which is the fruit of eight years toils and privations, and of five years victories.

Thus you will draw a line of demarcation between you and those contemptible beings, whose unfeeling hearts are callous to the sacred name of native land, the noble pride with which the freeman is animated by the sense of his independence.

Thus you will signalize those still more degraded beings who, being sold to the enemies of the Republic, drag from clime to clime a life overwhelmed with misery and contempt; wretches whom history will not call to remembrance, except to perpetuate their disgrace.

Thus

The use of the French chanceries, the national protection, will not be granted to any Frenchman but those who, perfectly sensible of the dignity attached to the title of citizen, shall take a pride in wearing constantly the tricoloured cockade. The Executive Directory of the French Republic have pronounced thus. Being the organ of their decisions I communicate them with pleasure to my fellow-citizens. As for those who, although Frenchmen born, have ceased to be Frenchmen, I do not speak to them; the public voice will inform them of their exclusion.

Done at Philadelphia, the 12th Brumaire, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

P. A. ADET.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.

A Proclamation, by George Washington, President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS an explanatory article, to be added to the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, was concluded and signed at Philadelphia, on the 4th day of May last, by Timothy Pickering, Esq. secretary of state, on the part of the United States, and by Phineas Bond, Esq. the commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, which explanatory article is in the words following:

EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.

Whereas by the third article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, it was agreed that it should at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States, freely to pass and repass, by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two contracting parties on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson Bay Company only excepted), and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the said article: And whereas, by the eighth article of the treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Grenville, on the third day of August,

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one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, between the United States, and the nations or tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Putawatimies, Miamis, Eel River, Weeas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias, it was stipulated that no person should be permitted to reside at any of the towns or hunting camps of the said Indian tribes as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the authority of the United States; which latter stipulation has excited doubts whether in its operation it may not interfere with the due execution of the said third article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation: and it being the sincere desire of his Britannic Majesty, and of the United States, that this point should be so explained as to remove all doubts, and promote mutual satisfaction and friendship: and for this purpose his Britannic Majesty having named for his commissioner, Phineas Bond, Esq. his Majesty's consul general for the middle and southern states of America (and now his Majesty's chargé d'affaires to the United States); and the president of the United States having named for their commissioner Timothy Pickens, Esq. secretary of state of the United States, to whom, agreeable to the laws of the United States, he has entrusted this negotiation: they, the said commissioners, having communicated to each other their full powers, have, in virtue of the same, and conformably to the spirit of the last article of the said treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, entered into this explanatory article, and do by these presents explicitly agree and declare, That no stipulations in any treaty subsequently concluded by either of the contracting parties with any other state or nation, or with any Indian tribe, can be understood to derogate in any manner from the rights of free intercourse and commerce secured by the aforesaid third article of treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, to the subjects of his Majesty, and to the citizens of the United States, and to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line aforesaid; but that all the said persons shall remain at full liberty freely to pass and repass, by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the contracting parties, on either side of the said boundary line, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the stipulations of the said third article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation.

This explanatory article, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty and by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to and make a part of the said treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation.

tion, and shall be permanently binding upon his Majesty and the United States.

In witness whereof we, the said commissioners of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and the United States of America, have signed this explanatory article, and thereto affixed our seals. Done at Philadelphia, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

P. BOND, (L. S.)

TIMOTHY PICKERING, (L. S.)

And whereas the said explanatory article has by me, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States on the one part, and by his Britannic Majesty on the other, been duly approved and ratified, and the ratifications have since, to wit, on the sixth day of October last, been duly exchanged: now, therefore, to the end that the said explanatory article may be executed and observed with punctuality and the most sincere regard to good faith on the part of the United States, I hereby make known the premises; and enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, to execute and observe the said explanatory article accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Given at the city of Philadelphia, the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-first.

(L. S.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1796.

THIS day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States met both houses of Congress in the representatives' chamber, and delivered to them the following address :

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

IN recurring to the internal situation of our country, since I had the pleasure to address you, I find ample reason for a renewed expression of that gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe, which a continued series of prosperity has so often and so justly called forth.

The acts of the last session, which required special arrangements, have been, as far as circumstances would admit, carried into operation.

The meeting of the deputies from the Creek nation at Oolrain, in the state of Georgia, which had for a principal object the purchase of a parcel of their land by that state, broke up without its being accomplished: the nation having, previous to their departure, instructed them against making any sale; the occasion, however, has been improved, to confirm, by a new treaty with the Creeks, their pre-existing engagements with the United States, and to obtain their consent to the establishment of trading houses and military posts within their boundary, by means of which their friendship, and the general peace, may be more effectually secured.

As soon as the governor-general of Canada could be addressed with propriety on this subject, arrangements were cordially and promptly concluded for their evacuation, and the United States took possession of the principal of them, comprehending Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, Michaliminac, and Fort Miami, where such repairs and additions have been ordered to be made as appeared indispensable.

The commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, agreeably to the seventh article of the treaty with Great Britain, relative to captures and condemnation of vessels and other property, met the commissioners of his Britannic Majesty in London, in August last, when John Tumball, Esq. was chosen by lot for the fifth commissioner. In October following the board were to proceed to business. As yet there has been no communication of commissioners on the part of Great Britain, to unite with those who have been appointed on the part of the United States, for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty.

The treaty with Spain required that the commissioners for running the boundary line, between the territory of the United States and his Catholic Majesty's provinces of East and West Florida, should meet at the Natches, before the expiration of six months after the exchange of the ratifications, which was effected at Aranjuez, on the 25th of April, and the troops of his Catholic Majesty, occupying any posts within the limits of the United States, were within the same period to be withdrawn. The commissioner of the United States, therefore, commenced his journey from the Natches in September, and troops were ordered to occupy the posts from which the Spanish garrisons should be withdrawn. Information has been recently received of the appointment of a commissioner on the part of his Catholic Majesty for running the boundary line, but none of any appointment for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens, whose vessels were captured by the armed vessels of Spain.

In pursuance of the act of Congress, passed in the last session, for the protection and relief of American seamen, agents were appointed, one to reside in Great Britain, and the other in the West Indies. The effects of the agency in the West Indies are not yet fully ascertained; but those which have been communicated afford grounds to believe the measure will be beneficial. The agent destined to reside in Great Britain declining to accept the appointment, the business has consequently devolved on the minister of the United States in London; and will command his attention, until a new agent shall be appointed.

After many delays and disappointments, arising out of the European war, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the Dey and regency of Algiers will, in all present appearance, be crowned with success; but under great, though inevitable disadvantages, in the pecuniary transactions, occasioned by that war; which will render a further provision necessary. The actual liberation of all our citizens who were prisoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itself an earnest of a satisfactory termination of the whole negotiation.

Measures are in operation for effecting treaties with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli.

To an active external commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a state is itself a party; but besides this, it is our own experience, that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized, and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war, by discouraging belligerent powers from committing

such violations of the rights of the neutral party as may, first or last, receive no other option. From the best information I have been able to obtain, it would seem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be insecure; and our citizens exposed to the calamities from which numbers of them have but just been relieved. These considerations invite the United States to look to the means, and to set about the gradual creation of a navy. The increasing progress of their navigation promises them, at no distant period, the requisite supply of seamen; and their means, in other respects, favour the undertaking. It is an encouragement, likewise, that their particular situation will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be advisable to begin, without delay, to provide, and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ships of war; and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable, without inconvenience; so that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state in which it was found by the present?

Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuation of their efforts, in every way which will appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on a public account are inexpedient; but where the state of things in a country leave little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time, obtain; when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing and equipping of the public force in the time of war, are not establishments for procuring them on public account, *to the extent of the ordinary demand for the public service*, recommended by strong considerations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule. Ought our country to remain in such cases dependent on foreign supply, precarious, because liable to be interrupted? If the necessary articles should in this mode cost more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thence arising form an ample compensation? Establishments of this sort, commensurate only with the calls of the public service in the time of peace, will, in time of war, easily be extended in proportion to the exigencies of the government, and even perhaps to be made to yield a surplus, for the supply of our citizens at large; so as to mitigate the privations from the interruption of their trade. If adopted, the plan ought to exclude all those branches, which are already, or likely soon to be established in the country, in order that there may be no danger of interference with pursuits of individual industry.

It will not be doubted that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In

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proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? The means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums, and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement.

I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of Congress the expediency of establishing a national university, and also a military academy. The desirableness of both these institutions has so constantly increased with every new view I have taken of the subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of—once for all recalling your attention to them.

The assembly to which I address myself is too enlightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourishing state of the arts and sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation. True it is that our country, much to its honour, contains seminaries of learning, highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest, are too narrow to command the ablest professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge, for the institution contemplated, though they would be excellent auxiliaries.

Amongst the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions, and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our citizens can be made, in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent union; and a primary object of such a national institution should be the education of our youth in the science of government. In a Republic, what species of knowledge can be equally important; and what duty more pressing on its legislature than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country?

While in our external relations, some serious inconveniences and embarrassments have been overcome, and others lessened, it is with much pain and deep regret I mention, that circumstances of a very unwelcome nature have lately occurred. Our trade has suffered, and is suffering, extensive injuries in the West Indies, from the cruizers and agents of the French Republic; and communications have been received from its minister here, which indicate the danger of a further disturbance of our commerce by its authority, and which are, in other respects, far from agreeable.

It

It has been my constant, sincere, and earnest wish, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony and a perfectly friendly understanding with that Republic. This wish remains unabated; and I shall persevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmost extent of what shall be consistent with a just and indispensable regard to the rights and honour of our country; nor will I easily cease to cherish the expectation, that a spirit of justice, candour, and friendship, on the part of the Republic, will eventually ensure success.

In pursuing this course, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation; or to a full and entire confidence in the good sense, patriotism, self-respect, and fortitude of my countrymen.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

THIS day the Senate in a body waited upon the President of the United States at his house, when the Vice President presented the following address, in answer to his speech to both houses at the opening of the session:

WE thank you, Sir, for your faithful and detailed exposure of the existing situation of our country; and we sincerely join in sentiments of gratitude to an over-ruling Providence for the distinguished share of public prosperity and private happiness, which the people of the United States so peculiarly enjoy.

We observe with pleasure, that the delivery of the military posts lately occupied by the British forces within the territory of the United States, was made with cordiality and promptitude, as soon as circumstances would admit; and that the other provisions of our objects of eventual arrangement are now about being carried into effect with entire harmony and good faith.

We perfectly coincide with you in opinion, that the importance of our commerce demands a naval force for its protection against foreign insult and depredation, and our solicitude to attain that object will be always proportionate to its magnitude.

The necessity of accelerating the establishment of certain useful manufactures by the intervention of legislative aid and protection, and the encouragement due to agriculture by the creation of boards (composed of intelligent individuals) to patronize this primary pursuit of society, are subjects which will readily engage our most serious attention.

A national university may be converted to the most useful purposes. The science of legislation being so essentially dependent on the endowments of the mind, the public interest must receive effectual aid from the general diffusion of knowledge, and the United States will assume a more dignified station among the nations of the earth, by the successful cultivation of the highest branches of literature.

We sincerely lament, that while the conduct of the United States has been uniformly impressed with the character of equity, moderation, and love of peace, in the maintenance of all their foreign relationships, our trade should be so harassed by the cruisers and agents of the Republic of France, throughout the extensive departments of the West Indies.

We cordially acquiesce in the reflection that the United States, under the operation of the federal government, have experienced a most rapid aggrandizement and prosperity, as well political as commercial.

While contemplating the causes that produce this auspicious result, we must acknowledge the excellence of the constitutional system, and the wisdom of the legislative provisions, but we should be deficient in gratitude and justice, did we not attribute a great portion of these advantages to the virtue, firmness, and talents of your administration, which have been conspicuously displayed in the most trying times, and on the most critical occasions. It is, therefore, with the sincerest regret, that we now receive an official notification of your intentions to retire from the public employments of your country.

When we review the various scenes of your public life, so long and so successfully devoted to the most arduous services, civil and military, as well during the struggles of the American revolution, as the convulsive periods of a recent date, we cannot look forward to your retirement without our warmest affections and most anxious regards accompanying you, and without mingling with our fellow-citizens at large the sincerest wishes for your personal happiness that sensibility and attachment can express.

The most effectual consolation that can offer for the loss we are about to sustain, arises from the animating reflection, that the influence of your example will extend to your successors, and the United States thus continue to enjoy an able, upright, and energetic Administration.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

The

The following is the Reply of the President.

GENTLEMEN,

IT affords me great satisfaction to find in your address a concurrence in sentiment with me on the various topics which I presented for your information and deliberation; and that the latter will receive from you an attention proportioned to their respective importance.

For the notice you take of my public services, civil and military, and your kind wishes for my personal happiness, I beg you to accept my cordial thanks. Those services, and greater, had I possessed ability to render them, were due to the unanimous calls of my country; and its approbation is my abundant reward.

When contemplating the period of my retirement I saw virtuous and enlightened men, among whom I rested on the discernment and patriotism of my fellow-citizens to make the proper choice of a successor; men who would require no influential example to ensure to the United States "an able, upright, and energetic administration." To such men I shall cheerfully yield the palm of genius and talents, to serve our common country; but at the same time I hope I may be indulged in expressing the consoling reflection (which consciousness suggests), and to bear it with me to the grave, that none can serve it with purer intentions than I have done, or with a more disinterested zeal.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Speech of the President of the Executive Directory, Citizen Barras, to Citizen Monroe, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, upon presenting to the Directory his Letters of Recall, 23 Dec. 1795.

MR. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, in presenting this day to the Executive Directory your letters of recall, you afford to Europe a spectacle sufficiently strange. France, rich in its liberty, and surrounded by the train of its victories, and strong in the esteem of its allies, will not stoop to calculate the series of condescension shewn by the American states to the suggestions of their former tyrants. The French Republic hopes that the successors of Columbus, Ramhiph, and Penn, proud of their liberty, will never forget that they are indebted for it to France. In their wisdom they will weigh the magnanimous good will of the French people with the insidious caresses of perfidious persons, who wish to bring them back to their

their ancient slavery. Mr. Minister, assure the good people of America, that with them we will adore liberty, and they shall possess our esteem, and shall find in the people of France that generosity which knows as well to maintain peace as to cause its sovereignty to be respected. As to you, Minister, you have combated for principles; you know the true interests of your country—depart with our regret. In you we send a representative to America; and we retain the remembrance of a citizen, whose personal qualities do honour to that title.

GENOA.

Copy of the Note of the Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, dated 22 Messidor (July 10), fourth year, to the Secretary of State.

FOR several days past movements have manifested themselves among the inhabitants of Genoa and its environs, the cause of which could not escape the undersigned, because it is injurious to the French Republic. It is falsely insinuated to the people, that the French wish to take away their property, their arms, their churches.

Under the eyes of the most serene government the priests deviate from the spirit of peace, which should be peculiarly characteristic of their speeches and actions; they inflame the imagination of the people by religious ceremonies, grounded on the danger which the Genoese nation is supposed to run. The women collect in great numbers, and repair in crowds to the churches, praying Heaven to protect them against the banditti who are to come from the mountains. These movements have been directed against the French, in such a manner, that last Wednesday, July 6, a band of women assailed, on the bridge of Lavignano, two Frenchmen, who were peaceably taking a sketch of that bridge.

The undersigned cannot believe that the most serene government is provoking by any particular measure this alarm, which has no foundation, since the French Republic is the friend of nations that are at peace with her; since she respects their liberty, their commerce, and their property. These truths must be demonstrated to the senate of Genoa; and it cannot but be by some base perfidy that the instigators of the present ferment speak to the people of the just fate of Arquata, and divers places which the insurrection in Lombardy had changed into dens of assassins and robbers.

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As it is important to stop in its growth an evil which might prove fatal in its consequences, the undersigned requests the most serene government to take the measures in its power to undeceive the people, respecting the false impressions endeavoured to be made on them. The men who mislead them are known; the Genoese government can no longer suffer their plots and insolent declamations against the French, without offending the French Republic, and becoming responsible for the misfortunes which might attend upon a reciprocal irritation of minds. It ought to deprive the impostors of the faculty of deceiving, by all the exaggerations which they do not cease to devise and to circulate, by informing the people of the demands which General Buonaparte and the undersigned have really addressed to the senate, and of the general motives on which they were founded.

The undersigned begs the most serene government to communicate to him the effective measures which, in its wisdom, they shall resolve on, to prevent the consequences of the present ferment, in order that he may be able to acquaint the Executive Directory, and the general of the army of Italy, with its real dispositions,

(Signed)

FAYPOULT.

Letter from the Commissary Director Sucy to the Commandant of Fort La Lauterne.

SIR,

St. Pierre d'Arena, 25 Fructidor.

THE agents of the government here have guaranteed our landing goods in the harbour of St. Pierre d'Arena, nevertheless two English sloops have gone out of port, and passed before your post, in order to carry off our vessel, and it was not till the sloops were at a distance with their prize that you commenced firing, which you did not keep up, and which you discontinued when the English ships were within reach. Yet you cannot be ignorant of the fact, because we fired more than 30 times before you were disposed to oppose this violation of neutrality.

You will, Sir, acknowledge the receipt of the present.

(Signed)

S. SUCY.

R E P L Y.

COMMISSARY DIRECTOR,

THE commandant of fort Lauterne has the honour to acquaint you that he could never have imagined that the English sloops of war which came out of the harbour would be guilty of a violation

of neutrality; and the rather, as they had given their word of honour not to make reprisals for 24 hours after their departure; and even then not within cannon shot of the garrison.

For these reasons I could not interdict the departure of the sloop alluded to from this harbour.

As soon as I received the accounts of the violence committed on the French tartan; I gave directions for my batteries to prevent the accomplishment of the attempt began on the said tartan, and at the same time to maintain our neutrality.

If the effect of these directions has not answered my expectation, the miscarriage is not to be ascribed to any neglect of mine.

I have the honour to be,

With the most sincere esteem, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant;

BEDIANI, Lieutenant-colonel.

Fort Lauterne, 12th Sept. 1796.

Genoa, July 18.

SATURDAY the 16th; the minister of the French Republic presented a note to the most serene government, in which he requested an answer to his two former notes, relative to the publication of the demands made by the French, and to a proclamation which he had solicited the government to issue upon the subject of the reports circulated to excite the people against the French. It particularizes the demands made by the general in chief and the minister, in the name of the Directory, the dismissal of the Count de Girola, the restitution of the ships taken by the English under the cannon of the fort of Arenha, and the measures to be adopted for the safety of travelling. The minister observed that all Genoa shall be answerable for the safety of the French, if the government does not take effectual measures to secure it.

Saturday evening the government issued the proclamation required, by which it declares, it never had reason to doubt the faith of the French Republic and its government, and that the conduct of her ministers has always been conformable to those principles. It acknowledges that the muskets clandestinely introduced in the morning belonged to certain Genoese who dealt in those articles. It invites every subject of the Republic to banish all mistrust and inquietude, and declares that the promoters of troubles shall be treated with the full rigour of the laws.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, May 21.

THE French minister, M. Barthelemi, has delivered a note to our canton, intimating, that as the emigrants were evidently favoured in Switzerland, and particularly in the canton of Solihurn, where smuggling is carried on by force of arms against France; and a correspondence kept up with the rebels in the southern provinces, and where hostilities were carried on against the Republicans, by which means several French citizens had been maltreated and killed, the French Directory therefore found it necessary to establish an army on the frontiers of the canton, which should redress the least excesses by force of arms.

M. Barthelemi assured the canton of Zurich at the same time, that from these arrangements Switzerland should have nothing to fear; nor should she consider it as a breach of neutrality, but look upon it only as a measure merely necessary for the safety of the French Republic. A second notice was joined to this, in which the Directory demands, in very strong terms, that the French Republic should immediately be acknowledged by all the cantons.

Official Note, transmitted by Mr. Wickham, Minister Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majesty to the Senate of Berne, the 26th of June, 1796.

MAGNIFICENT AND POWERFUL LORDS,

IN consequence of the resolution agreed to and published by your state, respecting all the French indiscriminately who have taken refuge in your country, several of the heads of families of these unfortunate victims to their attachment to the ancient laws of their country, have addressed themselves to me, to obtain the means to repair to England, where they hope at last to find repose; and a secure asylum against the cruelty of their persecutors.

It is with extreme concern, Magnificent Lords, that I find myself obliged to refuse their request, and to declare to all of them that I cannot grant a passport to any of them until I have received orders from my court. I think it necessary, Magnificent Lords, to communicate to you my resolution upon this subject, in order that the persons, to whom it relates, may not be suspected of any neglect or tardiness in obeying the ordonnance made respecting them. God forbid that, in taking such a resolution, I should pretend to set bounds to the munificence of my

sovereign, or the generosity of his subjects, which I hope will exist as long as the monarchy itself. We have always, Magnificent Lords, a confidence that our means will be increased by divine favour, in proportion as they are employed in assisting the unfortunate.

But it is my duty, in this unforeseen case, to take no steps without having previously communicated to my court all the circumstances which have preceded, accompanied, and followed this measure, and entreated his Majesty to give me the most distinct orders for the regulation of my conduct in all that relates to this business.

I do not hesitate to avow that I have not been without hope that the delay, which might be caused by my resolution in the execution of the order against those who have no other asylum but England, would have offered to your lordships an opportunity of considering of every mitigating circumstance, of which this case is capable. Perhaps also this delay may lead those persons, who have urged this measure, to think deliberately both upon its nature and the consequences which may ensue from it.

Whatever may be the event, Magnificent Lords, in adopting and communicating this resolution to your lordships, if I can be the means of saving any one of those respectable families from exhausting their last resources in taking a long and dangerous voyage, I shall think that I have performed my duty to my God and my King; and I dare answer, that whatever may be the affection and friendship which the King, my master, (after the example of his august predecessors) feels for your lordships, these sentiments must be much strengthened, when I shall have laid before him a fresh act of your's—of that generous and enlarged humanity which forms the distinguished character of his reign, and which our two nations have formerly exercised to the unhappy refugees from that same country.

With the sincerest wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your state, I am,

Magnificent and Powerful Lords,

Your lordships' most devoted servant,

(Signed)

W. WICKHAM.

V E N I C E.

IN September, 1796, the Senate of Venice decreed the embodying of 20,000 men. The Senate likewise issued an edict, enjoining the Venetians to an observance of the strictest neutrality, and not to give the slightest offence or cause of complaint to the French.

PARMA.

P A R M A.

ON the 23d of December, 1796, the minister of foreign affairs presented the Marquis del Campo, ambassador of Spain, chosen by his royal highness the Infant Duke of Parma as his representative in quality of envoy with the French Republic. This last presented the president with his credential letters, and assured the Directory that his royal highness will always preserve the strictest connexion with the Republic.

The president answered, that the Republic will always cultivate with sincerity the bonds of friendship happily established between the two states.

S A R D I N I A.

ON the 23d of December, 1796, M. le Comte Balbi, ambassador from Sardinia, presented to the Directory a letter from the King his master, acquainting them with the birth of a son to his royal highness the Duke d'Aosta, and addressed to them the following discourse :

Citizens Directors, in hereditary monarchies the birth of a prince is always an event interesting to the safety of the state; for that reason, Citizen Directors, you will, no doubt, learn with pleasure that the Duchess of Aosta has been safely delivered of a boy. The friendship which unites you and my master will also make you sincerely partake in the consolation he receives from it, and he announces it to you in the letter I have the honour to present.

The President replied :

Mr. Ambassador of Sardinia, the Executive Directory is sensible of the earnestness with which the King of Sardinia announces to it the birth of a presumptive heir. The French Republic cannot learn without pleasure an event which fills the family of its ally with joy. It is another friend gained to the Republic, if the King, his uncle, shall have him educated in the principles by which he is at present directed.

T U R K E Y.

ON the 23d of December, 1796, Mahomet Coggea, envoy from Hamonde Pacha, Bey of Tunis, presented by the minister of foreign affairs, was admitted to an audience of the Executive Directory. He produced a letter from the Bey to the president, containing assurances of his attachment to the interests of the Republic, and his desire to efface the subjects of complaint occasioned by some disagreeable circumstances, and to renew the ancient friendship and confidence which connected the two states.

The president replied, by assuring him of the most perfect reciprocity of friendly sentiments on the part of the Republic.

PAR-

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

By the King, a Proclamation.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Parliament, which we summoned to meet at Westminster on Tuesday the twelfth day of July last, stands prorogued to Thursday the fifteenth day of this instant September: we, with the advice of our Privy Council, do, for divers weighty reasons, hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said fifteenth day of September, to Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of this instant September. And we have given order to our Chancellor of Great Britain to prepare a writ patent under our great seal for proroguing the same accordingly: and we do further hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare our royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said twenty-seventh day of this instant September, be held and sit *for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs*; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said twenty-seventh day of this instant September.

Given at our Court at Weymouth, the third day of September, in the thirty-sixth year of our reign.

God save the King.

Dublin, Sept. 15.

*By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland,
a Proclamation,*

CAMDEN.

WHEREAS his Majesty hath signified unto us his royal pleasure, that the Parliament of this kingdom be prorogued to Tuesday the 11th day of October next, then to sit *for the dispatch of business*: we do therefore publish and declare, that the said Parliament, which now stands prorogued to Monday the 19th day of September inst. be, and accordingly the said Parliament is hereby further prorogued to Tuesday the 11th day of October next, and the same shall be then held at Dublin, and *for the dispatch of business*; whereof the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,

and the Commons in this present Parliament, are to take notice, and give their attendance accordingly.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 13th day of September, 1796.

By his Excellency's command,

E. COOKE,

God save the King.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the 6th of October, 1796.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the sense of my people, engaged in a difficult and arduous contest, for the preservation of all that is most dear to us.

I have omitted no endeavours for setting on foot negotiations to restore peace to Europe, and to secure for the future the general tranquillity. The steps which I have taken for this purpose have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negotiation, the issue of which must either produce the desirable end of a just, honourable, and solid peace for us, and for our allies, or must prove, beyond dispute, to what cause alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

I shall immediately send a person to Paris, with full powers to treat for this object, and it is my anxious wish that this measure may lead to the restoration of general peace: but you must be sensible that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as your manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the farther efforts with which we may have to contend.

You will feel this peculiarly necessary at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent on these kingdoms. It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprize; but it befits your wisdom to neglect no precautions that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

In reviewing the events of the year, you will have observed that, by the skill and exertions of my navy, our extensive and increasing commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example, and the fleets of the enemy have, for the greatest part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports.

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The operations in the East and West Indies have been highly honourable to the British arms, and productive of great national advantage; and the valour and good conduct of my forces, both by sea and land, have been eminently conspicuous.

The fortune of war on the continent has been more various; and the progress of the French armies threatened, at one period, the utmost danger to all Europe; but from the honourable and dignified perseverance of my ally the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces, under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke Charles, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the war, as may inspire a well-grounded confidence that the final result of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

The apparently hostile dispositions and conduct of the court of Madrid have led to discussions, of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with the final result; but I am confident that whatever may be their issue, I shall have given to Europe a farther proof of my moderation and forbearance; and I can have no doubt of your determination to defend against every aggression the dignity, rights, and interests, of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I rely on your zeal and public spirit for such supplies as you may think necessary for the service of the year. It is a great satisfaction to me to observe, that, notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments which have been experienced, the state of the commerce, manufactures, and revenue of the country, proves the real extent and solidity of our resources, and furnishes you with such means as must be equal to any exertions which the present crisis may require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The distresses, which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn, are now, by the blessing of God, happily removed, and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article to the labouring classes of the community. Our internal tranquillity has also continued undisturbed; the general attachment of my people to the British constitution has appeared on every occasion, and the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into this country, have been repressed by the energy and wisdom of the laws.

To defeat all the designs of our enemies, to restore to my people the blessings of a secure and honourable peace, to maintain inviolate their religion, laws, and liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to the latest posterity the glory and happiness of their

these kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions. In every measure that can conduce to these objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate support of my Parliament.

In the House of Commons Lord Morpeth moved the following Address:

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble and unanimous thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We are truly sensible of your Majesty's parental regard for the interest of your subjects, in having omitted no endeavours for settling on foot negotiations to restore peace to Europe, and to secure for the future the general tranquillity; and we rejoice to learn, that the steps which have been taken for this purpose have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negotiation, which, we doubt not, will be so conducted on your Majesty's part, as either to produce the desirable end of a just, honourable, and solid peace, for us and for our allies, or to prove beyond dispute to what cause alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

We cordially join with your Majesty in an anxious wish that the step, which your Majesty proposes to take, of sending a person to Paris with full powers to treat, may lead to the restoration of general peace; but we are fully sensible that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the further efforts with which we may have to contend; and we must indeed feel this to be peculiarly necessary when an intention has been openly manifested of attempting a descent on these kingdoms; and, although it cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprize, we deem it an indispensable duty to neglect no precautions that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

In reviewing the events of the year we have not failed to observe, with a just satisfaction, that, by the skill and exertions of your Majesty's navy, our extensive and increasing commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example; and that the fleets

of the enemy have, for the greatest part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports; and we have seen with pleasure the operations in the East and West Indies, which, while they have been productive of great national advantage, have also displayed the valour and good conduct of your Majesty's forces, both by sea and land, in a degree highly honourable to the British arms.

Having contemplated with anxious solicitude the various fortune of war on the Continent, and the danger with which all Europe was at one time threatened, we reflect with proportionable admiration and joy on the honourable and dignified perseverance of your Majesty's ally the Emperor, and on the intrepidity, discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces, under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke Charles; and we entertain the most sanguine hope that, from the turn lately given to the course of the war, the final result of the campaign may prove more disastrous to the enemy than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

While we regret the hostile dispositions and conduct on the part of the Court of Madrid, which have led to the discussions now depending, we entertain a just confidence that, whenever your Majesty shall be enabled to acquaint us with the final result, a farther proof will be given to Europe of the temper and prudence which govern your Majesty's proceedings; and we cannot too strongly express to your Majesty our fixed determination to support your Majesty with our lives and fortunes, in defending against every aggression the dignity, rights, and interests, of the British empire.

We beg to assure your Majesty, that you may at all times rely on the zeal and affection of your faithful Commons for such supplies as may be necessary for the service of the year; and that it must afford us the most cordial satisfaction to find that, notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments which have been experienced, the state of the commerce, manufactures, and revenue of the country, proves the real extent and solidity of the public resources, and will furnish such means as may be equal to the great and vigorous exertions which the present crisis peculiarly requires.

We acknowledge, with the utmost thankfulness and satisfaction, that the distresses, which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn, are now, by the blessing of God, happily removed, and that an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief on that important article to the labouring classes of the community; and with equal satisfaction we reflect on the uninterrupted continuance of our internal tranquillity, on the general attachment of your Majesty's faithful subjects to the British constitution, and on the happy effects produced by the energy and wisdom of the laws, in repressing the endeavours

of those who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into the country.

We beseech your Majesty to believe that we are deeply impressed with the gracious and paternal expressions of your Majesty's constant solicitude for the glory and happiness of your kingdoms; and we are persuaded that your Majesty may at all times rely on the firm, zealous, and affectionate support of your Parliament in those exertions which are directed to the great object of defeating all the designs of our enemies, of restoring to the people the blessings of a secure and honourable peace, and of delivering down unimpaired to the latest posterity those civil and religious blessings, by which these kingdoms have been so eminently distinguished, under the protection of your Majesty's just and auspicious government.

On Monday, October 10, Mr. Speaker reported to the House, that the House attended his Majesty upon Saturday last, with their address; to which his Majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer:

Gentlemen,

I return you my particular thanks for this dutiful and affectionate address. The cordial and unanimous assurances of your continued and zealous support afford me the utmost satisfaction in this important conjuncture: they must have the happiest tendency to give effect to my endeavours for the restoration of peace, on secure, honourable, and adequate terms; and they afford me, at the same time, a just confidence, that, if this desirable end cannot be obtained, I shall be enabled to prosecute the war with redoubled vigour and activity in support of our dearest interests.

In the House of Lords Earl Bathurst moved the following address to his Majesty for his most gracious speech:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

We acknowledge with gratitude your Majesty's gracious condescension in acquainting us that you have omitted no endeavours for setting on foot negotiations to restore peace to Europe, and to secure for the future the general tranquillity; and that the steps which you have taken for the purpose have at length opened the way

way to an immediate and direct negotiation, the issue of which must produce the desirable end of a just, honourable, and solid peace, for us and for our allies, or must prove, beyond dispute, to what cause alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

We entirely concur in the anxious wish expressed by your Majesty, that the step which your Majesty proposes to take of sending a person to Paris, with full power to treat for the restoration of a general peace, may lead to the accomplishment of that object. But we are fully sensible that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as our manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the further efforts with which we may have to contend.

We feel this peculiarly necessary at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent on these kingdoms. We are fully sensible that it cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprize; but we shall, nevertheless, think it our duty to take every precaution that may either elude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

In reviewing the events of the year, we have great pleasure in observing that, by the skill and exertions of your Majesty's navy, the extensive and increasing commerce of the country has been protected to a degree almost beyond example, and that the fleets of the enemy have, for the greatest part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports; that the operations in the East and West Indies have been highly honourable to the British arms, and productive of great national advantage; and that the valour and good conduct of your Majesty's forces, both by sea and land, have been eminently conspicuous.

We have also observed, with the utmost satisfaction, that although the fortune of war on the Continent has been more various, and although the progress of the French armies threatened the utmost danger to all Europe, yet, from the honourable and dignified perseverance of your Majesty's ally the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces, under the auspicious conduct of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the war, as may inspire a well-grounded confidence that the final result of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy than its commencement was for a time favourable to their hopes.

We rely with the utmost confidence on your Majesty's gracious assurances, that whenever your Majesty shall be enabled to acquaint us with the final result of the discussions, to which the apparently hostile disposition and conduct of the Court of Madrid has given

rise, they will afford to Europe a further proof of your Majesty's moderation and forbearance; and we entreat your Majesty to be assured that we are firmly determined to defend against every aggression the dignity, rights, and interest of the British empire.

It has given us infinite pleasure to find that the distresses, which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn, are now, by the blessings of God, happily removed, and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article to the labouring classes of the community; that our internal tranquillity has also continued undisturbed, that the general attachment of the people to the British constitution has appeared on every occasion, and that the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into this country have been repressed by the energy and wisdom of the laws.

Persuaded as we cannot but be, from long experience of your Majesty's virtues, that to defeat all the designs of your enemies, to restore to your people the blessings of secure and honourable peace, to maintain inviolate their religion, laws, and liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to the latest posterity the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, is the constant wish of your Majesty's heart, and the uniform end of all your Majesty's actions; permit us most humbly to assure your Majesty, that in every measure that can conduce to these objects, your Majesty may rely upon our firm, zealous, and affectionate support, which we consider as a duty which we owe to your Majesty and to our country.

Earl Fitzwilliam moved the following amendment to the above address:

THAT this House, strongly impressed with the justice and necessity of the present war, carried on for the maintenance of civil and moral order in the world, and for securing the balance of power in Europe, and the independence of all states, will continue to give his Majesty a vigorous support in asserting the general cause of his Majesty and his allies, and for preserving the good faith, dignity, and honour of the Crown, in full assurance that no steps shall be taken inconsistent with those principles, or with the future safety and prosperity of these kingdoms: and should the apparently hostile disposition of the court of Madrid, instigated by the intrigues and menaces of the common enemy, put his Majesty under the necessity of repelling force by force, his Majesty may rely on the determination of this House to give his Majesty the most ample support in defending against every aggression the dignity, rights, and interests, of the British empire.

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The amendment proposed by Earl Fitzwilliam was negatived without a division, and the original address was agreed to *nam. diff.*

To the address of the House of Peers his Majesty delivered the following answer :

My Lords,

I thank you very warmly for this dutiful and loyal address. The sentiments you have expressed, in the present important crisis of public affairs, afforded me the surest pledge of your support in such measures as the interest of the country shall require; and you may rely upon every exertion being made on my part for the welfare, happiness, and safety of my people.

Protest of Earl Fitzwilliam against the Address of the House of Lords to the Throne on his Majesty's Speech announcing the opening of a Negotiation for Peace with the French Republic.

THE motion being made that the address (in answer to his Majesty's Speech) do pass, it passed in the affirmative.

Dissentient,

1st. Because, by this address, unamended as it stands, the sanction of the Lords is given to a series of measures, as ill judged, with regard to their object, as they are derogatory from the dignity of his Majesty's crown, and from the honour of this kingdom. The reiteration of solicitations for peace to a species of power, with whose very existence all fair and equitable accommodation is incompatible, can have no other effect than that which it is notorious all our solicitations have hitherto had. They must increase the arrogance and ferocity of the common enemy of all nations; they must fortify the credit, and fix the authority of an odious government over an enslaved people; they must impair the confidence of all other powers in the magnanimity, constancy, and fidelity of the British councils; and it is much to be apprehended it will inevitably tend to break the spring of that energy, and to lower that spirit which has characterised in former times this high-minded nation, and which, far from sinking under misfortune, has even risen with the difficulties and dangers in which our country has been involved.

2d. Because no peace, such as may be capable of recruiting the strength, economizing the means, augmenting the resources, and providing for the safety of this kingdom, and its inseparable

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connections and dependencies, can be had with the usurped power now exercising authority in France, considering the description, the character, and the conduct, of those who compose that government; the methods by which they have obtained their power, the policy by which they hold it, and the maxims they have adopted, openly professed, and uniformly acted on, towards the destruction of all governments not formed on their model and subservient to their domination.

3d. Because the idea that this kingdom is competent to defend itself, its laws, liberties, and religion, under the general subjugation of all Europe, is presumptuous in the extreme, contradictory to the supposed motives for our present eager solicitations for peace, and is certainly contrary to the standing policy both of state and commerce, by which Great Britain has hitherto flourished.

4th. Because, while the common enemy exercises his power over the several states of Europe in the way we have seen, it is impossible long to preserve our trade, or, what cannot exist without it, our naval power. This hostile system seizes on the keys of the dominions of these powers, without any consideration of their friendship, their enmity, or their neutrality; prescribes laws to them as to conquered provinces; mulcts and fines them at pleasure; forces them, without any particular quarrel, into direct hostility with this kingdom, and expels us from such ports and markets as she thinks fit; insomuch that (Europe remaining under its present slavery) there is no harbour which we can enter without her permission, either in a commercial or a naval character. This general interdict cannot be begged off; we must resist it by our power, or we are already in a state of vassalage.

5th. Because, whilst this usurped power shall continue thus constituted, and thus disposed, no security whatever can be hoped for in our colonies and plantations, those invaluable sources of our national wealth and our naval power. This war has shewn that the power prevalent in France, by intentionally disorganizing the plantation system (which France had in common with all other European nations), and by inverting the order and relations therein established, has been able with a naval force, altogether contemptible, and with very inconsiderable succours from Europe, to baffle in a great measure the most powerful armament ever sent from this country into the West Indies, and at an expense hitherto unparalleled, and has, by the force of example, and by the effects of her machinations, produced, at little or no expense to herself either of blood or treasure, universal desolation and ruin, by the general destruction of every thing valuable and necessary for cultivation, throughout several of our islands, lately among the most flourishing and productive. The new system, by which these things

things have been effected, leaves our colonies equally endangered in peace as in war. It is therefore with this general system (of which the West India scheme is but a ramification) that all ancient establishments are essentially at war for the sake of self-preservation.

6th. Because it has been declared from the throne, and in effect the principle has been adopted by Parliament, that there was no way likely to obtain a peace, commonly safe and honourable, but through the ancient and legitimate government long established in France. That government in its lawful succession has been solemnly recognized, and assistance and protection as solemnly promised to those Frenchmen who should exert themselves in its restoration. The political principle upon which this recognition was made is very far from being weakened by the conduct of the newly-invented government. Nor are our obligations of good faith, pledged on such strong motives of policy to those who have been found in their allegiance dissolved, nor can they be so, until fairly directed efforts have been made to secure this great fundamental point. None have yet been employed with the smallest degree of vigour and perseverance.

7th. Because the example of the great change made by the usurpation in the moral and political world (more dangerous than all her conquests) is by the present procedure confirmed in all its force. It is the first successful example furnished by history of the subversion of the ancient government of a great country, and of all its laws, orders, and religion, by the corruption of mercenary armies, and by the seduction of a multitude bribed by confiscation to sedition, in defiance of the sense, and to the entire destruction of almost the whole proprietary body of the nation. The fatal effects of this example must be felt in every country. New means, new arms, new pretexts, are furnished to ambition; and new persons are intoxicated with that poison.

8th. Because our eagerness in suing for peace may induce the persons exercising power in France erroneously to believe, that we act from necessity, and are unable to continue the war; a persuasion which, in the event of an actual peace, will operate as a temptation to them to renew that conduct which brought on the present war, neither shall we have any of the usual securities in peace. In their treaties they do not acknowledge the obligation of that law, which for ages has been common to all Europe. They have not the same sentiments nor the same ideas of their interest in the conversation of peace, which have hitherto influenced all regular governments; they do not in the same manner feel public distress, or the private misery of their subjects; they will not find the same difficulty on the commencement of a new war to call their whole force into sudden action, where, by
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the law, every citizen is a soldier, and the person and properties of all are liable at once to arbitrary requisitions. On the other hand, no attempt has been made to shew in what manner, whether by alliances, by force, military or naval, or by the improvement and augmentation of our finances, we shall be better able to resist their hostile attempts, after the peace, than at the present hour. If we remain armed, we cannot reap the ordinary advantage of peace in œconomy; if we disarm, we shall be subject to be driven into a new war, under every circumstance of disadvantage, unless we now prepare ourselves to suffer with patience and submission whatever insults, indignities, and injuries, we may receive from that insolent, domineering, and unjust power.

9th. Because the inability of humbling ourselves again to solicit peace in a manner, which is a recognition of the French Republic, contrary to all the principles of the war, the danger of peace, if obtained, the improbability of its duration, and the perseverance of the enemy throughout the interval of peace in their mischievous system, is not conjecture, but certainty. It has been avowed by the actual governors of France, at the very moment when they had before them our application for a passport. They chose that moment for publishing a state paper, breathing the most hostile mind. In it they stimulate and goad us by language the most opprobrious and offensive. They frankly tell us, that it is not our interest to desire peace, for that they regard peace only as the opportunity of preparing fresh means for the annihilation of our naval power. By making peace they do not conceal that it will be their object—"to wrest from us our maritime preponderancy—to re-establish what they invidiously call the freedom of the seas; to give a new impulse to the Spanish, Dutch, and French marines; and to carry to the highest degree of prosperity the industry and commerce of those nations," which they state to be our rivals, which they charge us with "unjustly attacking, when we can no longer dupe," and which they throughout contemplate as their own dependencies, united in arms, and furnishing resources from our future humiliation and destruction. They resort to that well known and constant allusion of their's to ancient history, by which representing "France as modern Rome, and England as modern Carthage," they accuse us of national perfidy, and hold England up "as an object to be blotted out from the face of the earth." They falsely assert that the English nation supports with impatience the continuance of the war, and has extorted all his Majesty's overtures for peace "by complaints and reproaches;" and, above all, not only in that passage, but throughout their official note, they shew the most marked adherence to that insidious and intolerable policy of their system, by which they, from the commencement of the Revolution, sought

to trouble and subvert all the governments in Europe. They studiously disjoin the English nation from its sovereign.

10th. Because, having acted throughout the course of this awful and momentous crisis upon the principles herein expressed, and after having on the present occasion, not only fully reconsidered, and jealously examined their soundness and validity, but gravely attended to, and scrupulously weighed the merits of all those arguments which have been offered to induce a dereliction of them, conscientiously adhering to, and firmly abiding by them, I thus solemnly record them, in justification of my own conduct, and in discharge of the duty I owe to my King, my country, and general interests of civil society.

WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM.

ON the 12th of December, 1796, Lord Grenville brought down to the House of Peers the following message from his Majesty.

George R.

HIS Majesty is concerned to acquaint the House of Lords, that his endeavours to preserve peace with Spain, and to adjust all matters in discussion with that Court by an amicable negotiation, have been rendered ineffectual by an abrupt and unprovoked declaration of war on the part of the Catholic King.

His Majesty, at the same time that he sincerely laments this addition to the calamities of war, already extended over so great a part of Europe, has the satisfaction to reflect that nothing has been omitted on his part which could contribute to the maintenance of peace, on grounds consistent with the honour of his Crown, and the interest of his dominions; and he trusts that, under the protection of divine Providence, the firmness and wisdom of his Parliament will enable him effectually to repel this unprovoked aggression, and to afford to all Europe an additional proof of the spirit and resources of the British nation.

G. R.

A similar message was on the same day presented to the House of Commons.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th of December, Lord Grenville moved an address to his Majesty, thanking him for his gracious communication. The address was agreed to *nem. diff.*

In the House of Commons Mr. Dundas moved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious communication.

To express to his Majesty the concern which this House feels, in common with his Majesty, at finding that his Majesty's endeavours

vours to preserve peace with Spain, and to adjust all matters in discussion with that country by an amicable negotiation, have been rendered ineffectual by an abrupt and unprovoked declaration of war on the part of the Catholic King.

To assure his Majesty, that while we cannot but concur with him in lamenting that such an addition should be made to the calamities of war, already extending over so great a part of Europe; we share at the same time in the satisfaction which his Majesty feels, on reflecting that nothing has been omitted on his part which could contribute to the maintenance of peace, on grounds consistent with the honour of his Crown, and the interests of his dominions.

And humbly to entreat his Majesty to place the most entire reliance upon the support of his faithful Commons on so important an occasion, and to be persuaded that no exertion shall be wanting on our part, which can, under the protection of divine Providence, enable his Majesty effectually to repel this unprovoked aggression, and to afford to all Europe an additional proof of the spirit and resources of the British nation.

The above address was passed *nem. con.*

ON the 14th of December Mr. Fox made the following motion in the House of Commons:

"That his Majesty's ministers having authorised and directed, at different times, without the consent, and during the sitting of Parliament, the issue of several sums of money for the service of his Imperial Majesty, and also for the service of the army under the Prince de Condé, have acted contrary to their duty, and the trust reposed in them, and have thereby violated the constitutional privileges of this House."

Mr. Bragge moved the following amendment to Mr. Fox's motion. He proposed to leave out from the first word *that*, and to insert,

"— the measure of advancing the several sums of money, which appear, from the accounts presented to the House in this session of Parliament, to have been issued for the service of the Emperor, though not to be drawn into precedent but upon occasions of special necessity, was, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a justifiable and proper exercise of the discretion vested in his Majesty's ministers by the vote of credit, and calculated to produce consequences, which have proved highly advantageous to the common cause, and to the general interests of Europe."

Mr. Fox proposed a second amendment, to insert after the word *credit*, in the first proposed amendment, the words,

"It being the opinion of this House, that certain of the sums stated in the papers laid before this House, to have been issued
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on the authority of the vote of credit, were not paid on the said authority." (*Negatived.*)

Mr. Fox proposed a third amendment, to add at the end of the first proposed amendment, the words,

"Although no documents have been laid before the House to prove either the necessity or the expediency of the said measure." (*Negatived.*)

On Mr. Fox's original motion the House divided, and it was rejected by a Majority of 285 to 81.

It was resolved, finally, "That the measure of advancing the several sums of money, which appear from the accounts presented to the House in this session of Parliament to have been issued for the service of the Emperor, though not to be drawn into precedent but upon occasion of special necessity, was under the peculiar circumstances of the case a justifiable and proper exercise of the discretion vested in his Majesty's ministers by the vote of credit, and calculated to produce consequences which have proved highly advantageous to the common cause, and to the general interests of Europe."

ON the 17th of December, 1796, Lord Grenville brought down to the House of Peers the following message from his Majesty.

George R.

His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Peers, that he is at present engaged in concerting measures with his allies, in order to be fully prepared for the vigorous and effectual prosecution of the war, if the failure of his Majesty's earnest endeavours to effect a general peace, on secure and honourable terms, should unfortunately render another campaign unavoidable. And his Majesty will not fail to take the first opportunity to communicate the result of these discussions to the House. In the interval his Majesty conceives that it may be of the greatest importance to the common cause, that his Majesty should be enabled to continue such temporary advances for the service of the Emperor as may be indispensably necessary, with a view to military operations being prosecuted with vigour and effect at an early period; and his Majesty recommends it to the House to consider of making such provision as may appear to them to be most expedient for this purpose.

G. R.

A similar message with the above was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt on the same day.

In the House of Lords, on the 20th of December, Lord Grenville moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for his message, which was agreed to *nem. dissent.*

In the House of Commons, on the 19th of December, Mr. Pitt moved,

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious message: to assure his Majesty that this House will immediately enter into the consideration of such measures as may appear to them to be most expedient for enabling his Majesty to continue such temporary advances to the Emperor, as may (if the failure of his Majesty's earnest endeavours to effect a general peace on secure and honourable terms should unfortunately render another campaign unavoidable) be necessary, with a view to the prosecution of military operations, with vigour and effect, at an early period.

Sir William Pulteney moved as an amendment to the above address, that the whole should be left out after the words, "take the same into consideration." (*Negatived without a division.*)

Mr. Sheridan then moved the following amendment:

Your Majesty's faithful Commons having thus manifested their determination to enable your Majesty to give such assistance to your Majesty's ally, the Emperor, as may be indispensably necessary in the unfortunate event of an unfavourable issue to the present negotiations for peace, cannot omit this occasion of expressing their deep regret, that your Majesty's ministers should, in recent instances, have presumed to issue similar assistance to the Emperor, without any previous application to Parliament to enable your Majesty so to do; thereby acting, as your Majesty's gracious message appears in a great measure to admit, in defiance of the established practice, and in violation of the constitutional privileges of this House. (*Negatived without a division.*)

The original address was then put and carried.

ON the 26th of December the following message from his Majesty was delivered to the House of Peers by Lord Grenville.

George R.

It is with the utmost concern that his Majesty acquaints the House of Lords, that his earnest endeavours to effect the restoration of peace have been unhappily frustrated, and that the negotiation in which he has been engaged has been abruptly broken off by the peremptory refusal of the French government to treat, except upon a basis evidently inadmissible, and by their having in consequence required his Majesty's plenipotentiary to quit Paris within 48 hours.

His Majesty has directed the several memorials and papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late discussion, and the account transmitted to his Majesty of its final result, to be laid before the House.

From

From these papers, his Majesty trusts, it will be proved to the whole world that his conduct has been guided by a sincere desire to effect the restoration of peace on principles suited to the relative situation of the belligerent powers, and essential for the permanent interests of his kingdoms, and the general security of Europe: whilst his enemies have advanced pretensions at once inconsistent with those objects, unsupported even on the grounds on which they were professed to rest, and repugnant both to the system established by repeated treaties, and to the principles and practice which have hitherto regulated the intercourse of independent nations.

In this situation his Majesty has the consolation of reflecting, that the continuance of the calamities of war can be imputed only to the unjust and exorbitant views of his enemies; and his Majesty, looking forward with anxiety to the moment when they may be disposed to act on different principles, places in the meantime the fullest reliance, under the protection of Providence, on the wisdom and firmness of his Parliament, on the tried valour of his forces by sea and land, and on the zeal, public spirit, and resources of his kingdoms, for vigorous and effectual support in the prosecution of a contest, which it does not depend on his Majesty to terminate, and which involves in it the security and permanent interests of this country, and of Europe.

G. R.

A similar message was brought down to the House of Commons on the same day by Mr. Dundas.

On Friday, the 30th of December, his Majesty's message to the House of Peers was taken into consideration, and Lord Grenville moved,

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for his gracious message, and giving him the loyal assurance of their firm and steady support in the further continuance of this just and necessary war; his Majesty's dispositions to peace having been unhappily frustrated by the conduct of the enemy."

The Earl of Guilford moved the following amendment to the above address.

That after the words "returning his Majesty thanks for his gracious message," there be inserted the following:

"That this House has learnt with inexpressible concern, that the negotiation his Majesty lately commenced for the restoration of peace has been unhappily frustrated.

"In so awful and momentous a crisis, the House of Lords feel it their duty to speak to his Majesty with that freedom and earnestness which becomes men anxious to preserve the honour of his Majesty's crown, and to secure the interests of his people. That,

In doing this, they sincerely deplore that they are under the necessity of declaring, that, as well from the manner in which the late negotiation has been conducted, as from the substance of the memorial which appears to have produced the abrupt termination of it, they have reason to think his Majesty's ministers were not sincere in their endeavour to procure the blessings of peace, so necessary for this distressed country, and that all prospect of pacification seems entirely removed from their view. For, on the one hand, his Majesty's ministers insist upon the restoration of the Netherlands to the Emperor as a *si qua non* from which they have pledged his Majesty not to recede; while, on the other, the Executive Directory of the French Republic, with equal pertinacity, claim the preservation of that part of their conquest as a condition from which they cannot depart.

That, under these circumstances, this House cannot help lamenting the rashness and injustice of his Majesty's ministers, whose long-continued misconduct has produced this embarrassing situation, by advising his Majesty, before the blessings of peace had been unfortunately interrupted, to refuse all negotiation for the adjustment of the then subsisting differences, although at that time the Netherlands, now the main obstacle to the return of tranquillity, so far from being considered as an object of contest, was solemnly renounced, and the peace of Europe offered into his Majesty's hands upon the basis of that renunciation, and upon the security and independence of Holland, whilst she preserved her neutrality towards France.

That this House hath further deeply to regret, that soon after the commencement of the war, when, by the vigour of his Majesty's arms, with the assistance of his allies, the Republic of Holland had been rescued from invasion, and the greatest part of the Netherlands had been recovered by the Emperor; at a time too when most of the Princes of Europe, with resources yet unexhausted, continued firm in their alliances with Great Britain, his Majesty's ministers did not avail themselves of this high and commanding position for the negotiation of an honourable peace, and the establishment of the political balance of Europe; that, on the contrary, without any example in the principles and practice of this or any other nation, it is with pain this House recollects his Majesty's ministers refused to set on foot any negotiation whatsoever with the French Republic; not upon a real or even alleged unwillingness on his part to listen to the propositions now rejected by her, or to any other specific proposal of indemnity or political security, but upon the arrogant and insulting pretence, that her government was not capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity amongst nations; and that, on this unfounded and merely speculative assumption, his Majesty was advised to continue the war to a period when the difficulties in the

way of peace have been so much increased by the defection of most of the powers engaged in the confederacy; and by the conquests and consequent pretensions of the French Republic.

That this House having thus humbly submitted to his Majesty the reflections which his Majesty's gracious communication immediately suggest, feel themselves in duty bound, for the information of his Majesty, and the satisfaction of an exhausted people, to proceed, with unremitting diligence, to investigate the causes which have produced our present calamities, and to offer such advice as the critical and alarming circumstances of the nation may require.

The above amendment was negatived by a majority of 63 to 7.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th December, his Majesty's message was taken into consideration, and Mr. Pitt moved the following address:

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return the thanks of this House for his most gracious message, and for having been pleased to lay before the House the papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late discussion, and the account transmitted to his Majesty of its final result.

To assure his Majesty, that we cannot but deeply participate in the concern which his Majesty (from his constant regard to the interests of his subjects) naturally feels in the disappointment of his earnest endeavours to effect the restoration of peace, and in the abrupt termination, on the part of the French government, of the negotiation in which his Majesty was engaged; but that it affords us the greatest consolation, and the utmost incitement to our zeal and perseverance, to observe the abundant proofs that his Majesty's conduct has been guided by a sincere desire to effect the restoration of general peace, and to provide for the permanent interests of his kingdoms, and for the general security of Europe; while his enemies have advanced pretensions at once inconsistent with those objects, unsupported even on the grounds on which they professed to rest, and repugnant both to the system established by repeated treaties, and to the principles and practice which have hitherto regulated the intercourse of independent nations.

That, in this situation, persuaded that the present continuance of the calamities of war can be imputed only to the unjust and exorbitant views of his Majesty's enemies, and looking forward with anxiety to the moment when they may be disposed to act on different principles; we feel it incumbent on us, to afford his Majesty the most firm and zealous support in such measures as may be most likely to bring this great contest to a safe and honourable issue; and we place the fullest reliance, under the protection of Providence, on his Majesty's vigilant concern for the interests

of his subjects, on the tried valour of his forces by sea and land, and on the zeal, public spirit, and resources of these kingdoms, which can never be called forth under circumstances more important to their permanent welfare, and to the general security and interests of Europe.

Mr. Fox moved the following amendment to the above address:

We your Majesty's faithful Commons, having seen with inexpressible concern that the negotiations which the Directory of France have unhappily and abruptly terminated, consider it our duty to speak with the freedom and earnestness which becometh representatives of a great people; we regret, from the memorials and other documents submitted to our consideration, that your Majesty's ministers appear not to have been so sincere in their professions for peace as we had been induced from their repeated declarations to suppose. The sincerity of the overtures which have been made for peace is to be inferred from ministers having insisted on the surrender of the Netherlands by France; this they have thought proper to term the *sine qua non*; while the enemy, profiting by the bad conduct, by the incapacity, of those ministers, urge their demands. Your faithful Commons have moreover seen, with extreme regret, that when only a very small portion of the German empire was occupied by the arms of France, when the security of Holland might have been guaranteed by your arms, when your Majesty's allies were firm in the union, and apparently sincere in their professions, your Majesty's ministers did not employ themselves for the purpose of procuring peace to England and to Europe; but, on the contrary, repeatedly refused to enter into any negotiation with the French Republic, not for any well-grounded reason, not because that the Republic was really hostile to all other nations, but on an insulting and arrogant preference for the forms and usages of the ancient courts of Europe, by attempting to prove that the Republic of France could not maintain the accustomed relations of peace and amity. Your Majesty's ministers having accordingly advised your Majesty to recommend in your speeches from the throne, to continue a war ruinous in itself, after the most calamitous sufferings by the defection of the major part of your Majesty's allies; your faithful Commons will proceed therefore to investigate the cause of that misconduct, on the part of your Majesty's ministers, which has involved this nation in her misfortunes and produced the failure of that negotiation.

Mr. Fox's address was negatived by a majority of 212 to 37.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

ON Thursday October 13, 1796, his excellency Earl Camden came in the usual state to the House of Peers, and the Commons being present, opened the session with the following speech from the throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have his Majesty's commands to acquaint you, that he has thought it necessary to require your attendance in Parliament at this early period, and to resort to your deliberative wisdom at a time when the ambitious projects of our enemies have threatened to interrupt the happiness and prosperity of his people, by making a descent on this kingdom and Great Britain. And although his Majesty looks forward with the utmost confidence to the spirit, loyalty, and ability of his faithful people of Ireland to repel such an attack, it will yet become your wisdom to neglect no precautions which may preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion of the enemy.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct an addition to be made to the regular forces in this kingdom, by troops sent from Great Britain, the greater part of which is already arrived; and in pursuance of his Majesty's commands, I have also encouraged the loyal and zealous disposition, which has generally displayed itself, to associate in arms, under his Majesty's authority, for the better security of property, and the preservation of tranquillity and good order.

In consequence of the steps which his Majesty has taken to restore peace to Europe, and secure its future tranquillity, a way has at length been opened for an immediate and direct negotiation; and I am commanded to acquaint you, that it is his Majesty's intention to send a person to Paris, with full powers to treat for the restoration of general peace.

The apparently hostile dispositions and conduct of the court of Spain has led to discussions, of which I am not able to acquaint you with the final result; but, whatever may be their issue, they cannot but afford to Europe a further proof of his Majesty's moderation and forbearance, and cannot fail to animate your utmost exertions in defending the dignity, rights, and interest of the empire against every aggression.

In reviewing the events of this year, it must afford you the greatest satisfaction to observe, that by the spirit and exertions of his Majesty's navy, the commerce of this kingdom has been protected in a degree almost beyond example; and in no part more completely, than by the skill, activity, and bravery of the squadron stationed on the coasts of this kingdom.

The success of his Majesty's arms in the East and West Indies, has been highly honourable and advantageous to the empire; and

evinces,

evinces, in the strongest manner, the valour and good conduct of his forces both by sea and land.

The steady and dignified conduct of the Emperor, and the intrepidity of the Austrian forces under the command of the Archduke Charles, have given so essential a change to the aspect of affairs on the continent, as to inspire a well-grounded confidence, that the final result of the campaign will be such as materially to promote his Majesty's endeavours to obtain a safe and honourable peace for himself and his allies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The expediency of the vigorous measures which you have adopted in the last session of Parliament, has been amply proved by the outrages, which they were intended to suppress having in a great measure subsided. I am, however, to lament, that in one part of the country good order has not yet been entirely restored, and that in other districts a treasonable system of secret confederation, by the administering of illegal oaths, still continues, although no means within the reach of government have been left untried to counteract it.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered to be laid before you an account of such articles of expence as are not included in the estimate of the current year, and which the present circumstances have rendered necessary; and when you consider the great interests for which we are engaged, and the objects for which we are contending, I doubt not that you will grant the supplies which may be requisite for them with your accustomed cheerfulness and liberality; and when the ordinary accounts and estimates for the ensuing year shall be laid before you, I trust you will then proceed with the zeal you have always manifested in providing for the exigencies of the state, and the honourable support of his Majesty's government.

You will not fail at a proper time to continue your attention to the manufactures, the agriculture, and the commerce of the country; and to extend your accustomed benevolence to the Protestant charter-schools, and the other institutions of education and charity which have been so long fostered by your liberal encouragement.

The prosperity and resources of the kingdom, so highly improved by your meritorious care, still remain unimpaired by the pressure of war; and I trust to your unremitting attention for the further advancement of your national prosperity.

You have learnt the steps which his Majesty has taken to procure the blessings of general peace upon a solid and permanent basis. Should these gracious endeavours of his Majesty not be followed by the success which he has every reason to expect, he is satisfied that the affections, courage, and perseverance, of his people,

people, will enable him to frustrate the designs of our enemies, and to maintain the honour and dignity of his crown.

It will afford me the highest satisfaction to be aided at this important crisis by your advice, and I rely with a confidence you have taught me to indulge, upon your liberal interpretation of my conduct, and upon that support I have so amply experienced since I received his Majesty's commands to repair to this country; and it will be peculiarly gratifying to me, if I should have the good fortune, in the administration of the King's government, to impress upon your minds the full extent of his Majesty's paternal care of this kingdom, and of my own anxiety to promote, by every means, its interests, its safety, and its prosperity.

In the House of Lords, an address in answer to the above speech was moved and carried *nem diff.*

In the House of Commons of Ireland, Mr. Vesey moved an address, which was seconded by colonel Bagwell

Mr. Grattan moved an amendment to the following effect: "To represent to his Majesty, that the most effectual method for strengthening the country and promoting unanimity, was to take such measures, and to enact such laws, as to insure to all his Majesty's subjects the blessings and privileges of the constitution, without any distinction of religion."

Mr. Grattan's amendment was negatived, and the original address was carried.

JAMAICA.

Kingston, May 7. Sunday last his honour the lieutenant-governor was pleased to command the attendance of the Hon. House of Assembly in the council chamber. After which, his honour was pleased to close the session of Assembly with the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I am sensible that you must be desirous of repose, after the long and unremitting attention you have paid to your legislative duties, during the interesting and important session; and therefore it is with the greatest pleasure I grant you a recess.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

Accept my warmest thanks for the supplies you have so liberally voted.

I felt great concern at the magnitude of the expense, occasioned by the measures which I was obliged to adopt at a late critical and alarming period; and it is no small consolation to my feelings, that you have made provision for the same with a cheerfulness

strongly

strongly indicative of favourable sentiments respecting the motives which actuated my conduct.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I have passed all the bills which have been brought before me for my assent; and I feel infinite pleasure in being able to send you to your families and homes with ease and comfort to yourselves, freed entirely from that apprehension and anxiety which so lately disturbed your minds.

I do therefore prorogue this General Assembly unto the 8th day of June next; and it is now prorogued accordingly.

APPENDIX.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1950, and this increase has been accompanied by a shift from rural to urban living. In 1900, only about 20% of the population lived in urban areas, but by 1950, this figure had risen to over 60%. This shift has been the result of a number of factors, including the growth of industry and commerce, the development of transportation and communication, and the desire for a better standard of living. The result has been a concentration of the population in urban areas, which has led to a number of problems, including overcrowding, pollution, and a loss of contact with nature. These problems have led to a growing interest in the concept of the "new urbanism," which seeks to create a more balanced and sustainable urban environment. This concept is based on the idea of the "walkable neighborhood," which is a neighborhood that is designed to be a place where people can live, work, and play. It is a neighborhood that is designed to be a place where people can live in a way that is both healthy and sustainable. The new urbanism is a response to the problems of the old urbanism, and it is a vision of a better way of living in the city.

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APPENDIX.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 7, 1796.

Admiralty Office, June 7, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Mowat, of his Majesty's Ship Assistance, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Staten Island, May 3, 1796.

YOU will be pleased to acquaint my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that about four o'clock on the 20th of March, his Majesty's ship I have the honour to command left Spithead, and at eight o'clock the same evening she passed the Needle Point, the wind then at E. N. E. which carried her in the lat. 43 deg. 57 min. long. 25 deg. 20 min. having been a week out; from that period until last evening, that she anchored two miles below New York, the wind did not continue twenty-four hours at any time favourable to her course. The day before the fair wind left us, a sail was discovered right a-head; the ship being under full sail, with a moderate breeze, soon brought the vessel to be seen from the deck standing towards us, which she continued to do within the distance of seven or eight miles, when she thought it time to put about, and crowded all the sail she could from us, and was discovered to be a brig. About four hours after she was brought to, and proved to be *Le Chasseur*, French privateer, belonging to Bayonne, pierced for twelve guns, six pounders, only four on board, the others having been reported to be thrown over-board: her crew sixty-two in number. From the time of her sailing she had captured only one vessel, a brig, with a cargo of salt from Spain, bound to Newfoundland.

VOL. V.

B

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 11.

Downing-street, June 8.

Extract of a Dispatch from Mr. Fraser to Lord Grenville, dated Hamburg, May 27, 1796.

INFORMATION has been received here from Amsterdam, of the 24th instant, that, in consequence of the late disturbance in that city, the French General Bournonville had thought it advisable to propose putting a considerable number of French troops in garrison in that city; that that measure had at first met with much opposition on the part of the burghers of that city, who had claimed to themselves the right of settling their own dispute without the interference of the French military; that, however, they had been obliged to yield, and that a considerable body of French troops had marched into Amsterdam.

Whitehall, June 11.

BY a dispatch from Major-General Gordon Forbes to the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, dated Mole St. Nicolas, St. Domingo, April 10, 1796, it appears, that a division of British and colonial troops from the garrison of Port-au-Prince were embarked, on the 17th and 18th of March, in order to proceed against the town and fortrefs of Leogane, in the same island. The troops were landed on the 21st, and a firing was opened on the following day from a temporary battery, which had been constructed. The enemy having brought their heavy artillery to flank this battery, it was obliged to be abandoned, with the loss of one six-pounder disabled, and another spiked and left behind. On this occasion Lieutenant Bingham, of the artillery, lost his arm, and that corps, which behaved remarkably well, suffered some trifling loss. A very heavy fire had been maintained during the greatest part of the 22d from the ships of war against the town and forts; but no impression whatever having been made by them, and the place appearing much stronger than it had been represented, the forces were judged inadequate to the enterprize, and the troops, stores, guns, and ammunition of every kind, were therefore reembarked, without further loss or accident.

Admiralty Office, June 11.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships, &c. at Jamaica, to Mr. Nepean, dated Savanna, at Port-au-Prince, March 27, 1796.

FOR their lordships' information I beg leave to acquaint you, that agreeably to my letter of the 28th ultimo, I proceeded to Port-au-Prince with General Forbes, where, upon our arrival, a meeting was called of the general officers, and the proposal for attacking Leogane discussed.

On the 21st the army was landed, in two divisions, to the eastward and westward of the fort and town, covered to the westward by the Ceres and Lark, and to the eastward by the Iphigenia, and the Cormorant and Serin sloops, with the Africa and Leviathan placed against the

the fort, and the Swiftsure to cannonade the town. The fire of the latter was interrupted in the course of half an hour from the situation of the army on shore; but the two former kept up an unremitting cannonade, for near four hours, against the fort, until dark, and the land wind coming fresh, the ships were moved off to a proper anchorage.

The day following the army were chiefly employed reconnoitring, and the next day, from what they had observed, and the intelligence gained, the enemy were found so exceedingly numerous, that it was resolved best for his Majesty's service to reembark the army, &c. and postpone the operations for the present.

In the course of the night, and by noon the next day, the artillery, army, &c. were reembarked; but, I am sorry to add, that the army lost a few men, and the Africa had one man killed and seven wounded; and the Leviathan five killed and twelve wounded, two since dead, with damage done to the masts and yards of both ships, inasmuch that they must go down to Jamaica to have them made good.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 18.

Admiralty Office, June 18.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received at this office by Evan Nepean, Esq.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, dated off Falmouth, June 13, 1796, to Mr. Nepean.

YOU will be pleased to make known to the lords commissioners of the admiralty my return off this harbour, accompanied by the squadron and two national brig corvettes, which we fell in with about eight leagues from Ushant, on Saturday morning. The early habit they have of making off as soon as seen led me to suspect they were cruisers; and after a chase of twenty-four hours, they were both captured. One is called *Les Trois Couleurs*, mounting 10 guns and 70 men, the other *La Blonde*, of 16 guns and 95 men, commanded by ensigns du vaisseau, both coppered; had left Brest two days, to cruize for six weeks; had not taken any thing.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, dated June 12, 1796.

SIR,

BY my last, of the 10th instant, you were acquainted, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that his Majesty's ships *Unicorn* and *Santa Margaritta*, part of the squadron under my orders, had sent in a large ship, under Swedish colours, laden with Dutch property, from Surinam; and that Lieutenant Carpenter, of the *Unicorn*, who brought her here, told me he had left our ships in chase of three sail, supposed to be enemies.

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Their

Their lordships will now have the satisfaction of being informed, that those three sail were French frigates, viz. *La Tribune*, of 40 guns, *La Tamise*, of 36 guns, (formerly the *Thames*) and *La Legere*, of 24 guns, under the command of Commodore Moulton. Notwithstanding that superiority, his Majesty's two frigates, immediately on ascertaining what they were, crowded sail after them; upon which the enemy formed in line of battle, but shortly after declining to come to action, they separated, and endeavoured to escape. Captain Williams, in the *Unicorn*, pursued the largest, *La Tribune*, and I have no doubt will give a good account of her, while Captain Martin chased and came up with *La Tamise*, which struck to him after a smart action, wherein thirty-three of the enemy were killed and nineteen wounded, and only two men were killed and three wounded on board the *Santa Margerita*. Unluckily, as the *Legere* could not be attended to during this chase and engagement, she got off.

Their lordships will find more particulars on this subject in the inclosed letter to me from Captain Martin, who is safely arrived here with his prize; which capture is the more interesting, as she has been by far the most active and successful of all the enemy's cruisers against our trade.

The credit of the British name has been so eminently well supported on this occasion by the zeal, spirit, and judgment with which his Majesty's ships were conducted, that it becomes wholly unnecessary for me further to express my sense of the merits of their captains, officers, and crews.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

*L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, June 13,
1796. Three, P. M.*

SIR,

I SEND this express to Cork, hoping it will overtake my letter of this date by the post from hence, for the purpose of giving to my lords commissioners of the admiralty as early as possible, the agreeable intelligence that his Majesty's ship *Unicorn* is now in sight, off the harbour, with her prize *La Tribune*.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, Your's,

E. Nepean, E/q.

R. KINGSMILL.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Mr. Nepean, dated Cork Harbour, June 14.

THE expectations my last letter to you must have raised, are most happily realized. I now with particular satisfaction desire you will acquaint their lordships, that the French frigate *La Tribune*, of 44 guns and 337 men, bearing Commodore Moulton's broad pendant, is captured and brought in here by his Majesty's ship *Unicorn*, commanded by Captain Williams, whose official letter to me, containing a detail of the circumstances, is herewith transmitted. It is remarkable, that though they were close engaged for thirty-five minutes, and the *Unicorn's* masts, sails, and rigging, are much cut and damaged, not a

man on board was hurt, while the enemy had thirty-seven killed and fifteen wounded.

Intrepidity and judicious management were never more strongly manifested than in this instance, which reflects the highest honour on Captains Williams and Martin, and on every individual under their command, and they all have my humble but warmest approbation and thanks.

SIR,

Santa Margaritta, at Sea, June 11, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 7th instant, being in company with his Majesty's ship Unicorn, 18 leagues west of Scilly, we discovered, at two o'clock in the morning, three sail of ships, about a quarter of a mile on our lee beam; as the day opened, we perceived them to be frigates belonging to the French nation, which I communicated to Captain Williams by signal, who immediately made sail to join me, and on his near approach made our signal to pass within hail, for the purpose of giving him information of the enemy's force. The statement of their superiority encouraged him in his eager pursuit, having said that he would attack the largest ship, and desiring me to engage the next in strength. This noble example inspired every person with confidence of success, and each ship steered for her opponent; but the enemy, determined to evade an action, steered away large under a press of sail; the smallest ship at the same time making off to windward. At half past eleven o'clock, by our superior sailing, we arrived within gun-shot of the enemy; but as they appeared to close for the mutual support of each other, and the Unicorn being some distance astern, I judged it prudent to postpone our attack till she was sufficiently advanced to occupy the attention of the French commodore. At this time the enemy commenced a fire from their stern-chace guns. At one o'clock, having approached them within three-quarters of a mile, we fired our bow guns whenever a favourable opportunity presented itself, the enemy at the same time yawing to discharge their broadsides. At two o'clock, the Unicorn being on our weather-beam, we made sail, keeping up a running fight till a quarter past four o'clock, when the sternmost ship, finding it impossible to escape, put his helm a-port, and endeavoured to rake us; but being fortunately baffled in this effort, afforded us an opportunity of placing ourselves abreast of him, within pistol-shot, when a quick and well-directed fire compelled him to surrender to his Majesty's ship in less than twenty minutes. She proved to be the Thames, commanded by Citoyen Fraden, mounting 36 guns and 306 men. The ship which the Unicorn continued in chace of is La Tribune, of 40 guns and 320 men, bearing the broad pendant, Citoyen Moulston, commander of a division; the other, which made off to windward, is La Legere, of 24 guns and 180 men. I am glad to observe that our loss is very disproportionate to the enemy, having only two seamen killed, and the boatswain and two seamen wounded; and her's thirty-two killed and nineteen wounded, and many of the latter have since died.

It is with extreme pleasure that I seek the present opportunity of testifying my gratitude to the officers and ship's company for their active zeal and steady unanimity, at all times, and in all situations, but more particularly in the capture of the Thames, on which occasion their

courage

courage and exemplary conduct is worthy of the greatest praise. The readiness of Mr. Harrison, my first lieutenant, and his prompt execution of my orders, did essentially facilitate our success. It is my sincere wish to particularize each individual, but where general merit claims the greatest approbation, to discriminate becomes a difficult task. In addition to the officers and ship's company, may I also be permitted to beg you will offer to the consideration of the admiralty the meritorious conduct of Captain Joseph Bullen, a master and commander in the navy, serving in the Santa Margaritta as a volunteer, by permission from Lord Spencer: his desire to have some active employment induced me to beg he would assist in the management of the main-deck guns, as I well knew that his long services and approved courage, in various situations, would be a proper example to the younger part of the ship's company.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
T. B. MARTIN.

Vice-Admiral Kingmill, &c. &c. &c.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Williams, of his Majesty's Ship Unicorn, to
Vice-Admiral Kingmill, dated Unicorn, at Sea, June 10, 1796.*

SIR,

Holy Head E. S. E. dist. 8 Leagues.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you a narrative of the proceedings of the squadron under my command, since my departure from Cork the 19th ult. On the following day, in consequence of receiving intelligence of the enemy's privateers being on the coast, to the northward of Cape Clear, I dispatched his Majesty's sloop Hazard, with orders to Lieutenant Parker, her commander, to cruise between the Cape and the mouth of the Shannon, while I, for the more effectual protection of our trade, cruized with the Santa Margaritta in the vicinity of Cape Clear. I had the satisfaction a few days afterwards to learn, that the Hazard had retaken two prizes, and had chased the privateer off the coast that had captured them, after a narrow escape from being taken. On the 5th instant, having met with other ships of the Irish station, I concluded on making a circuit on the outer limits of my station, accompanied by the Santa Margaritta, and at dawn of day, on the 8th instant, Scilly bearing E. half S. 17 leagues we discovered three ships of war on our lee beam, distant two or three miles, to which we immediately gave chase, and soon afterwards perceived them to edge away, and that they were enemy's ships, two frigates and a large ship corvette. At nine A. M. they formed themselves in a close bow and quarter line, and continued to run from us in that position, the largest ship under easy sail, for the support of his squadron. In this situation we approached them very fast, and must have speedily brought them to action. I therefore made the signal to form for battle, the Margaritta being at the time a-head of the Unicorn, and at the same time directed her by signal to come within hail, to learn from Captain Martin his opinion of the enemy's force, who informed me that the largest ship was a 38 gun frigate, the Thames, and a corvette. I ordered Captain Martin to attack the Thames, acquainting him with my intention to fight the largest ship with the Unicorn. On our nearer approach the corvette, which detained the other ships, gradually

gradually hauled out to windward, and passed our weather beam in long gun shot, steering afterwards the same course as the other ships, and with the intention, I then imagined, to be in readiness to give support to either of her friends eventually most needing it.

At one P. M. the two frigates hoisted French colours, the largest ship a commodore's pendant, and at the same moment commenced a quick and well-directed fire on us with their stern chaces; the corvette at this time hauled more up, and, to my great astonishment, brought to, to board a sloop passing us on the contrary tack. As the commodore continued to wait for the Thames, we thereby approached them both, but were considerably retarded by the effects of their shot. At four, P. M. the Thames being the sternmost ship, bore round up, to avoid the fire from the Unicorn, and to pour a broadside into the Margaritta's bow, when I had the pleasure to see Captain Martin manœuvre his ship with the greatest judgment, and with the utmost gallantry he laid himself close alongside his opponent. The superior and well-directed fire from the Santa Margaritta marked the discipline of his ship, and soon put the Thames into his possession. The commodore, on seeing his companion fall, made all sail, and by a sudden and judicious, though unsuccessful manœuvre, endeavoured to gain the wind of the Unicorn. We were at this time chasing him toward the entrance of the Irish Channel, and soon after passed close to the Tusker Rock. The parity of sailing in the two ships, aided by the judgment of the enemy's commander, kept us at running fight for ten hours; during which period we were much annoyed in our sails and rigging, and were for some time unluckily deprived of the use of our main-top-sail; but on its falling less wind after dark, we were enabled to use our supernumerary flying sails, royal steering sails, &c. which, by slow degrees, brought us so near his weather quarters, as to take the wind from his sails; when, at half past ten at night, after having pursued two hundred and ten miles, we shot up alongside of our antagonist, gave him three cheers, and commenced close action, which had continued in that position with great impetuosity on both sides for thirty-five minutes; when, on clearing up of the smoke, I observed that the enemy had dropt on our quarter, was close hauled, attempting, by a masterly manœuvre, to cross our stern, and gain the wind. This was happily prevented by our instantly throwing all aback, and giving the ship strong stern-way, by which we passed his bow, regained our situation, and renewed the attack. The effects of our fire soon put an end to all manœuvre, for the enemy's ship was completely dismantled, her fire ceased, and all further resistance appeared to be ineffectual; they called to us they had surrendered. The ship proves to be La Tribune, commanded by Commodore John Moulston, mounting 44 guns, though pierced for 48; on the main-deck, 26 twelves, on the quarter-deck and fore-castle 16 long fixes, and 42lb. carronades; had on board at the commencement of the action 337 men, 37 of whom were killed; 13 badly, and two slightly wounded. The ship is quite new, launched since the commencement of the war; sails extremely fast, is of large dimensions, being on the gun-deck two feet broader and thirteen feet longer than the Unicorn. Commodore Moulston, who, I am sorry to add, is among the wounded, is by birth an American, but has served sixteen years in the French navy, and during the present war has always had the command of a division. The squadron late under

under his orders, consisting of La Tribune, La Proserpine, La Thames, and La Legere of 20 nine pounders, had left Brest two days only, had taken nothing; La Proserpine separated the preceding evening in a fog.

I will not attempt to find words to convey to you, Sir, the sense I feel of the conduct of the officers and the ship's company under my command; for if it was possible for me to say any thing that could add to the glory of the British seamen, I have ample field for so doing in the situation I held this day. Indeed nothing less than the confidence of the most gallant support from them, and the high opinion I entertain of the Santa Margaritta, our second, could induce me to risk an action with a force apparently so much our superior; and while I congratulate myself upon the happy effects of their valour in the capture of two of the enemy's frigates, that have done so much mischief to our commerce during the war, and on their present cruize were likely to do so much more, you may easily conceive what my feelings are, when I inform you, Sir, this service is obtained without the loss of one of the brave men in the ship under my command; my happiness will be complete, if I find the Santa Margaritta has been equally fortunate.

In justice to the officers of the Unicorn, I must beg you to recommend to the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty my first and second lieutenants, Messrs. Palmer and Taylor, Mr. Quale the master, and Lieutenant Hart of the marines. I had great reason to regret the absence of Mr. Carpenter, the third lieutenant, of two mates, and some of my best seamen, who were the evening before put on board a valuable ship from Surinam; but the able assistance I should have derived from Lieutenant Carpenter, I was made to feel the less by the exertion of Mr. Collier the purser, who voluntarily offered and undertook to supply his place to the best of his abilities, and whose name I beg you to include in your recommendations to their Lordships. We are now using our utmost exertions to put the Unicorn and her shattered prize in a condition to proceed to Cork.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Dryad, Plymouth Sound, June 10, 1796, to Mr. Nepean.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform their Lordships, that on the 13th instant, at one A. M. Cape Clear bearing west by north, distance twelve leagues, we discovered a sail standing towards us from the southward, but on nearing us, hauled her wind and tacked. I immediately chased, and came along side of her at nine, P. M. when, after a close action of forty-five minutes, she struck: proves to be the national frigate La Proserpine, mounting 26 eighteen-pounders, 12 nines, and 4 thirty-two pound carronades, with 348 men, commanded by citizen Pevrien; sailed from Brest the 6th instant, in company with La Tribune, Thames, and La Legere corvette; had not taken any thing. I feel myself much indebted to the officers and men under my command, for their steady and spirited exertions during the action. I particularly recommend the senior officer, Lieutenant King, as truly deserving their Lordships' notice. It is with

pleasure

pleasure I add, that our killed consisted only of 2, and 7 wounded; La Proserpine, 30 killed, and 45 wounded,

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

A. BEAUCLERK.

Downing-street, June 17.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, from Colonel Graham, dated Peri, May 31.

YESTERDAY morning the French army under the command of General Buonaparte, consisting of about 22,000 men, forced the passage of the Mincio, at Valeggio.

General Beaulieu ordered the different corps of his army to retire on Castel Nuovo, except the infantry at Goito, which being part of the garrison of Mantua, was sent back there; and the dispositions were so well made, that this was executed without any loss: every attempt to molest them in their retreat was not only immediately checked by the distinguished conduct of the cavalry, both Austrian and Neapolitan, but the right of the French army was attacked, with great intrepidity and success, by eight squadrons (Hulans and the Neapolitan-regiment du Roi) coming from Goito, who cut down a great many men, took some prisoners, (among them one of General Buonaparte's aides de camp, and three other officers) and brought off above 150 horses.

This morning the army, with all the artillery (except two pieces of cannon lost at Valeggio) ammunition, stores, and baggage, passed the Adige in perfect order at Chiufa: in this affair the loss of the French must have been considerable; that of the Austrians is trifling, and fell chiefly on one of the battalions of Strasoldo, posted at the bridge of Valeggio, but in all it does not exceed 300 men, many of whom, being wounded, could not be brought off for want of waggons.

This afternoon, while the bridge at Chiufa was removing, the French appeared on the right bank of the Adige, and began a cannonade, which was returned. It has continued during all the evening, with scarcely any loss on the side of the Austrians.

Whitehall, June 18.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the office of the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in the West Indies.

Head-Quarters, St. Lucia, May 2, 1796.

SIR,

IN my letter of the 9th of April, I expressed a desire to detach a body of troops to take possession of Demerary, provided that Admiral Sir John Laforey would afford me the necessary naval force.

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The admiral, upon my application to him for that purpose, immediately ordered the Malabar, La Picque, and Baber, on board of which, and the Grenada transport, with some small vessels, Major-General Whyte, with the 39th, 93d, and 99th regiments, and a detachment of the royal artillery, embarked and sailed on the 15th ult.

On the 21st, this squadron arrived upon the coast of Demerary, and on the 22d, the governor and council were summoned to surrender the colony to his Britannic Majesty, upon the conditions which I have the honour to inclose. The next day the terms were agreed to, the capitulation signed, and the British troops took possession of the fort and colony. Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop, of the 39th regiment, is left commandant of Demerary and Isequibo.

Major-General Whyte was to proceed to take possession of the neighbouring colony of Berbice; and, after making the necessary arrangements, he is ordered to repair to his station at St. Domingo.

From the accounts received, there is produce to an immense value at Demerary, which will be immediately shipped for Great Britain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. ABERCROMBY,

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Head-Quarters, St. Lucia, May 2, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 22d of April, the fleet, with the troops destined for the attack of St. Lucia, sailed from Carlisle Bay, and anchored on the evening of the 23d in Martin Bay, Martinique, Admiral Sir John Laforey still retaining the command. On the 24th, Sir John resigned the command to Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Christian, K. B. and on the evening of the 26th we sailed for St. Lucia. The disposition for landing was arranged in the following manner: Major-General Campbell was ordered to disembark with 1700 men at Longueville's Bay, which he accordingly effected without opposition, except some shots fired from Pidgeon Island.

In the morning of the 27th, he advanced to Choc Bay. As soon as the head of the column began to appear, the center division of the army disembarked near the village of Choc, upon which about 500 men, who had faintly opposed Major-General Campbell on his march, retired from Angier's plantation to Morne Chabot. This Morne is one of the strongest and most commanding posts in the neighbourhood of Morne Fortune, and as it was absolutely necessary to occupy it to be able to invest Morne Fortune on the north side, two detachments from the army, under the command of Brigadier-General Moore, and Brigadier-General Hope, were ordered to march that evening, to attack it on two different sides. Brigadier-General Moore marched at twelve that night, by the most circuitous road, with seven companies of the 53d regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Abercromby, and 100 of Malcolm's rangers, with 50 of Lewenstein's. Brigadier-general Hope, with 350
men

men of the 57th, 150 of Malcolm's, and 50 of Lewenstein's, took the shorter road.

From a miscalculation of time, arising from the information of guides, Brigadier-general Moore's division fell in with the advanced picquet of the enemy an hour and a half earlier than was expected. Finding that his march was discovered, and that it was impossible to halt the troops, who, from the narrowness of the path, were obliged to march in single files, the brigadier instantly decided to risk the attack with his own division, in which he was well seconded by the spirit of the troops, who formed with all the expedition which the ground would admit of, and after a considerable resistance carried the post. Brigadier-general Hope's division marched with so much precision, that they arrived exactly at the hour appointed; and if fortunately the attack could have been executed as was directed, the whole force of the enemy would have fallen. Brigadier-general Moore speaks handsomely of the behaviour of the troops under his command.

A return of the loss is herewith inclosed. From 40 to 50 of the enemy were found killed, and 200 stands of arms, with some ammunition, taken. The next day Brigadier-general Moore occupied Morne Duchassaix, in the rear of Morne Fortune.

The division under the command of Major-General Morshead, which was destined to land at Ance la Ray, did not complete their disembarkation for some days, owing to their ships falling to leeward. They are now in possession of the bar of the Grand Cul de Sac, and invest Morne Fortune on the south side.

It is impossible to describe the difficulty of communication in this country, and as Morne Fortune is now in a respectable state of defence, it will require time and much labour to erect the necessary batteries to reduce it.

Yesterday the enemy attacked the advanced post of the grenadiers, who are commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Mac Donald, of the 55th regiment, but were repulsed with considerable loss, though I am sorry to add, we had several officers and 40 or 50 men killed and wounded, a return of which I herewith inclose. The only officer killed was Captain Kerr, of the York Rangers, the rest are slightly wounded, among whom is Major Napier of the 63d.

From the best information I can obtain, the enemy have a garrison of about 2000 well-disciplined black troops, some hundred whites, and a number of black people who have taken refuge in the fortresses.

Sir Hugh Christian has, on every occasion, exerted himself to afford me every possible assistance from the royal navy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. ABERCROMBY.
Lieutenant-General.

P. S. I should be guilty of a great omission, if I did not particularly mention the zeal and intelligence of Lieutenant-colonel Ross, of the 24th infantry, in Brigadier-general Moore's attack on the 28th of April, at Morne Chabot. To this officer I am under great obligation.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's 53d regiment of foot, on the 28th of April, 1796.

1 Drummer, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 44 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, missing.

Return of the killed and wounded at the out posts, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Donald, May 1, 1796.

General Battalion.—5 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file, wounded.

48th Foot.—1 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded.

York Rangers.—1 officer, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Major Napier and Lieutenant Tonins, of the battalion of grenadiers, wounded.

Captain Coghlan, 1st West India regiment, attached to the 48th regiment, wounded.

Captain Kerr, York Rangers, killed.

Captain Baker, ditto, wounded.

(Signed)

DONALD MAC DONALD.

Lieut. Col. 55th Reg.

*Head-Quarters at St. Lucia,
May 4, 1796.*

SIR,

IT having been part of the original plan for the investment of the Morne Fortune, to drive the enemy from the batteries they had on the base of the mountain, on the side of the Grand Cul de Sac, and by that means to open this bay to the ships of war, it naturally fell to the share of Major-general Morshead to execute this service.

To render the success more secure, Brigadier-general Hope was detached from the side of Morne Chabot, with 350 men of the 43d regiment, the light company of the 57th regiment, and part of Malcolm's corps, on the night of the 2d of May, supported by the 55th regiment, which was posted at Ferrand's; and yesterday morning Major-general Morshead was ordered to march in two columns, the right to cross the river of the Grand Cul de Sac, at Cools, and the left at the mouth of the same river, where it falls into the bay of the Grand Cul de Sac. Major-general Morshead being taken ill, was obliged to resign the command to Brigadier-general Perryn.

Brigadier-general Hope carried the battery Seche, within a short distance of the works of Morne Fortune, with an inconsiderable loss, had not the brave Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm unfortunately fallen upon this spot. Colonel Riddle, who commanded the column on the left, got possession of the lower battery, called Chapuis, and remained possessed

possessed of it for a considerable time; but the column under the command of Brigadier-general Perryn never having crossed the river at Cools, Lieutenant-colonel Riddle remained unsupported, and Brigadier-general Hope's division also became unconnected, and consequently placed in a very critical situation. From these untoward circumstances, the plan failed in the execution, and the troops retired to their former position. The ships of war, which were destined to enter the Cul de Sac, returned to their anchorage. Brigadier-general Hope has mentioned to me the very gallant behaviour of Captain West, commanding the light company of the 57th regiment.

I have the honour to inclose herewith, a return of the killed, wounded, and missing. From the intricate nature of this country, and the difficulty of approaching the Morne Fortune on any side, except by Morne Duchassaix, I have been obliged to undertake a laborious communication from Choc Bay to that of Morne, and to form a road capable of allowing the transportation of heavy artillery.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. ABERCROMBY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the attack made on the enemy's batteries, May 3, 1796.

14th Regiment—1 captain, 1 serjeant, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

27th ditto—None killed, wounded, or missing.

28th ditto—3 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenants, 15 rank and file, wounded.

42d ditto—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

44th ditto—4 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 17 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 16 rank and file missing.

57th ditto—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file wounded.

Malcolm's ditto—3 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, missing.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, dead of his wounds.

Captain H. Coxe, of the 14th regiment, wounded.

Lieutenants Dalton and Irving, of the 48th regiment, wounded.

Lieutenant Grady, of the 28th regiment, wounded, and missing.

Captains Johnstone and Tuffie, and Lieutenant Gregory, of the 44th regiment, wounded.

Lieutenant Ogilvey, of the 44th regiment, wounded, and missing.

Lieutenant Frazer, of the 42d regiment, wounded.

The names of the officers of Malcolm's returned missing, not known.

JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

SIR,

IN obedience to your Excellency's commands, I left Barbadoes on the 15th instant, with a detachment of the artillery, and part of the 39th,
93d,

93d, and 99th regiments, amounting to 1200 men, escorted by the Malabar, Undaunted, La Picque, and Babet frigates, with the Grenada transport, and five schooners and sloops, and on the 21st made the land, when the Scipio joined the fleet. That evening, when the tide made, the Babet and La Picque frigates, with the Grenada transport, passed the bar, with the schooners and boats of the fleet, and came to anchor, within random shot of the fort, at the entrance of the river; and having, during the night, prepared every thing for attack, at day-light appeared in force, when I sent a flag of truce by Lieutenant-colonel Hislop of the 39th regiment, summoning the governor to surrender the colony and its dependencies to his Britannic Majesty's forces, agreeable to the terms which I have the honour to inclose, and which the governor and council accepted. The unanimity with which the service was carried on between the fleet and army was pleasing to all concerned, and Mr. Higgins acquitted himself with much propriety and utility. Captain Parr, who commanded the fleet, has assisted and supplied us from the fleet liberally: and I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that from every information I have received, and from above seventy ships being actually loaded with the produce of the country, now in the river, (most of which will be sent to England) and from every account of the fertility of the soil, it is a most important acquisition to Great Britain.

The colony of Bernice, adjoining to this, being a separate government, I shall direct my attention to it without delay: and I shall leave Lieutenant-colonel Hislop in the command here, agreeable to your Excellency's directions.

The Thetis, a Dutch frigate of 24 guns, and a cutter of 12 guns, are added to the fleet; and Captain Parr has given directions for destroying or bringing down the river a French brig privateer of force.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN WHYTE, Maj. Gen.

Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

By Major-General John Whyte, Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Land Forces, &c. &c. &c. and Captain Thomas Parr, Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Ships, &c. &c. &c.

THESE are requiring you, the governor and council, military and naval forces, of the colony of Demerary and its dependencies, to surrender the said colony to his Britannic Majesty's forces under our command, and to place the said colony under his Majesty's protection, and quietly and peaceably to submit to his Majesty's government.

In which case the inhabitants shall enjoy full security to their persons, and the free exercise of their religion, with the full and immediate enjoyment of all private property, whether on shore or afloat (excepting such as may appear to belong to the subjects of the French Republic) according to their ancient laws and usages, or such other as may be determined upon previous to the colony's being placed under his Majesty's government, upon the most liberal and beneficial terms.

That in the event of the colony's remaining under the British government at the conclusion of a general peace, it shall enjoy such commercial rights

rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the British colonies in the West Indies. With regard to the military and naval forces, that the officers and men of the land forces shall, if agreeable to themselves, be received into the British pay, with leave, at the restoration of the Stadtholder, to return into his service. Each non-commissioned officer and soldier shall receive, upon taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty to serve him faithfully during the war, where it may be thought proper to employ him, the sum of one hundred guilders.

The officers to receive, under the same conditions, the allowance of two hundred days bat, baggage, and forage money, as paid to the British officers.

The officers and men of the marine forces cannot be taken into the British service until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known, but shall receive pay according to their rank, and every indulgence that can be allowed.

That the governor and all civil officers, after having taken the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty, which will be administered by Major-General Whyte, are (if they chuse) to remain in their respective situations, (excepting those who have shewn a decided partiality to the French interest) the governor only resigning the military command. Should such liberal terms be refused, the governor, council, and all concerned, must be answerable for the consequences, as an immediate attack will be made by the land and sea forces, which will render every resistance vain.

Major-General Whyte and Captain Parr give the governor one hour, and no more, from the delivery of this by Lieutenant-colonel Hillslop, to accept or not.

(Signed)

JOHN WHYTE, Major-General.

THOMAS PARR, Capt. Royal Navy.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship

Babet, off the river Demerary,

April 20, 1796.

A true copy, JOHN WHYTE.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is out of my power as yet to give a decisive answer to your summons, demanding the surrender of this colony to his Britannic Majesty's forces, as my duty requires me to lay it before the council, to whom it is also addressed, but which is not assembled at this moment. I will, however, call the members present together, and return about twelve o'clock an answer.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed)

ANTHONY BEAUJON,

Governor of Demerary.

Demerary, 22d April, 1796.

*To their Excellencies General Whyte
and Commodore Parr.*

On Board the Babet Frigate.

April 22, 1796.

Sir,

WE have been honoured with your letter in answer to our's of yesterday's date, summoning the colony of Demerary to surrender to his

his Britannic Majesty's arms, requesting, for the reasons therein mentioned, to have until twelve o'clock this forenoon to assemble the council to assist you in the determination.

The reasonableness of the request induces us to grant it; but you will be aware, that if an answer is not returned on or before that time, no further delay can be made, and you alone must be answerable for the consequences, and you will please also to observe, that from the very liberal terms offered, no deviation whatever can be admitted.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN WHYTE, Major-General.

THOMAS PARR, Capt. Royal Navy.

*To his Excellency the Governor
of Demerary.*

*Fort William Frederick, Demerary,
22d April, 1796.*

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the governors, members of the council, and commanders of the military and naval forces of the colony, in council of war assembled, having attentively perused the summons, dated of yesterday, and addressed to us by your excellencies, demanding the surrender of said colony to his Britannic Majesty's forces, also the terms thereunto annexed, have, after mature deliberation, resolved to accept said terms, and on them to surrender said colony and its dependencies as demanded, whereof we hereby give you notice; also that our colours will be struck on the landing of your forces; it will depend on the several officers and troops to decide for themselves as to the offers made them, and we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, &c.

(Signed)

ANTHONY BEAUJON, Governor,
J. FRAN. WELL, Major.

C. FIZJCHER, Com.

P. P. LUYHEN.

THOMAS CUMING.

A. MEEXTENS.

By order of the council,

M. SINNE, Sec. ad Int.

*To their Excellencies General Whyte and
Commodore Parr, Commanders of his
Britannic Majesty's Forces off Deme-
rary.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 21.

Admiralty Office, June 21, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received at this office, by Evan Nepean, Esq.

Thunder,

Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia, May 4, 1796.

SIR,

I TRANSMIT a duplicate of my letter of the 21st of last month, by which their lordships will have been informed of my arrival that day at Barbadoes.

The squadron and transports weighed on the next day, and on the 23d, at seven P. M. anchored in Marin Bay, Martinico. The day following Admiral Sir John Laforey resigned the command of the squadron, and sailed with the *Majestic*.

I made the signal to prepare to sail early the next morning, and quitted Marin Bay with his Majesty's squadron and the troops about the close of day.

The time for preparation was but short, the Admiral having proposed to make his arrangement for the expedition in Marin Bay; but I felt the necessity of prompt exertion, and therefore ventured upon a hasty arrangement, rather than delay the ardour of the troops, or lose time in so advanced a season. The general plan of attack required support in three separate divisions by ships of force; the first was to take place in Longueville Bay, at Ance du Cap and Ance Bequene; the second in the Choc Bay; and the third at Ance la Raye, some distance to the southward of the Cul de Sac.

The first point of landing was commanded by a battery of five guns, placed on the low point of Pigeon Island; and it was supposed that another battery commanded the bay of Longueville.

I therefore directed the *Vengeance*, *Ganges*, *Hebe*, and *Pelican* brig, to cover this landing, with instructions for the *Hebe* to lead into Ance la Cap, the *Ganges* to support her, and the *Pelican* to anchor in the Ance Bequene. The *Vengeance* I kept upon the weather beam of the *Astrea*, in order that she might, if necessary, cover the *Ganges*, by anchoring in the angle of Pigeon Island battery. The position was taken by the three ships with great spirit and judgment: the fire from the ships kept the battery at check, dismounted one of the guns, and the troops landed without opposition.

The second division was directed to be led by the *Alfred*, to the anchorage of Choc Bay; the third by Captain Dilkes, of the *Madras*, supported by the *Beaulieu*. A strong lee current had driven the body of the transports so far to leeward, that it was not possible to effect the landing in Choc Bay, and the one intended for Ance la Raye was, for the same reasons, deferred: but the *Vengeance*, *Arethusa*, and *Victorieuse* brig, were ordered to take the several covering stations in Choc Bay, at break of day on the 27th, when the landing was effected at half past ten A. M. and equally without opposition. The signal was made at the same time to Captain Dilkes, to put his orders into execution, but this division did not land until the 28th.

The enemy retreated from their distant ports, and have entered the Morne Fortune, which height the general is surrounding, and preparing to attack; to assist the measure, I have, in consequence of the general's requisition to that effect, landed 300 seamen, under the command of Captain Lane, of the *Astrea*, and Captain Rymes, of the *Bull Dog*.

The general directed, on the 2d instant, an attack to be made against the batteries on the northern side of the Grand Cul de Sac, with a view

to obtain that anchorage, and thereby facilitate the landing artillery, and erecting batteries: the attack was proposed to take place at day-break on the 3d, by three columns, commanded by Major-General Morshead; two of the columns reached with success the directed stations, but the centre column, having met with some unexpected difficulty, did not effect their junction.

The Madras, Beaulieu, Pelican, and Victorieuse, were to support this attack; the Beaulieu had three seamen slightly wounded, and the head of her foremast injured. The attack on shore not having been successful, the Madras and Beaulieu have returned to Marigot des Roussaux, to co-operate with Major-General Morshead.

It would be unjust to the merit of Captain M'Doual, of the Ganges, and the officers acting under him at Bay Longueville, were I to omit reporting their just claim to my commendation; Captain Ryves, of the Bull Dog, and Captain Meares, of the transport department, commanded the division of boats at Longueville Bay.

Captains Evans, of the Fury; Dobrie, of the Woolwich; and Captain Hill and Lieutenant Skipsley, of the transport service, commanded the several divisions of flat boats at the Choc and Ance la Rave landing, and I had good reason to be satisfied with their assiduity and proper exertions.

The natural strength of this country is such, that time and great exertion will be necessary for its reduction. There exists the most perfect desire on the part of the officers and seamen of the Squadron to share the fatigue and hazard with the army; and I trust that this desire may be kept awake to essential advantage.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) H. C. CHRISTIAN.

Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia, May 4, 1756.

SIR,

CAPTAIN Parr, of the Malabar, having, by orders from the Admiral Sir John Laforey, been detached to Demerary with the Malabar, Undaunted, Pique, and Babet, to protect a detachment of troops under the command of Major-General Whyte, whose instructions were, in conjunction with Captain Parr, to take the colonies of Demerary and Berbice under the protection of his Majesty's government, has reported his complete success at the settlement of Demerary; a copy of his letter, relative to his conduct, and the papers to which it refers, are enclosed for their lordships' information.

I am, &c.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.

*His Majesty's Ship Malabar, off Demerary,
April 24, 1756.*

SIR,

IN pursuance of your orders, I arrived off Demerary, with his Majesty's ships La Babet, Undaunted, and La Pique, with the Grenada and other transports; and having, in conjunction with Major-General Whyte commanding the land forces, prepared for the attack of that place, I proceeded over the bar with La Babet, Captain Lobb, and La Pique,

Pique, Captain Milne, followed by the land forces in some small craft, and all the boats of the Squadron, on the evening of the 21st, and came to an anchor one mile and a half from the fort. The tide falling out so late, prevented our further proceeding until the morning of the 22d, when the enclosed summons * was sent in by Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop: it produced the accompanying answer, &c. which will inform you of the capitulation of Fort William Frederick, with the colony of Demerary and its dependencies, including Issequibo, together with a frigate of 28 guns, and a cutter of 12. There being a French privateer up the river, I have sent the cutter, with the boats of the fleet, up the river for her, and to take possession of such ships as appeared to be lawful captures.

On the night of the 21st I was joined by his Majesty's ship Scipio, Captain Laforey, whose boats and men we should have found indispensably necessary, had the summons been refused.

In consequence of a requisition from Major-General Whyte, I ventured to detain the Undaunted, whose men, marines, and boats, were also necessary. My compliance in this, I hope, will meet your approbation, as I agreed in opinion with the general in the necessity of her assistance.

General Whyte having orders to reduce the settlement of Berbice, we mean to attack that place as soon as pilots and proper information can be obtained, which, when reduced, I shall return to you with all possible dispatch; and as the Scipio is necessary for this service, I venture to detain her, and assure you, Sir, this shall not be a moment after she can be dispensed with.

Having occasion for La Pique to go against Berbice, I have ordered Captain Lobb to arm the captured frigate with what men he can spare, as she will be necessary as a guardship.

I am, &c.

THO. PARR.

Sir John Laforey, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes, &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Winthorp, of his Majesty's Sloop Albacore, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, May 19, 1796.

SIR,

I BEG you will be pleased to acquaint my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that I arrived here on the 9th of May; and on my passage from Madeira, lat. 14 deg. 43 min. long. 47 deg. 39 min. Barbadoes bearing S. 83 deg. west, distance 233 leagues, I fell in with, and, after a chase of six hours, captured L'Athenian, French national corvette, mounting 14 four-pounders and 83 men, commanded by M. Jervais, lieutenant de vaisseaux.

She is a new vessel, fitted out at Guadaloupe, and has done much mischief in those seas.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. WINTHROP.

* Inserted in the Gazette of June 18.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Cocbrane, of his Majesty's Ship Thetis, to Mr. Nepean, dated St. George's, Bermuda, May 16, 1796.

I BEG leave to enclose, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Evans, of his Majesty's sloop Spencer, giving an account of his having captured, on the 4th instant, the French corvette La Volcan, from Charlestown, bound to Guadaloupe, after an action of one hour and a quarter.

Much praise seems to be due to Captain Evans, his officers, and ship's company, for their very steady conduct. The very great superiority of the enemy in number of men, and the Spencer having three guns dismounted on the side she engaged, prevented the action from being brought to a close so soon as it otherwise would have been.

*Spencer, St. George's, Bermuda,
May 10, 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE the the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 4th inst. being in company with his Majesty's ships Bonetta and L'Esperance, in lat. 28 deg. N. and longitude 69 deg. W. our signal being made to chace, we pursued, and at twelve o'clock came up with and captured the French corvette La Volcan, after a close action of one hour and a quarter, with the loss of one seaman killed and one wounded. The above-mentioned ships having chased two vessels standing a contrary way, we lost sight of them about ten o'clock.

My officers and ship's company deserve the highest credit for their conduct on this occasion, evincing a coolness and obedience very meritorious. I am more particularly indebted to Lieutenant Lennox, and Mr. Harriden, the master, for their assistance.

I cannot exactly ascertain the enemy's loss, as they studiously endeavour to suppress it, but have reason to think it considerable. They have suffered very much from some powder flasks and combustibles taking fire, which they had prepared with intent to board us. Several of their men jumping overboard were drowned, and many others miserably burnt, some of whom have since died. The damage they sustained was very great, her top masts being shot away, and her rigging, both standing and running, cut to pieces. The Spencer's (except her mizenmast badly wounded, and some of the running rigging rendered useless) is not material.

I have judged it proper to make this port to land our prisoners, whose numbers far exceed our own, as well as to refit and complete our water.

I am, &c.

A. F. EVANS.

*Hon. A. F. Cocbrane, Commander of his
Majesty's Ship Thetis, and Senior
Officer at Bermuda.*

Admiralty Office, June 21, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral King'smill, to Mr. Nepean, dated
L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, June 15, 1796.*

MY letter of the 13th instant acquainted you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that I had sent out La

Trompeuse sloop to meet the Unicorn, and her prize La Tribune, and afford them any assistance they might need; you will now please to communicate to their lordships, that, in execution of these orders, La Trompeuse, within a few hours after sailing from hence, on the 12th instant, discovered two brigs, the nearest of which, a collier, having been just before captured by the other, was immediately retaken, and Captain Watson proceeded in chase of the privateer, which he had the good fortune to come up with, and to capture about ten o'clock the same evening, close in shore, between Bally Cotton and Cable Island. She proves to be L'Eveille, mounting six guns, four of which were thrown overboard during the chase, but carrying one hundred men; had been out ten days from Brest, and had in the morning, well to the southward, taken a Newfoundland outwardbound brig, which our other cruisers are likely to intercept.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 28.

Admiralty Office, June 28, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated on board the Victory, off Toulon, May 11, 1796.

I DESIRE you will communicate to the lords commissioners of the admiralty the enclosed letter from Commodore Nelson, addressed to me; and the satisfaction I feel in having an officer of such zeal and local knowledge on the important station he occupies.

SIR,

Agamemnon, off Loana, April 25, 1796.

THIS morning having received information that a convoy, laden with stores for the French army had anchored at Loana, I lost no time in proceeding off that place, with the ships named in the margin.* I was sorry to observe, on my approach, that, instead of a convoy, only four vessels were lying under the batteries, which opened on our approach, and their fire was returned as the ships got up, under cover of which our boats boarded the four vessels, and brought them off. The vessels laying very near the shore, a heavy fire of musketry was kept on our boats, and it is with the greatest grief I have to mention that Lieutenant James Noble, of the Agamemnon, a most worthy and gallant officer, is, I fear, mortally wounded. The fire from the ships keeping under the fire of the batteries, we sustained no damage: the Agamemnon, was, I believe, the only ship struck by shot. The principal part of this service fell on our boats, whose conduct and gallantry could not on any occasion have been exceeded, and I wish fully to express the sense I entertain of the gallantry of every officer and man employed on this occasion. Herewith I transmit a list of wounded, and of the vessels taken, none of which had any colours hoisted, or man on board, when taken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Sir John Jervis, K. B.

HORATIO NELSON.

* Melcager, Diadem, Peterell.

Wounded.

Wounded.

Lieutenant James Noble, of the *Agamemnon*.
Two seamen of the *Meleager*.

List of Vessels taken.

One ship of eight guns (four of which are brass) and twenty brass pateraroes, laden with corn and wine.
One ketch, laden with muskets and cases of ammunition.
One galley laden with wine.
One ditto with corn.

Officers employed in the Boats.

Lieutenants Suckling, Noble, and Compton, of the *Agamemnon*.
Lieutenant Calverhouse, of the *Meleager*.
Lieutenant Ryder, of the *Diadem*.

HORATIO NELSON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Friday,
July 1, 1796.

Downing-street, June 30.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received from Lieutenant-colonel Craufurd, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

MY LORD,

Baumholder, June 1, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship that hostilities commenced yesterday morning, at half an hour past ten o'clock. The enemy attacked the village of Walhausen, situated near the sources of the Nahe, and occupied by the Austrians as an advanced post; but they were repulsed, losing from sixty to seventy killed, and near four hundred taken prisoners.

The Austrian General Schellenberg took possession at the same time of Kern, upon the Nahe. The enemy made several unsuccessful efforts to dislodge him from that post, and sustained a considerable loss.

To-day a part of the Austrian hulans, and the Salkbourg light infantry, attacked and defeated one of the enemy's posts near Steinberg, towards the source of the Blis. There have been other trifling skirmishes that are not worth noticing, in all which the Austrians have had the advantage. In the course of yesterday and to day, their loss has been four officers, and between seventy and eighty noncommissioned officers and privates.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

C. CRAUFURD

Ober

Ober Muschel, June 6, 1796.

ON the 4th and 5th reports were received from Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, who commanded the corps upon the Sieg: they stated in substance as follows:

The two divisions of the enemy's troops that were in the neighbourhood of Dusseldorf, being considerably reinforced from their army of the north, marched towards the Sieg, and after some severe skirmishes, forced the Prince of Wirtemberg's advanced posts to quit that river on the 1st. His serene highness then took a position at Corbach, near Hackenbourg, having an advanced guard at Altenkirchen.

On the 3d the enemy attacked the post of Altenkirchen, and carried it with great loss, after experiencing the most obstinate resistance that it was possible to make. Nothing could surpass the bravery displayed by the Austrian troops, but they were obliged to yield to the great superiority of numbers, the enemy having brought the principal part of the force which they had on the right bank of the Rhine against that one point.

Head-quarters, Hockbeim,

My LORNS, June 10, 1796,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that on the 6th inst. Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, upon finding that the enemy was manœuvring to turn his right flank, retired from the Synbach rivulet to the Lahn, and took a position near Limbourg, having a corps upon his left at Nassau, and one upon his right at Weilberg; the latter detached five squadrons of light cavalry to the neighbourhood of Wetzlar, for the purpose of observing the enemy's movements on that side. The first reinforcements that were sent to the Prince of Wirtemberg joined him on the 7th. Several other troops have since arrived in the position of the Lahn, and the further progress of the enemy is effectually stopped by the active and energetic measures which the Archduke has employed upon this important occasion.

General Jourdan, immediately after the success of General Kleber against the Prince of Wirtemberg, threw bridges over the Rhine at Neuwied, and he is assembling, with the utmost diligence, the principal part of his army on the right bank of the Lahn. His first intention evidently was to advance to Franckfort; but, as the Archduke has completely foiled him in that project, he seems now to confine his views to the siege of Ehrenbreitstein, which he has invested. The Archduke is now marching against him with his main army, having left a considerable corps under General Mercantin, in the position behind the Seltz rivulet, between Mayence and Alzey. His royal highness's head-quarters were moved, on the 6th instant, from Obermuschel to Wonsheim, on the road from Creutz-nach to Alzey; on the 8th to Nider Ulm, and on the 9th to this place, where they remain to-day. All that part of his army which is destined to act immediately against General Jourdan, has passed the Rhine at Mayence, and is advancing towards the enemy, full of spirits, and confident of victory.

Marshal Wurmser has detached to the Upper Rhine a sufficient number of troops to put his left flank in security against any attempts which General Moreau might now be induced to make on that side, and his excellency still maintains a position, with a part of his army, on the left bank of the Rhine, from Reh Hutte to Franckenthal, the left of which is covered by the lower part of Rehbach rivulet, and the front

front and right by the canal called the Floreback, that intersects the plain from the Rehback to Franckenthal, and runs from thence through part of the wood of Frisenheim into the Rhine.

I hope soon to have the honour of transmitting to your lordship an account of his royal Highness's success against General Jourdan, and the consequent relief of Ehrenbreitstein; events, which the vigorous offensive measures that will be immediately pursued in that quarter seem to insure.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Hackenbourg, June 18, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that the Archduke's head-quarters were moved from Hocheim to Schwalbach; near Konigstein, on the 11th instant, to Hesse Homburg on the 12th, and to Graßfin Wisbach the 13th, where they remained the 14th; on which day his royal highness completed the necessary arrangements for the defence of the Lahn, between Braunfels and the Rhine, which chiefly consisted in posting a large corps at Limbourg, with two others of inferior force near Nassau and Weilburg. On the 14th a considerable corps, under the command of Lieutenant-general Werneck, arrived at Wetzlar, the Saxons at Butzbach, nearly south of Wetzlar. Another strong column, commanded by General Kray, marched the same day to the neighbourhood of Braunfels, and a partisan corps pushed across the Lahn to Konigsberg, which lies between Gießen and Herborn on the Dille.

The river Dille formed the natural left flank to the enemy's line of defence, which was covered on the right by the Rhine: and as the hills on the right bank of the Dille are very steep, woody, and difficult of access, it was essential for the enemy to occupy them, but more especially so, to take the position between Hermanstein on that river, and Altenbourg on the Lahn, as the Austrians would then have been completely prevented from crossing at Wetzlar, and obliged to manoeuvre, by Gießen, towards Herborn and Dielenburg.

The Archduke ordered General Werneck to push his advanced post across the Lahn and the Dille at Wetzlar on the 14th, and to pass on the 15th, with his whole corps; to support which manoeuvre, the Saxons were directed to advance to Wetzlar the same day, and General Kray to occupy the heights between Braunfels and Leuhn on the Lahn. The French general, Le Fevre, was in march with a large corps for the same object at the same time. The heads of his columns attacked General Werneck's advanced guard, which, after making a very long and most obstinate resistance, was obliged to yield to the great superiority of numbers. The enemy then occupied the abovementioned position, with their right to the Lahn and their left to the Dille, and began a severe cannonade upon the Austrians, who, though at the foot of the heights, with the river close in their rear, had formed again, and stood firm. His royal highness the Archduke having arrived just as the advanced guard was retiring, ordered the Saxons to accelerate their march, and particularly the cavalry, to advance with as much expedition as possible. His royal highness likewise ordered that part of General Werneck's corps, which had remained in reserve on the left

bank

bank of the Lahn, to join their advanced guard, and left the detachment on the left opposite Altenbourg, and on the right at Astar, near Hermanstein, as they had been at first posted, in order to secure the flanks. In this very critical position his royal highness remained, answering the enemy's cannonade from a battery of twelve-pounders, and determined to attack as soon as the head of the Saxon column should have passed Wetzlar.

The position that General Le Fevre occupied was composed of a range of heights, which, from the broken ground in their front, are difficult of access. There was a projecting point of a wood that formed upon the face of these heights a salient angle to the rest of his line; and this wood, returning through the centre of the position, extended to the right and left behind each wing, to the Lahn and the Dille.

This salient point was strongly occupied with infantry, as well as the heights and village of Altenberg, and on the height above Hermanstein the principal part of the cavalry was formed, being supported by infantry posted in the wood in their rear; the artillery was distributed upon the spots most favourable for raking the face of the position. In this order General Le Fevre waited the arrival of the rest of his corps. Had it come up before the Archduke attacked, the Austrians must have retired across the Lahn at Wetzlar. His royal highness, perfectly aware of this circumstance, resolved not to delay his attack a moment after the Saxon cavalry should have arrived: this did not happen till seven in the evening, and the disposition was then made in general as follows: three squadrons of the Austrian cavalry, regiment of Carachy, supported by that of Nassau, were ordered to charge the left, and the Saxon cavalry the front of the heights above Hermanstein, while the Austrian grenadiers attacked the enemy's center in the wood, the left wing was kept back. The regiment of Carachy advanced through the hollow ways and ravines, and, when arrived at the top of the height, charged the enemy with a degree of intrepidity that must do them immortal honour; but, as they were very much broken by the extreme badness of the ground, and as the French cavalry was numerous, and drawn up in perfect order to receive them, they were repulsed. The regiment of Nassau had, in the mean time, reached the summit and formed; they therefore received the regiment of Carachy, which rallied under their protection, charged the enemy again with part of the regiment of Nassau on their flanks, and part as a second line, and, after as regular a shock as could take place, they proved victorious.

This happened before the Saxon cavalry reached their point of attack, or the grenadiers had arrived at the wood; and the enemy, finding themselves taken in flank, and most vigorously pursued, retired; their first line with great precipitation abandoning the salient point of their center, and their defeated cavalry threw itself in disorder into the wood behind their infantry. Part of the regiments of Carachy and Nassau followed them, cut to pieces a battalion which had formed where the road leading from Wetzlar to Greiffenstein enters the wood, and took several pieces of cannon; but upon endeavouring to continue the pursuit still further, they were received by the second line of French infantry, who gave them a severe fire, and obliged them to return out of the wood to form again. However, they brought off

all the cannon and ammunition waggons that they had taken. The enemy still kept the heights of Altenbourg, their line extending from thence towards Alsteden, on the Dille.

The Austrian grenadiers now attacked and defeated the French infantry in the wood.

In the rear of the enemy's left flank, at the distance of about two English miles, lay the village of Barghausen on the Dille. In the vicinity of that village the wood retires from the Dille in the form of a half circle, leaving a considerable space of open ground; through this the road, by which the left of General Le Fevre's corps was obliged to retreat, passes and enters the wood again over an height that affords an excellent position for infantry, not only from being so immediately on the edge of the wood, but more especially as the foot of it is covered, in the greatest part of its extent, by a ravine that is very difficult to cross.

It was on this height that the enemy had formed three battalions, with a battery of artillery, to receive their troops that had been defeated by the Austrian cavalry and grenadiers; and, at the same time, finding that victory was declared in favour of the Austrians, they retired there right from the heights of Altenbourg, forming the troops that had occupied that wing of the position in the thick wood which was immediately in their rear. Four squadrons of Saxon cavalry, as if determined to emulate the exemplary conduct of the Imperial troops, together with a squadron of the regiment of Carachy, advanced through that part of the wood which had been cleared by the grenadiers, and, without waiting for further support, and not accompanied either by cannon or infantry, defiled along the road, and scrambled through the ravine under the enemy's fire, formed, and attacked the height which I have just described: after suffering great loss they broke the three battalions, cut down every man who could not save himself by flight in the wood, and took the cannon.

The night now came on, and put an end to this very brilliant affair. Nothing could surpass the steadiness and intrepidity with which the Austrian and Saxon troops executed his royal highness's masterly and decisive manœuvres.

The loss of the Austrians and Saxons amounted to about five hundred men, including several officers; that of the French, judging from the number left dead on the field, and from the accounts given by deserters and prisoners, and by the inhabitants of the country through which they passed in their retreat, must have been very great. It is reported that General Le Fevre, who commanded in person, was wounded badly in the arm.

Having failed in his attempt to make himself master of this important position, General Jourdan determined to raise the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein, and recross the Rhine. Four of the six divisions which composed his army have directed their march towards Neuwied, the two others towards Seigbourg, Cologne, and Dusseldorf.

On the 10th the Archduke marched in pursuit of General Le Fevre to Grieffenstein, where he was joined by General Kray, who had crossed the Lahn that morning at Lehun.

On the 17th his royal highness marched to Renderode; the advanced guard pushing on to Altenkirchen, and on the 18th to Hackenbourg. The corps at Limbourg, Nassau, and Weilburg, crossed the Lahn, and pursued

purfued General Jourdan by Montabauer and Thierdorf, whilst the partizan corps on the right advanced to the Sieg. But, notwithstanding the utmost diligence has been made use of by the Austrians, no affair of consequence has taken place since the 15th, as the enemy have retired on all sides with the utmost precipitation.

Intelligence is just received that Marshal Wurmser's posts in the front of Mannheim were attacked on the 14th instant, and that his Excellency defeated the enemy, and took from them several cannon.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Hackenbourg, June 20.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that his Royal Highness the Archduke's advanced corps, commanded by General Kray, marched yesterday morning, at day-break, in pursuit of that part of the enemy's army which, after uniting at Altenkirchen, was retiring, under the orders of General Kleber, towards Siegburg, on the Sieg, with the intention of proceeding from thence to Cologne and Dusseldorf.

General Kleber found himself under the necessity of halting that day on the heights that lay between Kirpen and Ukareth, on the great road to Siegburg, in order to give time for his reserve, ammunition, and baggage, to pass the Sieg: he, therefore, occupied the very advantageous position that these heights afford with about twenty-four thousand men. The front of both his wings, as well as his flanks, were covered by two deep ravines, that could only be passed at a very few points. The approach to his center was about three hundred yards broad, and ran along a ridge that connected this position with the heights of Kirpen, and in which the two ravines above mentioned take their source. At the village of Kirpen there is another range of advantageous heights, parallel to those where the enemy was posted; their right (looking towards Ukareth) terminates in a deep ravine; their left on a plain opposite to the enemy's center. This plain is bounded on its left by a small wood that extends towards the ravine, which covered the enemy's right wing, leaving the approach to their center close on its right. From this wood a long range of inclosures and small copses, intermixed with two villages and several scattered houses, extend in a parallel direction to the right of the enemy's position, nearly on a line with the heights of Kirpen.

On the Altenkirchen side of Kirpen, about seven hundred yards from the latter, is a third range of heights, which take exactly the same direction as those I have just described, their right being covered by a deep ravine, their center and left falling gradually into a plain that is bounded by Kirpen, and by the inclosures and small villages above mentioned.

General Kray's corps consisted of about eleven thousand men, viz. thirty-two squadrons of light cavalry, two battalions of grenadiers, six battalions of fusileers, two battalions of Slavonian light infantry, with a corps of rifle-men, and a proportionate number of heavy and horse artillery.

The Austrian hussars fell in with a large patrol of the enemy at the village of Weyerbusch, and drove it back to Kirpen; there they came up with General Kleber's posts, which they immediately forced back towards his position, and General Kray's advanced guard, consisting of

one Slavonian light infantry, one Walloon battalion, with several squadrons of light cavalry, and some horse artillery, formed upon the heights of Kirpen.

General Kleber, who could easily discover General Kray's strength, immediately determined upon attacking part of the infantry of his right wing, advanced into the wood that bounded the plain below the heights of Kirpen, and into the inclosures and villages that extended from thence between the two positions; and the cavalry of that wing marched in the rear of the infantry, ready to advance and attack General Kray's left, as soon as the latter (*viz.* the infantry) should have established itself along the edge of the plain. A small part of the infantry of this left wing advanced through the ravines against General Kray's right, in order to prevent his detaching from thence, whilst his principal body of cavalry, supported by nine battalions of infantry, and a great proportion of heavy artillery, marched from his center against the heights of Kirpen. The Austrian cavalry, which was posted near Kirpen, attacked the French cavalry, as they were forming at the head of the ridge before described, but partly from the fire which they received in their left flank from the wood, and partly from the very great superiority of numbers, they were repulsed.

However, the battalion of Walloons and Slavonian light infantry kept their ground, the cavalry rallied under their protection, and in this situation the advanced guard waited the enemy's attack. The French cavalry, as soon as its formation was completed, advanced against the heights of Kirpen, and, supported by a part of their infantry, drove back the Austrian cavalry, the Slavonian battalion, and the artillery, all of whom retired behind the line of the position in the rear. The Walloon battalion, commanded by Colonel Brady, stood firm, repulsed the repeated and combined attacks that were made upon it, and at last, finding itself surrounded, began its retreat through the village towards the position, which it effected in a manner that deserves to be represented as an example of bravery and discipline which may be equalled, but can never be surpassed. The French were now masters of the village and heights of Kirpen; their right wing had established itself on the edge of the inclosures, and in the villages that border the plain, and their left extended from Kirpen in a parallel line to the Austrians, with whose right it was already engaged in a distant musquetry fire.

General Kray formed his advanced guard again behind his center, as a reserve, and remained upon his position, to receive the formidable attack that the enemy were now preparing to make upon him.

General Kleber brought a great quantity of artillery on the height of Kirpen, and formed two principal attacks; the one with two lines of cavalry, supported by his right wing of infantry, against General Kray's left, and the other with nine battalions of infantry, supported by a large body of cavalry against the center, whilst the left wing advanced sufficiently to keep the Austrian right in check.

The enemy now attacked General Kray's left wing, and defeated his cavalry, as their great superiority of numbers gave them an opportunity of gaining its flank. But the battalion and the battery, which occupied a height on the left of the infantry position, changed their front, and kept up such a heavy fire on the flank of the French cavalry, as checked their pursuit. The Austrian cavalry rallied under

the protection of this able manœuvre, and returning to the charge, supported by four squadrons of Saxons who had just arrived, drove back the French into the villages and defiles from which they had advanced, and decided the affair on that side.

Whilst this was going on, the nine battalions, and the cavalry that were formed at Kirpen, advanced against the center of the Austrian position, supported by a most formidable fire of artillery. This point was occupied by three battalions and some squadrons of cavalry in the first line, to which the advanced guard that had been obliged to abandon Kirpen formed, as has been before observed, a second line. These most gallant troops allowed the French to approach them within a hundred paces, without firing, except from their cannon. The first line of infantry then gave a general discharge, and charged with their bayonets. This decisive movement produced the desired effect; the French gave way; General Kray's cavalry pursued them into the village, and the Austrians proved finally victorious. They were not, however, in sufficient force to profit of this victory in the manner they might otherwise have done, especially as the enemy's broken troops were received by a strong reserve, and their right still remained in the villages and inclosures which they had taken possession of in the beginning of the action; General Kray was, therefore, obliged to content himself with forcing the enemy to abandon the heights of Kirpen: in the evening, General Kleber retired his right wing into his position; but a battalion at the extremity of his left, that had advanced to turn the right of the Austrians, was completely cut off.

Thus, my Lord, ended an affair, which, though less important than that of the 15th, near Wetzlar, because the object of contention was not of such magnitude, may with justice be stiled equally brilliant; particularly when we consider that the French had more than double the force of the Austrians.

General Kray lost between five and six hundred men. The enemy had above seven hundred taken prisoners, left several hundred dead on the field, and, according to all reports, had a very great number wounded.

General Kleber retreated last night, as soon as it was dark, across the Sieg, at Siegbourg, from whence he is directing his march towards Dusseldorf, and General Jourdan has recrossed the Rhine, with all the rest of his army, at Neuwied.

Downing Street, June 1.

Dispatches have been this day received from Colonel Graham, dated at the head quarters of General Beaulieu, Cagliano, near Rovoredo, June the 13th and 14th, by which it appears, that nothing material had occurred in that quarter since the 31st of May.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 3.

Admiralty Office, July 2, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Onslow, commanding his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Mr. Nepean, dated June 30, 1796.

HEREWITH I have the pleasure to inclose a letter from Captain Tomlinson, of his Majesty's sloop *La Suffisante*, containing particulars of his success in capturing the Morgan French privateer, and recapturing the six English merchant ships named in the inclosed list, that had been taken by her, and which you will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

So complete a piece of service, performed by a vessel of such small force as the *Suffisante*, I am persuaded their Lordships will admit, reflects great credit on Captain Tomlinson, his officers, and men.

SIR,

La Suffisante, Plymouth, June 30, 1796.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop *La Suffisante*, under my command, has retaken two English merchant ships, on the 27th inst. near the Isle de Bas (from Oporto, loaded with wine.) I gained intelligence from the prisoners, that the French privateer which they belonged to, carried sixteen guns and ten swivels; and that on the preceding day she was to the northward of Scilly, in chase of several English vessels: I therefore immediately dispatched the prizes, with orders to go to Plymouth, and stood in for the French coast, between Ushant and the Isle de Bas, in hopes of meeting her on her return, or any other prizes that she should send into Morlaix or Brest.

On the following morning I had the good fortune to discover the above mentioned privateer, and four loaded merchant ships, (her prizes) standing towards us; and, as I fetched within gun-shot of the privateer, we gave her several broadsides as we passed on opposite tacks; and, on our putting about to follow her, she made the signal for her prizes to disperse. They were then about seven miles from us to the N. W.

At one P. M. we fetched very near her lee quarter, and opened a well-directed fire of musquetry upon them from forward, which obliged them to strike before we could get alongside to bring our great guns to bear upon her.

As the greatest dispatch was necessary to enable us to overtake the prizes, which were endeavouring to escape by steering on different directions, I ordered Lieutenant Pickford to take command of the privateer, to send the French captain and officers on board the *Suffisante* immediately, and then to make sail and assist me in taking the merchant ships, which service was performed very much to my satisfaction, he having taken two of them, one of which I had not the least hopes of his being able to come up with, as she was very far to the windward.

To the spirited and active behaviour of the officers and crew of the *Suffisante*, I consider myself in a great measure indebted for our success, which is as complete as I could wish it to be, for, exclusive of the

the privateer, which is a fine copper-bottomed brig, capable of doing much mischief, we have likewise retaken six valuable English merchant ships, which are all that she had captured.

Inclosed, I have the honour to transmit you a list of the prizes, and their cargoes, and am,

Sir, &c.

NICHOLAS TOMLINSON.

*To Vice-Admiral Onslow,
Commander in Chief at Plymouth.*

List of Vessels retaken by the Suffiante, Nicholas Tomlinson, Esq. Commander, on the 27th and 28th of June, 1796.

Draper, burthen 200 tons, of Dublin, from Oporto, bound to Dublin, laden with 400 pipes of wine, and 11 bales of cotton.

Brothers, burthen 180 tons, of Liverpool, from Oporto, bound to Liverpool, laden with 350 pipes and 30 hogheads of wine, and 72 bales of cotton.

Mary Ann, burthen 170 tons, of Dublin, from Oporto, bound to Dublin, laden with 272 pipes of wine, 11 bags of cotton, and 5 casks of vinegar.

Ann, burthen 170 tons, of Dublin, from Oporto, bound to Dublin, laden with 303 pipes of wine, 15 boxes, and 20 baskets of lemons.

Vine, burthen 110 tons, of Lancaster, from Oporto, bound to Lancaster, laden with 108 pipes and four hogheads of wine, 175 bags of cotton, three tons and a half of cork, lemons, &c.

Eliza, burthen 160 tons, of Dublin, from London, bound to Dublin, laden with 250 chests of tea, 250 barrels of porter, a quantity of steel, and other dry goods.

NICHOLAS TOMLINSON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

Parliament-street, July 4, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

SIR,

St. Lucia, May 22, 1796.

IN addition to my letter of the 2d of May, I have the honour to acquaint you that Major-general Whyte has returned from Berbice, which colony accepted of the terms offered to Demerary, and is now in our quiet possession.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

R. ABERCROMBY.

SIR,

SIR,

St. Lucia, May 22, 1796.

IN my letter of the 4th of May, I had the honour to acquaint you of the unsuccessful attack on the enemy's batteries on the side of the Grand Cul de Sac; and as it had been previously determined that the principal attack on the enemy's works should be made on the north side of Morne Fortune by the Ridge of Duchasseaux, every exertion was made to complete the road for erecting the necessary batteries, and to bring forward the artillery and ammunition. On the 16th instant the batteries, consisting of eighteen pieces of ordnance, were opened. These could only be considered in the light of a first parallel. The second parallel is now nearly complete, and the lodgment for the last or third is to be made to-morrow. If this operation should be attended with the effect expected from it, it is probable that we shall, in the course of ten or twelve days, be in possession of the enemy's works upon Morne Fortune. It is difficult for me to give an adequate idea of the ground on which we are obliged to act. The natural obstructions, as well as every obstacle that the enemy could throw in our way, render the post of Morne Fortune not only respectable, but in a high degree difficult to be subdued.

As the enemy still retained possession of the Vigie, and as they only held it with a slender force, it appeared of consequence to get possession of it, as it would shorten our line of attack, and cover our right flank; and also as it gave us in some degree the command of the Carenage. For this purpose, on the night of the 17th instant, the 21st regiment, happening to be the regiment nearest at hand, was ordered to march immediately after it was dark to take possession of the Vigie, where the enemy had not apparently more than from 150 to 200 men.—The first part of the attack succeeded to our wishes, a battery of three eighteen pounders, which was feebly defended, was seized, the guns spiked and thrown over the precipice. There remained on the summit of the hill one large gun and a field-piece, which the regiment was ordered to take possession of; unfortunately the guide was wounded, and the troops became uncertain of the right approach to the hill: while in this situation, the enemy's grape-shot took effect to such degree, as induced Lieutenant-colonel Hay to order the regiment to retreat, which it did with considerable loss. Lieutenant-colonel Macdonald handsomely advanced with part of the grenadiers to cover the retreat of the 31st regiment, which he accomplished. It is proper to observe, that a night attack on the Vigie was indispensably necessary, as three batteries of the enemy flanked the neck of land which connects the Vigie with the Main; and in general in this country, when you have to march to attack an enemy's post, who have artillery, and where it is impossible for you to advance with any on your part, it is almost a matter of necessity to attack at night.

Hitherto the troops continue healthy, notwithstanding their exertions and fatigue.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

SIR,

Head-Quarters, St. Lucia, May 31, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of March. In my letter of the 22d of May I acquainted you, that

on

on the day following we intended to make a lodgement as near to the enemy's works as possible. This, however, was deferred from necessity till the 24th.

The 27th, 53d, and 57th regiments had been previously placed near the point of attack. On the morning of the 24th, the 27th regiment lodged themselves upon two different points, the nearest of which was not more than five hundred yards from the fort. The enemy made a vigorous effort to dislodge them, but by the good conduct and spirit of Brigadier-general Moore, and the steady and intrepid behaviour of the officers and men of the 27th regiment, the enemy were twice repulsed with considerable loss, and before the night the troops were completely under cover: at the same time the communication to the posts occupied by the 27th regiment, was carried on with the utmost vigour, and two batteries for eight pieces of artillery were begun.

Upon the evening of the 24th, the enemy desired a suspension of arms until noon the next day, which was granted till eight in the morning. A capitulation for the whole island ensued, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose. On the 26th, the garrison, to the amount of two thousand men, marched out and laid down their arms, and are become prisoners of war. Pidgeon Island is in our possession: the 55th regiment has been detached to Souffriere and Vieux Fort, to receive the submission of the garrisons of those places. From Souffriere we have been informed that peaceable possession has been given; from Vieux Fort there is no report. The principal object of the blockade of Morne Fortune has been obtained. The enemy has been prevented from escaping into the woods; their troops, whom they call regulars, have been made prisoners of war, and the armed negroes have been in a considerable degree disarmed.

Our operations have been attended with considerable labour and fatigue, roads were every where to be made through a mountainous and rugged country, artillery and ammunition to be carried forward, and the line of investment, extending about ten miles, to be supplied with provisions, without the assistance of carriages, and with few horses.

It is but justice to the troops to say that their conduct has been meritorious; that they have undergone an uncommon share of fatigue with cheerfulness, and in several instances have given proofs of the greatest intrepidity. We are under great obligations to Brigadier-general Knox for planning and executing the road of communication from Choc Bay, by Chabot, to Morne Duchasseaux. Brigadier-general Lloyd, of the royal artillery, and Captain Hay the chief engineer, may justly claim their share of praise. Brigadier-general Hope has on all occasions most willingly come forward and exerted himself in times of danger, to which he was not called from his situation of Adjutant-general.

Rear-admiral Sir Hugh Christian and the royal navy have never ceased to shew the utmost alacrity in forwarding the public service. To their skill and unremitting labour, the success which has attended his Majesty's arms is in a great measure due. By their efforts alone, the artillery was advanced to the batteries, and every co-operation, which could possibly be expected or desired, has been afforded in the fullest manner. I have the honour to enclose the return of killed and wounded during our operations in this island, together with a return of the artillery, stores, and ammunition, as far as we have been enabled to

collect. This will be delivered to you by Major Forbes, my aid de camp, whom I beg leave to recommend to your protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) RALPH ABERCROMBY.

Articles of Capitulation of the Island of St. Lucia.

I. The island of St. Lucia, the Morne Fortune, and its dependencies, together with all the effects belonging to the French Republic, shall be faithfully delivered to the generals of the British forces.

Answer. Agreed to.

II. Property and persons of every description shall be placed under the protection of the law; and passports shall be granted to such persons as may wish to leave the island.

Answer. All property and inhabitants will be subject to and under the protection of the English laws. Persons wishing to quit the island must obtain permission of the governor or commander of the island.

III. No inhabitant shall be disturbed, molested, or banished, on account of his opinions, or for having held any place under the French Republic.

Answer. Agreed to, as answered in the second article.

IV. The agent general, the commander in chief, and the forces of the Republic, who have defended the island, shall march out with the honours of war, and deliver their arms; the officers only being allowed to keep their swords: they shall be treated as prisoners of war, and sent back to France as soon as possible.

Answer. The first part of this article granted, but the troops must remain prisoners of war until exchanged.

V. The British forces shall take possession of the Morne Fortune at the hour which may be appointed for that purpose, and the French garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, and colours flying.

Answer. The fort to be put into the possession of the British troops to-morrow at noon; the garrison to march out of the fort in the manner desired. The garrison to occupy houses in the neighbourhood of the fort, until vessels shall be provided for their reception.

VI. The garrison shall pile their arms at the place which may be appointed for that purpose, and shall immediately be sent to France. The officers shall be allowed to take with them their wives and children.

Answer. The arms to be piled on the glacis without the fort. Answer has already been given as to the disposal of the garrison. The officers may dispose of their wives and children as they please.

VII. The agent general of the Executive Directory, his aides-de-camp, secretary, and other persons attached to him, shall be allowed to keep all papers and effects belonging to his office. The same favour shall be granted to the commander in chief and all the officers of the garrison.

Answer. Agreed to; but all papers relating to the state of the island, public works, and all plans and maps, to be given up.

VIII. The volunteers serving with the French forces shall be allowed to keep their knapsacks.

Answer. Agreed to, according to the return given in by the commander in chief.

IX. No person shall be plundered or insulted, on account of the opinions he has hitherto professed.

Answer. Agreed to.

X. Two vessels of the Republic, lying in the harbour, shall be granted to the agent of the Executive Directory, to serve as covered boats. The crews of these two vessels shall, however, be considered as prisoners of war.

Answer. Refused; but every accommodation that can be desired by the agent general of the Executive Directory shall be granted.

XI. The inhabitants, of every colour, shall be allowed to return immediately to their respective homes, without insult or molestation.

Answer. Agreed to.

XII. The sick and wounded of the garrison shall be taken care of in the same manner as the English, and, on their recovery, shall be entitled to the same terms as the other prisoners.

Answer. Agreed to.

XIII. All the articles of this capitulation shall be faithfully and strictly observed by both parties.

Answer. Agreed to.

Additional Articles.

Proper officers to be named by the agent general and commander in chief, to take the necessary orders for the surrender of Gros Îlets, Souffriere, and Vieux Fort, and other posts that may be occupied in the island. The means of conveyance shall be found for the said officers. Stores and provisions of all kinds to be delivered by the French commissaries to the British commissaries authorized to receive them on the surrender of the different posts.

(Signed)

RALPH ABERCROMBY.
HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.
GOTTENS.
GOYRAND.

Morne Duchasseaux, St. Lucia, May 25, 1796.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the Island of St. Lucia, from the 28th of April to the 24th of May inclusive.

At the attack of Morne Chabot, the 28th of April, 1796.

53d Regiment—1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 44 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, missing.

Attack at the Out Posts, the 1st of May.

Battalion of grenadiers—5 rank and file killed.

48th Regiment—1 rank and file killed.

York Rangers—1 captain, 4 rank and file killed.

Battalion of grenadiers—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 15 rank and file wounded.

48th Regiment—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded.

York Rangers—1 captain, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Attack upon the Enemy's Batteries, the 3d of May.

28th Regiment—3 rank and file killed.

44th Regiment—4 rank and file killed.
57th Regiment—2 rank and file killed.
Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm's corps—3 rank and file killed.
14th Regiment—1 captain, 1 serjeant, wounded.
28th Regiment—3 lieutenants, 15 rank and file, wounded.
42d Regiment—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
44th Regiment—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 17 rank and file wounded.
57th Regiment—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.
Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm's corps—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 rank and file, wounded.
14th Regiment—5 rank and file, missing.
44th Regiment—1 lieutenant, 16 rank and file, missing.
Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm's corps—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file missing.

Attack upon the Vigie, the 17th of May.

38th Regiment—1 lieutenant killed.
31st Regiment—2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 101 rank and file, wounded.
48th Regiment—2 rank and file, wounded.
31st Regiment—2 captains, 2 serjeants, 61 rank and file missing.

Attack at Ferrand's, the 17th of May.

Royal Etrangers—1 rank and file killed.
Lowenstein's corps—1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 rank and file, wounded.
Royal Etrangers—1 captain, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file, wounded.
Lowenstein's corps—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file missing.
Royal Etrangers—2 rank and file missing.

Attack upon the Enemy's advanced Posts at Morne Fortune, the 24th of May.

27th Regiment—1 major, 22 rank and file, killed.
48th Regiment—2 rank and file killed.
Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant wounded.
Royal Artificers—2 rank and file wounded.
27th Regiment—1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 64 rank and file wounded.
48th Regiment—4 rank and file wounded.
York Rangers—8 rank and file wounded.

At different attacks from Morne Petit, from the 3d to the 24th of May.

27th Regiment—1 rank and file killed.
28th Regiment—1 rank and file killed.
44th Regiment—1 rank and file killed.
28th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
York Fusiliers—4 rank and file wounded.
Total—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 12 captains, 14 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 14 serjeants, 1 drummer, 329 rank and file, wounded; 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 112 rank and file, missing.

*Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.***KILLED.**

Major Knevitt Wilson, of the 27th Regiment; Captain Kerr, of the York Rangers; Lieutenant Nuttall, of the 38th regiment.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm, (since dead.)

Lieutenant-colonels Hay and Arbuthnot, of the 31st regiment.

Major Napier, of the 63d regiment; and Major R. H. Malcolm, of the 27th regiment.

Captains Stewart, of the 53d regiment; Coghlan, of the 1st West India regiment, attached to the 48th; Baker, of the York Rangers; Henry Cox, of the 14th regiment; Johnstone and Tuffie, of the 44th regiment; Murray and Sauvrell, of the 31st regiment; Loufendhalle, of Lowenstein's; William Gillman and Alexander Dunlop, of the 27th regiment; and Bariac, of the Royal Etrangers.

Lieutenants Collins and Carmichael, of the 53d regiment; Torrens, of the 63d regiment; W. F. Dalton, J. Grady, (mortally) and William Irvine, of the 28th regiment; Gregory, (dangerously) of the 44th regiment; Frazer, of the 42d regiment; Hackshaw and Sullivan, of the 31st regiment; Ch. Sillery, Sampson Le Mesurier, and George Elliot of the 27th regiment; and Fletcher, of the Royal Engineers.

Ensigns Chirion, of Lowenstein's; De Courtray, of the Royal Etrangers; and George Milligan, (since dead) of the 27th regiment.

Quarter-master John Struthers, of the 27th regiment, slightly wounded, and not included above.

MISSING.

Captain Loric and another captain, of Malcolm's corps, both since returned.

Captains Johnston and Walker, of the 31st regiment, since found to be dead.

Two lieutenants, of Malcolm's corps, since returned.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, captured on the Island of St. Lucia, May 27, 1796.

At MORNE FORTUNE.*Brass Ordnance.*

- 5 Six pounders, serviceable.
- 2 Four pounders, (French) serviceable
- 1 Three pounder, serviceable
- 2 One pounders, (English) serviceable
- 1 One pounder, (French) serviceable
- 1 Thirteen-inch mortar, unserviceable
- 3 Eight and half inch mortars, (French) serviceable
- 1 Five and half inch mortar, serviceable; 1 ditto, unserviceable
- 1 Four two-fifths inch mortars, serviceable
- 2 Six-inch howitzers, (French) serviceable

Iron Ordnance, serviceable.

- 9 Thirty-six pounders, (French)
- 6 Twenty-four pounders

1 Twenty

- 1 Twenty-two pounder, (French)
- 13 Eighteen pounders, (French)
- 12 Twelve pounders, (French)
- 8 Nine pounders, (French)
- 2 Six pounders, (ship guns)
- 4 Three pounders, (ship guns)
- 1 Thirteen inch mortar

Round Shot, serviceable.

- 8 Forty-two pounders
- 1607 Thirty-six pounders
- 70 Twenty-four pounders.
- 791 Eighteen pounders
- 163 Nine pounders
- 205 Six pounders
- 100 Three pounders
- 103 Four pounders
- 15 One pounders

Empty Shells, serviceable.

- 210 Thirteen inch
- 115 Ten inch
- 88 Eight inch
- 217 Five and half inch
- 521 Four and two-fifths inch

Tin Case Shot, serviceable.

- 36 Twenty-four pounders
- 650 Six pounders
- 118 Four pounders
- 140 One pounders

Fuzers.

- 20 Thirteen inch, unserviceable
- 10 Ten inch, unserviceable
- 10 Eight inch, unserviceable
- 120 Five and half inch, serviceable
- 107 Four and two-fifths inch, serviceable
- 1 Engine for drawing fuzes, serviceable
- 25 Dozen of portfires, serviceable
- 37 Barrels of powder, (French) 200lb. each barrel
- 800 Muskets, serviceable; 609 ditto, repairable; 147 ditto, unserviceable
- 730 Bayonets, serviceable
- 340 Cartouches with belts, serviceable; 521 ditto, unserviceable
- 20000 Musket cartridges, (French) serviceable
- 6500 Ditto, (English) serviceable
- 1000 Musket flints, serviceable
- 20 Swords, serviceable: 13 ditto, unserviceable
- 1 Bellows, serviceable; 1 ditto repairable.
- 2 Anvils, serviceable

*At VIGIE.**Brass Ordnance,*

- 1 Six pounder, serviceable.

Iron Ordnance.

- 1 Eighteen pounder, serviceable
- 3 Twelve pounders, (1 spiked)
- 1 Four and half pounder swivel, serviceable
- 2 Thirteen inch mortars (spiked)

At PIDGEON ISLAND.

- 1 Iron twenty-six pounder, on standing carriage, (French) serviceable
- 7 Iron twenty-four pounders, on standing carriages, serviceable
- 2 Brass four pounders, on standing carriages, (French) serviceable
- 2 Brass thirteen inch mortars, on standing carriages, (French) unserviceable
- 2 Iron half pounder swivels, serviceable ; 2 ditto, unserviceable
- 50 Twenty-six pounder round shot
- 500 Twenty-four pounder round shot
- 70 Four pounder round shot
- 44 Muskets, (English) serviceable
- 20 Muskets, (French) serviceable ; 40 ditto, unserviceable
- 48 Bayonets, (English) serviceable
- 37 Bayonets, (French) serviceable
- 52 Cartouch boxes, (English) unserviceable
- 31 Cartouch boxes, (French) unserviceable
- 109 Thirteen inch fuzes, (French) unserviceable

N. B. About 6 or 7 cwt. of powder in casks, and cartridges badly filled.

In this return the ordnance and stores on the Souffriere and Vieux Fort, &c. are not included, no returns having been received from thence. A more particular return will be sent by the next conveyance.

VAUG. LLOYD, Brig. Gen. Colonel
of Artillery.

LEWIS HAY, Commanding Royal
Engineers.

Admiralty-Office, July 4, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received at this office by Evan Nepean, Esq,

Copy of a Letter from Captain Parr, of his Majesty's Ship Malabar, to Rear-admiral Sir H. C. Christian, K. B. dated off Demerary, May 13, 1796 ; transmitted by the Rear-admiral to Mr. Nepean.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that the colony of Berbice accepted the same terms granted to Demerary on the 2d instant, which I enclose to you ; and have the honour to remain, with great respect, &c. &c. &c.

THO. PARR.

Thunderer,

SIR,

*Thunderer, Choc-Bay, St. Lucia,
June 1, 1796.*

I AM to communicate to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the island of St. Lucia and its dependencies surrendered by capitulation on the 25th of May, and that the Morne was taken possession of by his Majesty's troops on the 26th at noon; the terms of capitulation are herewith transmitted.*

In the progress of the siege, great difficulties were to be surmounted, and much service of fatigue undertaken. The more effectually to assist the operations of the army, I directed eight hundred seamen to land, under the command of Captain Lane of the *Astrea*, and Captain Ryves of the *Bulldog*: the merit of their services will be better reported by the commander in chief of his Majesty's troops; but I feel it an indispensable duty to acquaint their Lordships that the conduct of the officers and seamen equalled my most sanguine expectations, and that it has been in every instance highly meritorious.

Captain Lane, of the *Astrea*, is charged with my dispatches; that officer having served at St. Lucia from the moment of my arrival, will be able to afford their Lordships correct information of the naval occurrences connected with the siege.

The state of the *Astrea*, by Captain Lane's report to me, is such, that her proceeding to England became a necessary measure.

Captain Ryves, of the *Bulldog*, will proceed immediately to join his ship; but I should be unjust to the merits of his exertions were I to omit recommending him to their Lordships' notice and protection.

I stated to their Lordships, in my letter of the 4th instant, the services of Captain Searle, of the *Pelican*, on the first landing; since that period he has, with unremitting diligence and ability, effectually blocked the ports of the Carenage.

The *Madras*, under the command of Captain Dilkes, has been, in the first arrangements, detached to land and co-operate with a division of troops on the left wing of the army, anchored for that purpose at Marigot des Roseaux, where his exertion and assiduity have been highly commendable: he took possession of a point at the southern entrance of the Grand Cul de Sac, with great labour and perseverance, placed upon the pinnacle of the hill two eighteen-pounders and two carronades, from which he considerably annoyed the batteries of Sisseron and Agille. The general wishing to establish batteries on the southern side of the Grand Cul de Sac, Captain Wolley, of the *Arethusa*, was detached to join Captain Dilkes, and directed to land a proportion of seamen to assist this service, which was very speedily and cheerfully executed: more exertion has not been evinced, and I believe there never has occurred an instance of more cordial co-operation than has subsisted between the army and navy during this siege. Great have been the services of fatigue, considering the nature of the country and the situation of the Morne, and very rapidly have they been brought to effect the reduction of the island.

On the morning of the enemy's attack on the 24th instant, with a view to repossess themselves of the advanced post from the Morne, it became necessary to detach the 14th regiment to support the troops employed at that post, in consequence of which 320 marines were landed

* Referred to in the dispatch from Sir R. Abercromby.

to take the ground occupied by the 14th. The conduct of the marines upon this, as upon all other occasions, was most perfectly correct.

The general's opinion of the conduct of the seamen and marines will be best understood by the sentiments expressed in his public orders, an extract of which is herewith transmitted.

I transmit a list of the small vessels found at this anchorage.

And I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

(Signed)

HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.

Head-Quarters, St. Lucia, May 27, 1796.

Extract of General Orders.

DURING the services which have been carried on in the island of St. Lucia, all the courage and every exertion of the army would have proved ineffectual, if Rear-admiral Sir H. C. Christian, and the royal navy, had not stepped forward with the alacrity which has been so conspicuous in forwarding the most arduous part of the public service: to their skill and unremitting labour, is in a great measure owing the success which has attended his Majesty's arms.

It will afford the commander in chief the greatest satisfaction to be able to lay before his Majesty the eminent services which have, on this occasion, been performed by the royal navy; and Admiral Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian will confer a particular obligation on Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby and the army at large, if he will be so obliging as to communicate to the royal navy, and in particular to Captains Lane, Ryves, and Stephenfon, and the other officers who acted on shore, and to the corps of marines, the great obligation which they consider themselves under to them.

T. BUSBY, Assist. Adj. Gen.

Return of ships and vessels taken possession of in the Carenage of St. Lucia, by John Clarke Searle, Esq. commander of his Majesty's sloop Pelican, May 26, 1796.

One ship—An American, called the *Victoria*, of New York, William Henry, master, in ballast; has twenty two persons on board, one a Frenchman; left in charge of Lieutenant Fortescue, of the *Pelican*.

Three brigs—An English-built brig, with her sails, rigging, and anchors and cables on board, but has no cargo or any person on board her; her yards and topmast struck.

An American brig, the *Harriot*, late of New York, taken, condemned, and sold here, with her rigging on board, but no sails to be found, has her anchors and cables; both brigs left in charge of Mr. Troad, from the General Abercromby.

An English-built brig, with her yards and topmast struck; has no cargo on board, or any person in her; left in charge of Mr. Nixon, master's mate of the *Pelican*.

Five schooners—One privateer, of 4 four-pounders, no cargo on board.

One privateer of 8 four-pounders and 2 swivels, no cargo on board; both schooners left in charge of Mr. Charlton, of the *Thunderer*.

Two small schooners, with their sails on board; one of them has 21 bags of coffee, 1 of cotton, and 1 of salt; both schooners left in charge of Mr. Douglas, midshipman of the Pelican.

One American schooner, the Dolphin, of Salem, John Brown, master, has a cargo of sugar, coffee, cocoa, and molasses; seven persons belonging to her on board, and one mulatto man, four black women, two children, and one boy, all English; left in charge of Mr. Nixon, master's mate of the Pelican.

One small shallop, with her sails on board.

Total number of ships taken is,

1 Ship,
3 Brigs,
5 Schooners,
1 Shallop.

—
10

(Signed)

J. C. SEARLE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 5.

Admiralty Office, July 5, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Mr. Nepean, dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, June 29, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the whole of the Squadron which had sailed from Brest under the orders of Commodore Moulton, is in our possession; La Legere, a fine coppered ship corvette of 22 guns, being now brought in here by his Majesty's ships Apollo and Doris, further particulars of which are contained in the accompanying letter to me from Captain Manley. Separated as those French ships were, the capturing of them all is a rare instance of success, and a proof of the activity of his Majesty's cruizers on this station.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. KINGSMILL.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Manley, of his Majesty's Ship Apollo, to Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, dated Cork Harbour, June 29, 1796.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to your order of the 21st ultimo, I cruized in his Majesty's ship under my command, accompanied by his Majesty's ship Doris, until the 22d instant; and at nine o'clock in the morning of that day, in latitude 48 deg. 30 min. north, and long. 8 deg. 28 min. west, discovered the French national corvette La Legere, very close to us to the windward. We immediately gave chase, with the wind W. N. W. blowing a double-reefed topsail gale, but, from her being

very fast sailer, did not arrive within gun-shot until seven o'clock in the evening, at which time the two ships were a like distance from her, and, after exchanging a few shot, we had the satisfaction to see her strike her colours.

She is copper-fastened and copper-bottomed, and a remarkable fine ship, possessing every good quality for a man of war. She is commanded by Monf. Carpentier, has 168 men on board, and is pierced for 22 guns, nine-pounders.

She sailed from Brest on the 4th instant, in company with three frigates, and has taken six prizes. I am very much pleased to find that the whole division is taken by the squadron under your command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Vice-Admiral Kingmill, &c. &c.

J. MANLEY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 16.

Admiralty Office, July 16, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Jervis, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated Victory, off Toulon, June 10, 1796.

I ACQUAINT you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that last evening, having observed a French cruizer working up to Hieres Bay, within the islands, I called Captain Macnamara, of his Majesty's ship Southampton, on board the Victory, pointed the ship out, and directed him to make a dash at her through the Grand Pass, which he performed with admirable spirit and alacrity; and I beg leave to refer their lordships to his statement inclosed for the detail of this gallant action.

SIR,

Southampton, off Toulon, June 10, 1796.

IN obedience to the orders I received from you on the Victory's quarter-deck last evening, I pushed through the Grand Pass, and hauled up under the batteries on the north east end of Porquerolle with an easy sail, in hopes I should be taken for a French or neutral frigate, which I have great reason to believe succeeded, for I got within pistol shot of the enemy's ship before I was discovered, and cautioned the captain, through a trumpet, not to make a fruitless resistance, when he immediately snapped his pistol at me, and fired his broadside.

At this period, being very near the heavy battery of Fort Breganson, I laid him instantly on board, and Lieutenant Lydiard, at the head of the boarders, with an intrepidity no words can describe, entered and carried her in about ten minutes, although he met with a spirited resistance from the captain (who fell) and a hundred men under arms to receive him. In this short conflict, the behaviour of all the officers and ship's company of the Southampton had my full approbation, and I do not mean to take from their merit by stating to you, that the conduct of Lieutenant Lydiard was above all praise.

After lashing the two ships together, I found some difficulty in getting from under the battery, which kept up a very heavy fire; and was not able to return through the Grand Pass before half after one o'clock

o'clock this morning, with the L'Utile corvette, of 24 guns, French six-pounders, commanded by citizen François Veza, and 136 men, several of whom escaped on shore in the launch. I am happy to inform you, that I only lost one man, William Oirion, marine, who was killed by a pistol shot near me on the quarter-deck. From the best information I can obtain, the enemy had killed and wounded 25.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

J. MACNAMARA.

Admiralty Office, July 16, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B., Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated Victory, off Toulon, June 8, 1796.

SIR,

I HEREWITH enclose a letter I received last evening from Commodore Nelson, in the Gulph of Genoa, with an account of the important articles taken from the enemy in the expedition under the Commodore's immediate direction, the 31st ultimo; also a list of the killed and wounded.

Their lordships are so thoroughly acquainted with the vigilance and enterprize of Commodore Nelson, that I forbear to repeat his merits on this occasion.

I am, &c.

J. JERVIS.

SIR,

Agamemnon, off Oneglia, June 1, 1796.

AT two P. M. yesterday, seeing six sail running along shore, which I believed to be French, and knowing the great consequence of intercepting the cannon and ordnance stores which I had information were expected from Toulon to be landed at St. Pierre d'Acena, for the siege of Mantua, I made the signal for a general chase, when the vessels, which now hoisted French colours, anchored close under a battery. I directed Captain Cockburn, of the Meleager, to lead me in, which he did in a most officer-like manner, and at three o'clock the Meleager and Agamemnon anchored in less than four fathoms water, as soon afterwards did the Peterell and Speedy; after a short resistance from the battery and vessels, we took possession of them.

It is impossible I can do justice to the alacrity and gallantry ever conspicuous in my little squadron. Our boats boarded the national ketch (the commodore of the convoy) in the fire of three eighteen-pounders, and one eighteen-pounder in a gun-boat.

The Blanche and Diadem being to leeward, the former could not anchor until the vessel had struck, but the boats of all the ships were active in getting them off the shore, the enemy having cut their cables when they surrendered. A smart firing of musquetry was kept up from the shore during the whole of this service.

The Agamemnon's masts, sails, and rigging, are a little cut, but of no material consequence.

Much as I feel indebted to every officer in the squadron, yet I cannot omit to mention the great support and assistance I have ever received from Captain Cockburn; he has been under my command near a year on this station, and I should feel myself guilty of neglect of duty, was I

not

not to represent his zeal, ability, and courage, which are conspicuous on every occasion that offers.

Enclosed I transmit you a list of the killed and wounded, and also of the vessels taken.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

Sir John Jervis, K. E.

A List of Killed and Wounded in his Majesty's Squadron under the Command of Commodore Horatio Nelson, on the 31st of May, 1796.

Agamemnon. 1 killed; 2 wounded.

Blanche. 1 wounded.

HORATIO NELSON.

A List of Vessels of War and Transports taken by the Squadron under the Command of Commodore Horatio Nelson, on the 31st of May 1796.

Vessels of War.

La Genie, (ketch) 3 eighteen-pounders, 4 swivels, and 60 men.

La Numero Douzel, (gun boat) 1 eighteen-pounder, 4 swivels, and 30 men.

Transports.

La Bonne Mere, 250 tons, brig rigged, laden with brass twenty-four pounders, thirteen-inch mortars, and gun carriages.

La Verge de Consolation, 120 tons, ketch rigged, laden with brass guns, mortars, shells, and gun carriages.

Le Jean Baptiste, 100 tons, ketch rigged, laden with brandy and a small quantity of bread.

Name unknown, 100 tons, ketch rigged, laden with Austrian prisoners.

St. Anne de Paix, 70 ton, ketch rigged, laden with wheelbarrows and entrenching tools, destroyed.

HORATIO NELSON.

Admiralty Office, July 16, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Sir H. Christian to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Thunderer, Cboc Bay, St. Lucia, May 15, 1796.

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, of the safe arrival of his Majesty's sloop Albacore at Barbadoes, with her prize L'Atheniene, French national corvette, of 14 guns. For a more particular account of Captain Winthrop's proceedings, I transmit a copy of his letter to me of the 9th instant.

*Albacore, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes,
May 9, 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that in the latitude 14 deg. 43 min. longitude 47 deg. 39 min. I fell in with and captured L'Atheniene brig, French national corvette, mounting 14 four-pounders, and 83 men, commanded by M. Gervais, lieutenant de vaisseaux. During our chase, which continued for six hours, she threw overboard ten of her guns. I beg leave to observe she is a new vessel,

well

well found, and every thing new on board her, and sails remarkably well.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT WINTHORP.

Sir H. C. Christian, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty Office, July 16, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Hamilton, of his Majesty's Ship Melpomene, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR,

Melpomene, Plymouth Sound, July 14, 1796.

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their lordships, his Majesty's ship Melpomene, on the 11th instant, at three P. M. Ushant bearing E. N. E. six leagues, discovered an enemy's ship in the S. E. quarter. After a chase of five hours, and her making every effort to escape, she struck her colours, and proved to be Le Revanche, of 18 guns, and 167 men; she had left Brest only a few hours, with a view of intercepting the Brazil convoy.

I have the satisfaction to add, that though several guns were exchanged, no lives were lost; and that the officers and men I have the honour to command, behaved with the greatest zeal and propriety.

I judged it adviseable to return to the first port, on account of the number of prisoners, and shall sail again immediately to fulfil their lordships' orders.

I have the honour, &c.

CHARLES HAMILTON.

Downing-street, July 16, 1796.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Colonel Graham, by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, dated Cagliari, June 21, 1796.

Early in the morning of the 17th instant the enemy attacked the most advanced posts on Monte Baldo, towards Ferrara, and obliged the volunteers (the best marksmen of the different regiments, formed into companies of chasseurs) to retire; but these uniting, and being supported by two companies of croats from Artiglion, quickly drove back the enemy, with some loss, and re-occupied their posts. The Austrians had one man killed and about thirty wounded.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 19.

Parliament Street, July 19, 1796.

LETTERS, of which the following are copies, were yesterday received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Captain Drummond, of the 19th regiment of light dragoons, and Lieutenant Davies, of his Majesty's ship Heroine.

Less.

Lazaretto, at Bocche de Caterro, in Dalmatia, June 12, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of the terms of capitulation on which Colombo and its dependencies surrendered to his Majesty's and the Honourable East India Company's sea and land forces, under the command of Captain Alan Hyde Gardner, and Colonel James Stuart. My orders were to proceed to England, by the route of Suez and Alexandria, with Colonel Stuart's dispatches, and, if detained to perform a quarantine, I was directed to forward the abovementioned copy of the terms of capitulation to you.

I am, &c.

R. DRUMMOND,

Captain 19th (Light) Dragoons, and
Aid de Camp to Colonel Stuart.

Lazaretto, at Bocche de Caterro, in Dalmatia, June 12, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of my arrival here with dispatches over-land from Captain Alan Hyde Gardner, commanding his Majesty's ship *Heroine*, in the East Indies, which, but for the many impediments I have met with, should have been near the delivery of at this time. I however hope to prove, that, on my part, every exertion has been used to get on, as advised by his Majesty's consuls.

Finding it impossible to avoid a quarantine of forty days at this place, I have, according to my orders, transmitted to our consul at Trieste the copy of Captain Gardner's public letter, also of the terms of capitulation therein mentioned; and I shall use every means to expedite my delivery of the original dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DAVIES,

First Lieutenant of his Majesty's
ship *Heroine*.

*The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Heroine, Colombo Road,
February 16, 1796.*

SIR,

HAVING received directions from Sir George Keith Elphinstone, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in these seas, to take under my orders the ships of his Majesty and those of the Hon. United East India Company, named in the margin,* and to co-operate with Colonel Stuart, commander of the land forces, in the reduction of Colombo, it is with peculiar satisfaction I announce to you the surrender of that fortress, with the remaining possessions under the

* Rattlesnake, Echo, Prince of Wales, Bombay Castle, Bombay frigate, Drake brig, Queen ketch, Swift.

Dutch

Dutch authority on the island of Ceylon, on the 15th instant. I have the honour to transmit herewith the terms on which these places have become part of his Majesty's dominions.

The transports having been collected off Negombo, an anchorage eighteen miles to the northward of this place, on the 5th instant, and that fort, having been evacuated by the enemy, was taken possession of by Major Barbert on the same day, and the whole of the array landed by the evening of the 6th instant.

The inland navigation from Negombo to Colombo not being found adequate to the purpose of carrying the stores, provisions, &c. to the ground necessary for the army to occupy previous to opening our batteries, Colonel Stuart marched with a part of his force to possess himself of a strong post which the enemy opposed to him on the south bank of the Matual river, which, from his judicious and able conduct, was happily carried on the morning of the 12th, with little loss on our side, and considerable to the enemy, who fled for protection under the walls of the fort, and enabled the colonel to take up his final position before Colombo on the evening of the same day.

I also anchored on the morning of the 12th with the ships of war and transports, about two miles from the fortress, in a very favourable situation for landing the guns, &c. of which there being a sufficient number put on shore, on the 14th Colonel Stuart and myself summoned the fort to surrender, and its success will be fully explained by the articles of capitulation, which I have before alluded to, and which I humbly hope may meet his Majesty's approbation.

It becomes me, and is a very pleasing part of my duty, to make known to you, for his Majesty's information, the zeal and activity which have actuated every description of officers and men employed under my orders; and I am happy to inform you, that three seamen, of the Swift, wounded, are the only casualties of the siege.

First Lieutenant Davies, of the Heroine, an officer of great merit, who has given me every assistance on this service which his relative situation enabled him to do, will have the honour of delivering to you this dispatch, and I beg leave to recommend him to your favourable notice and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. H. GARDNER.

Articles of Capitulation of Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon.

Preliminary Article.—John Gerand Van Angelback, counsellor of India, Governor and Director of the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, offers to deliver up to Colonel Stuart and Captain Gardner, commanding the English troops, the fortress of Colombo, upon the following conditions, at the expiration of three days.

Ans. Major Patrick Alexander Agnew, Adjutant-General of the British troops in the Island of Ceylon, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by Colonel James Stuart, commanding the British army, and Alan Hyde Gardner, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Heroine, and senior officer of the naval force before Colombo, consents to accept of the surrender of the fort Colombo, on the under-mentioned terms, provided the capitulation is signed this evening, and the fort delivered to the British troops to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, in the manner stipulated in the following articles.

Art,

Art. I. In this capitulation shall be included the town of Gale, and the fort of Caliture, with all their dependencies, lands, domains, &c. of the hon. Dutch East India Company; and the governor shall issue orders to the commander and council of Gale, and the commandant of Caliture, for the actual surrender, according to the contents of this capitulation.

Ans. Granted.

Art. II. The fort, with all its dependencies, artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, and all other effects belonging to the Company, with the plan and papers relative to the fortifications, shall bona fide be delivered up, without concealing or keeping back any thing.

Ans. Granted. The surveys of the districts of the island of Ceylon, and its coasts, with all other public plans, to be included.

Art. III. And as the banks at Colombo, as well as Gale, are two years in arrear, the delivery shall take place according to the balances now actually existing, and a reasonable time be allotted to the commercial servants here, and at Gale, with their assistants, to finish their books; and they shall during that time receive the pay and emoluments fixed for their services. As the smith, cooper, house carpenter, the overseer of the arsenal, and the brick-maker, receive every thing by indent, their accounts shall be examined by our accountants, and paid by the English: on the other hand, the above mentioned artificers and overseers are responsible for the articles issued to them.

Ans. One year, or eighteen months, if absolutely necessary, shall be allowed, for the purpose of arranging the books; during which time a reasonable salary shall be paid to the servants of the Dutch Company necessarily employed in this department. The accounts of the artizans shall be examined and liquidated.

Art. IV. All public papers shall also be faithfully delivered over; but attested copies of all the public and secret consultations held during his short government, and which he has not had an opportunity of forwarding to Holland or Batavia, shall be given to Governor Van Angelbeck, to enable him to answer for his conduct, according to existing circumstances.

Ans. Granted.

Art. V. The returns and merchandize of the Company, which are partly laden on board the ships *Berlicum* and *Enfgezenheit*, now lying in the roads, and partly stored in private houses, as well as those at Gale, shall also be faithfully delivered by the commissaries, who shall be appointed by the Governor, to Major Agnew, who is authorized by the Government of Madras to receive them.

Ans. All merchandize, stores, and public property, of every description, either laden on board the ships now anchored under the guns of the fort, deposited in public stores, or distributed in the houses of individuals; as well as all public property placed in a similar manner at Gale, Caliture, or any other part of the island of Ceylon, depending on these governments, shall be delivered up by the commissaries, who shall be named by the Governor Van Angelbeck to Major Agnew, the Major appointed by the Government of Madras to receive them, in three weeks from this date.

Art. VI. But as the Company has of late borrowed money upon interest, of their servants and inhabitants, and, when in want of ready money, have issued (*kriedict breeven*) promissory notes, to the amount

of about five lack of rix dollars, of which, however, at least one half is in the treasury, with a promise to realize the same; and as several servants have their pay and emoluments in the hands of the Company, for which they have no other security but their property, the above mentioned debts shall be paid out of them, and the notes discharged, which can occasion the less consideration, as the returns alone, taking the fine cinnamon at only three rupees a pound, the pepper at one hundred rupees per candy, the cardamoms at one rupee a pound, and the piece goods and other merchandize at the invoice price, will amount to about twenty-five lacks of rupees, and all the debts, pay, and notes in circulation not above six lacks. The copper doodees shall continue current for one siver.

Ans. As Mr. Van Angelbeck has assured the officers commanding his Majesty's naval and land forces before Colombo, that a refusal to comply with the demand contained in the VIth Article, will be attended with the total ruin of the colony, they consent to the following arrangements regarding the paper currency of this island, provided the public property of the Dutch Company is found to be conformable to the statement contained in this Article. The English Government of Ceylon will take up the promissory notes of the Dutch Government which are still in circulation, provided they do not exceed the sum of 50,000l. sterling, and issue certificates for the amount, bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, which certificates shall be in force so long as the districts of Ceylon, extending from Matura to Chilau, shall be in possession of the English, and no longer. Should these districts be restored to the Dutch, the responsibility of payment will necessarily revert to them, in which event the original notes of the Dutch Government shall be restored to the proprietors, in exchange for the certificates granted by the British Government. The officers commanding the British forces are not authorized to provide for the payment of the arrears due to the servants of the Company. This must be left to the future determination of his Britannic Majesty.

The copper coin of this island must find its own value in the course of exchange.

Art. VII. All private property, without exception, shall be secured to the proprietors.

Ans. Granted, with the exception of all military and naval stores, which, in every instance, must be deemed public property.

Art. VIII. In which is expressly included the funds of the Orphan House, or the College for the Administration of the Effects of Infant Children, and of the Committee for managing the Poor Funds, as also the two ships now in the roads, (Berlicum and Ensgezindheid) which belong to individuals in Holland, and are chartered by the Company, as shall be proved.

Ans. Granted, with exception of the ships, which must be deemed public property,

Art. IX. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war; pile their arms, by command of their own officers, on the esplanade, and again return to their barracks. The officers to keep up their side-arms; the clevangs and crees of the noncommissioned officers and private Malays to be locked up in chests, and on their departure, on being set on shore, to be returned to them.

Ans.

Ans. Granted.

Art. X. The European officers, noncommissioned and privates of the battalion of the Dutch troops, and the detachment of the Wirtemberg regiment, doing duty with it, as well as the artillery and seamen, shall be transported in English ships from hence to Europe or Batavia, according to their choice, with permission to carry along with them their women, children, necessary servants, and baggage. None of the officers, however, shall be moved from hence against their will, as many of them are married, and have their property here; and in case any of them wishing to depart, time shall be allowed them to arrange their affairs, to go where they please, on their parole of honour not to serve in this war against England, until they shall be exchanged.

Ans. The European officers, noncommissioned officers and privates, as well of the Dutch battalion, of the regiment of Wirtemberg, the artillery, engineers, and marine, must be considered as prisoners of war, and as such they will be treated with that attention which the British Government has ever shewn to those whom the fortune of war has placed in its power. The whole shall be sent to Madras. Such of the officers as desire to return to Ceylon, for the reasons mentioned in this article, will have permission to do so, on giving their parole of honour not to serve during the present war against the English. Those who may desire to return to Europe shall be permitted so to do, on the same conditions, but without any claim on the British Government for pay and allowance of any description.

Art. XI. As there are some native born French in garrison, they shall be transported to the French islands if they choose it.

Ans. The French of the garrison will be considered as prisoners of war, and sent to Madras.

Art. XII. The Malays that do not choose to remain here, shall be transported in English ships, with their women and children, to the island of Java.

Ans. The Malay troops shall be sent from hence, with their wives and children, to Tutacoren, and from thence by easy marches to Madras. They shall be subsisted while they remain prisoners, and if not taken into the British service, shall, at a convenient time, be sent to the island of Java, at the expence of the British Government.

Art. XIII. These transportations shall take place at the expence of the English, and untill that time the military, Europeans as well as Malays, shall continue to enjoy their pay, as well as emoluments, as was customary in the Company's service. None of the military shall be forced, or even persuaded, to enter into the service of his Majesty, or the honourable English Company.

Ans. The military officers, European and native, shall receive the same pay allowed to them in the Dutch service. The noncommissioned and privates shall be subsisted according to the regulations of the British Government for prisoners of war. None shall be forced to enter the service of Great Britain against their consent.

Art. XIV. The Sepoys and Moormen in the service shall have liberty to return to their birth-place.

Ans. Granted.

Art. XV. The Chingaleese Lascars being soldiers, according to the nature of their service, and the burghers and civil servants by the laws

of the colony being obliged to take up arms for its defence, it shall not tend to prejudice those people.

Ans. Granted.

Art. XVI. The Governor Van Angelbeck, the commander of Gale, Fretz, and all the other political or commercial servants, not required in their official capacities for the purposes mentioned in Article III. shall have permission to remain as private individuals at Colombo, Gale, or other place on the island, or to betake themselves elsewhere. In the first case, a reasonable means of subsistence shall be allowed to each, according to his rank. In the last, they shall be permitted to carry their effects along with them, without payment of any tax or duty whatever, but then all allowance to cease.

Ans. Granted, with this exception, that as the commanders of the British forces before Colombo are not authorized to grant the subsistence required, this subject must be referred to the decision of the government of Fort St. George.

Art. XVII. The respective Vendue Masters here and at Gale shall be maintained during the collection of the outstanding balances, in right of the preference granted those people by the Company.

Ans. Granted, for all balances now outstanding.

Art. XVIII. The clergy and other ecclesiastical servants shall continue in their functions, and receive the same pay and emoluments as they had from the Company.

Ans. Granted, under the same exception annexed to the 16th Article.

Art. XIX. The citizens and other inhabitants shall be allowed to follow their employments, and enjoy all the liberties and privileges as the subjects of his Majesty.

Ans. Granted.

Art. XX. The native servants in the different departments shall be continued in their employs during their good behaviour.

Ans. Granted, subject to such regulations as the British Government may hereafter judge necessary.

Art. XXI. The Eastern Princes, Tommogoms, and other men of rank here as state prisoners, and who receive a monthly subsistence, shall continue to receive it, according to the list which shall be given in.

Ans. Granted, while they remain in Ceylon.

Art. XXII. All notarial papers, such as wills, bills of purchase and sales, obligations, securities, bonds, &c. shall continue in force, and the registers of them be presented by commissaries appointed on both sides for that purpose.

Ans. Granted.

Art. XXIII. All civil suits depending in the council of justice, shall be decided by the same council, according to our laws.

Ans. Granted; but they must be decided in twelve months from this date.

Art. XXIV. The deserters who are here shall be pardoned.

Ans. All deserters from the English service must be unconditionally given up.

Art. XXV. The above articles of capitulation shall be faithfully fulfilled and confirmed by the signatures of the officers commanding his Majesty's sea and land forces, Colonel James Stuart, and Captain Alan Hyde Gardner; and in case of any thing appearing obscure, it shall be faithfully

faithfully cleared up; and if any doubts shall arise, it shall be construed for the benefit of the besieged.

Ans. Granted.

Art. The garrison shall march out, agreeably to the 9th Article, at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when the gate of Delft shall be delivered to a detachment of the British troops. The Governor Van Angelbeck will order an officer to point out the powder magazines, posts, and public stores, that guards may be placed for their security, and the preservation of order in the garrison.

Done in Colombo, this 15th day of February, 1796.

(Signed) J. GRAN. ANGELBECK.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. STUART.

A. H. GARDNER.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 23.

Downing-street, July 23.

THE letters, of which the following are copies, have been received from the honourable William Frederick Windham, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and from Mr. Udney, his Majesty's consul at Leghorn, by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs.

MY LORD,

Florence, June 22.

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that on the 18th instant the French entered Bologna, to the number of about 15,000 men, having previously sent before them a commissary and a troop of cavalry, to demand entrance into the city, with a promise of treating it in a friendly manner: in consequence, being masters of the town and fortrefs, they made the garrison prisoners of war, and sent them under escort into the Milanese. The Pope's legate they immediately ordered to quit the Bolognese.

On receiving this information, I immediately waited on the prime minister Serrati, and the Marquis Manfredini, to know whether his royal highness had any intelligence of an intent of the French to march into Tuscany, or to garrison Leghorn, and I had the most positive assurances from both, that the French had no idea at present of entering Leghorn.

I own, my lord, that I do not place much confidence in their promises of not coming to Leghorn; I have therefore thought proper to write to the admiral my sentiments to that effect, requesting him to leave some vessels at Leghorn, to carry off the merchants and British subjects, with their effects, in case of a sudden invasion. I have likewise desired the consul to convene the British factory, and to tell them not to rely too much on French faith.

I have the honour, &c.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

My

MY LORD,

Florence, June 25, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that the situation of affairs in this country is materially changed: the neutrality of the Grand Duke, which, from every promise on the part of the Directory at Paris and their minister here, we had reason to expect would be religiously respected, has been openly violated, by the march of a considerable body of French troops to Pistoia, the destination of which I have reason to believe, from a variety of concurring circumstances, to be for Leghorn; and the republic of Lucca has given intimation to this government, that such is, undoubtedly, the project of the French. The violation of the neutrality is so palpable, and the measures taken by the enemy so apparently hostile, as to make it probable that the country will not escape contributions. I have omitted no means of forwarding information almost daily to the consul and admiral.

I have the honour, &c.

W. F. WYNDHAM,

MY LORD,

Florence, June 25, 1796.

I WAS this day informed, by the secretary of state, that a column of French troops was on its march from Bologna, by the way of Figuano and Peugia, of which he did not know the number; that another column, consisting of between 8 and 9,000, were to arrive this day at Pistoia; that the Marquis Manfredini, who was dispatched by the Grand Duke to Bologna on the instant, with the strongest remonstrances, and ordered to use his utmost endeavours with Buonaparte and Salicetti to dissuade the French from entering Tuscany, had received for answer, that no orders had been given by the Directory at Paris to that effect, and consequently it was not in their power to do otherwise; and all that they would do was, to pass through Tuscany as speedily, friendly, and quietly as possible, and by whatever road his royal highness should be pleased to dictate; but that the commissaries and two generals of the column marching to Pistoia, being arrived there, have declared to the General Strafoldo, (who was sent by the Grand Duke to meet them, and to give the necessary orders to insure tranquillity) that they have no orders to receive from the Grand Duke, and do not know the rout they shall take—a circumstance utterly impossible, as they precede the army to obtain provisions.

I have the honour, &c.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

MY LORD,

On board his Majesty's Ship the *Inconstant*,
Leghorn Road, June 27.

IN consequence of the intelligence which I received on the 24th instant, from the hon. William Fredrick Wyndham, his Majesty's minister at Florence, and from my different emissaries on the roads, that there was a considerable probability that the French would enter Leghorn, I immediately called a meeting of the gentlemen of the factory, and communicated to them the above mentioned information; and if equal attention had been paid to it by all, as was done by the principal members, the loss would have been far less considerable. I am happy, however, to be able to inform your lordship, that by the extraordinary exertions which have been made, and particularly by Captain Freemantle, commanding his Majesty's ship the *Inconstant*, every

every English ship in the Mole, twenty-three in number, together with great part of the valuable effects in the warehouses, and about two hundred and forty oxen for the use of his Majesty's fleet, have, in the course of two days and nights, been saved.

I have the honour, &c.

JOHN UDNEY.

MY LORD,

Victory, off Toulon, July 1, 1796.

HAVING seen the factory and English subjects, and the convoy, with their valuable effects safe into Corsica, I proceeded in his Majesty's ship the *Inconstant*, Captain Freemantle, to receive the commander in chief's instructions for my future government in the service of his Majesty's fleet; and having received Sir John Jervis's orders, I am returning immediately to Corsica, in his Majesty's ship *Inconstant*, to rejoin the factory, and execute his commands.

I am, &c.

JOHN UDNEY.

Admiralty Office, July 22, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Macbride to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Russell, in Yarmouth Roads, July 21, 1796.

PLEASE to inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty of the arrival of his Majesty's ship *Glatton*, after having had an action with six French frigates, a brig, and cutter, off Helvoetsluys. Enclosed is a letter from Captain Trollope, giving an account of that spirited affair: I have ordered her to the Nore to refit.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Trollope, of his Majesty's Ship the Glatton, to Vice-Admiral Macbride, commanding his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in Yarmouth Roads, dated the 21st instant.

I BEG leave to inform you, that, in pursuance of your orders, I sailed in his Majesty's ship *Glatton* on the 15th of July from Yarmouth Roads, in order to join Captain Savage and a squadron under his command; and on the 16th, at one P. M. we observed a squadron about four or five leagues off Helvoet. Owing to light winds and calms, it was seven P. M. before we were near enough to discover the squadron to consist of six frigates, one of which, the Commodore's ship, appeared to mount near fifty guns; two others appeared about thirty-six guns, remarkably fine long frigates; and the other three, smaller, and might mount about twenty guns each. There were also a very fine brig and cutter with them.

We soon suspected, from their signals, and their not answering our private signals, that they were enemies, and immediately cleared for action, and bore down to them. From their manœuvring, it was ten at night before we got close alongside the third ship in the enemy's line, which from her size we supposed to be the commodore: when, after hailing her, and finding them to be a French squadron, I ordered him to strike his colours, which he returned with a broadside, and I believe was well repaid by one from the *Glatton*, within twenty yards; after which the action became general with the enemy's squadron, the two heatimost of which

which had tacked, and one of the largest had placed herself alongside, and another on our weather bow, and the sternmost had placed themselves on our lee quarter and stern: in this manner we were engaged on both sides for a few minutes, with our yard-arms nearly touching those of the enemy on each side; but I am happy to acquaint you, that in less than twenty minutes our fire had beat them off on all sides; but when we attempted to follow them, we, much to our regret, found it impossible. I have no doubt, from the apparent confusion the enemy were in, we should have gained a decisive victory, but unfortunately, in attempting to wear, we found every part of our running rigging totally cut to pieces, and the major part of our standing rigging; every stay, except the mizen, either cut or badly wounded, and our masts and yards considerably damaged. In this situation, although every officer and man exerted themselves to the utmost the whole night, it was seven in the morning before the ship was in tolerable order to renew the action. The enemy, who appeared in the morning in a close line, seemed to have suffered very little in their rigging, although I am certain they must have much damage in their hulls, at which the whole of our fire was directed. As they did not chuse to come near us again, although they must plainly have seen our disabled state, but made the best of their way to Flushing, and we followed them as close as we could till the 17th at nine A. M. when they were within three leagues of that port, with the hopes of meeting with some assistance to enable me to destroy them; but it coming on to blow hard at west, in the disabled state the ship was in, we were forced to haul off the shore; but although we were not able to take any of them, I trust you will think the officers and men whom I have the honour to command in the *Glutton*, to whom I have reason to give every merit for their steady, gallant, and cool behaviour in the attack, have done their utmost, and also some good, in driving so very superior a force into port to refit, that might have done very considerable damage to our trade had they got to sea.

I cannot conclude this without recommending to your notice, in the strongest manner, Lieutenant Robert Williams (2d), my first lieutenant, who gave me every assistance in his power on the upper deck; and also Lieutenant Schomberg, second lieutenant, and Lieutenant Pringle, third lieutenant, who commanded on the lower deck; and also Captain Strangeways, of the marines, who, I am very sorry to acquaint you, has received a bad wound with a musket ball in his thigh, which is not extracted yet; who, after he had received it, and with a tourniquet on, insisted on coming on deck to his quarters again, where he remained, encouraging his men, till he was faint with the loss of blood, and I was under the necessity of ordering him to be carried down again, and all the warrant officers and petty officers and ship's company behaved as English sailors always do on such occasions. And I am particularly happy in acquainting you, that I have not lost one life in so warm an action, and only one wounded besides Captain Strangeways, viz. William Hall, the corporal of marines, who also received a musket ball through his thigh bone; the ball passed out on the opposite side. Our small loss can only be attributed to their firing totally at our rigging, to disable us, in which they too well succeeded; and his Majesty's ship *Glutton* being unfit to keep the sea, from the damage she had received in her masts, yards, and rigging, I have thought fit, for the good of his Majesty's service, to come to Yarmouth Roads to refit,

Admiralty Office, July 23, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, July 23, 1796.

YOU will please further to inform their lordships, that his Majesty's sloop Hazard is just returned, and has brought in with her a French brig privateer, of 14 guns, and 106 men, Le Terrible, from Brest, out six days, but had not captured any thing, which she fell in with yesterday, at three A. M. Scilly bearing S. S. E. sixteen leagues, but having chased her to the N. E. until eleven o'clock, and being unable to weather the Land's End, or Scilly, it blowing hard, and a great sea running, Captain Ruddach thought proper to come hither.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Tuesday,
July 26, 1796.

Parliament-street, July 25.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were this day received by the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. commander in chief of his Majesty's troops in the West Indies.

SIR,

St. Vincent's, June 21, 1796.

THE last letter which I had the honour to write to you was on the 31st of May, from St. Lucia, wherein I acquainted you with the reduction of that island. Brigadier-general Moore informs me, in a letter of the 12th of June, that every thing remained quiet, and I have every reason to hope that the measures he has adopted will tend to insure tranquillity, as far as it depends upon him.

The embarkation of the artillery and troops destined to act in St. Vincent's and Grenada, necessarily employed some days, and at that moment the weather proved particularly unfavourable. The whole, however, was embarked and ready to sail on the third of June. The St. Vincent division was ordered to rendezvous at Kingston Bay, and that for Grenada at Carriacou, one of the Grenadines. While the troops were assembling at the rendezvous, Major-general Nicolls met me at Carriacou, where the operations for Grenada were settled. On the 7th instant I returned to St. Vincent, and on the 8th, in the evening, the troops disembarked. The following day they marched in one column, by the right, as far as Stubbs, about eight miles from Kingston; each division halted that evening opposite to their respective point of attack. On the 10th in the morning the enemy's flank was turned. Two twelve-pounders, two six-pounders, and two howitzers, were advanced, with considerable difficulty, within six hundred yards of the enemy's works; but, notwithstanding our efforts to drive the enemy from the post on the Old Vigie, by means of a well-served artillery, they maintained themselves from seven in the morning until two in the afternoon. Major-general Morshead had very handsomely, early

in the day, offered to carry the redoubt by assault, but being willing to spare the lives of the troops, and observing that the part of the line which he commanded laboured under disadvantages, the assault was deferred until the decline of the day rendered it absolutely necessary.

From Major-general Hunter's division on the right, a part of Lowenstein's corps, and two companies of the 42d regiment, with some island rangers, availed themselves of the profile of the hill, and lodged themselves within a very short distance of the fort. At two o'clock the two remaining companies of the 42d regiment, from Major-general Hunter's column, and the Buffs, supported by the York Rangers, from Major-general Morshead's, were ordered to advance to the attack. The enemy, unable to withstand their ardour, retired from their first, second, and third redoubts, but rallied round the New Vigie, their principal post. They were now fully in our power, as Brigadier-general Knox had cut off their communication with the Carib country, and Lieutenant-colonel Dickens, of the 34th regiment, who had been previously ordered to make a diversion with the remains of his own and the 2d West India regiment upon their right, where the Caribs were posted, had succeeded beyond expectation, having forced the Caribs to retire, and taken their post. The enemy, therefore, in the New Vigie, desired to capitulate, which was granted upon the conditions herewith inclosed.

The number of prisoners about 700. At the first of the attack, the Caribs, and, towards the close of it, near 200 of the insurgents of the island, made their escape into the woods.

Lieutenant-colonel Spencer, with 600 men, was immediately detached to Mount Young, and Lieutenant-colonel Gower, with 300 men, embarked to go by sea to Owia; but being unable to land, on account of the surf, he has returned, the troops have been disembarked, and he has marched through the Carib country.

I feel myself under great obligations to Major-general Hunter, and to the gentlemen of the island, for the local information which they gave me, and for the zeal and intelligence which they shewed in conducting the columns. I have to thank Major-general Morshead for his exertions; and am highly satisfied with the spirited behaviour of the officers and soldiers. The corps of island rangers, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Haffey and Major Jackson, rendered essential service. Captain Douglas, of the royal engineers, was among the wounded, and is since dead. He is a real loss to the service in this country, as he was indefatigable in the discharge of his duty, and had acquired a minute knowledge of this island.

Captain Wolley, of his Majesty's ship the *Arethusa*, was intrusted by Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Christian with the command of the navy acting with us in the expedition against St. Vincent's and Grenada, in which I can say, with the greatest truth, he has conducted himself with very great judgment and good will.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. ABERCROMBY.

Article

Articles of Capitulation which Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the West Indies, grants to the French Government in St. Vincent's, the 11th of June, 1796.

Art. I. The garrison of the Vigie and dependencies to march out this day at twelve o'clock, and lay down their arms.

Art. II. The negroes, &c. are to return to their respective proprietors.

Art. III. The rest of the garrison become prisoners of war. The officers are allowed to retain their swords, and all are allowed to keep their private effects.

Art. IV. Such persons as have been guilty of murders, or of burning houses or estates, must be subject to the judgement of the laws of the island.

Art. V. The commandant of the French troops shall cause to be given up, as soon as possible, all the posts which the French troops are in possession of in this island; and the said troops are to become prisoners upon the conditions granted to the garrison of the Vigie.

Art. VI. The commandant of the French troops shall be responsible that all artillery, ammunition, and stores, of every kind, shall be delivered up to the British troops in the order they are now in, and any injury or waste committed on them from this time will be considered as a breach of faith.

Art. VII. By the fourth article it is understood that all persons, except such as come under the meaning of that article, are for this time pardoned for having departed from their allegiance to his Majesty.

Art. VIII. In addition to the first article, the commander in chief consents that the garrison should march out with the honours of war.

(Signed)

R. ABERCROMBY.

T. WOLLEY.

We, the undersigned, administrators of the French army in this island, accept the above articles of capitulation, subject to the sanction of the delegated commissary, and of the military committee.

(Signed)

G. AUDIBERT,
Com. Del.

CH. SUGUE, Administrator.
BOUNY, Commandant en Second.

(For the Commander in Chief
of the Republican Army Marinier.)

D. VICTOR, Aid de Camp.]

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, taken at the New Vigie, and Mounts Young and William, St. Vincent's, June 19, 1796.

At NEW VIGIE.

Brafs Ordnance, on travelling carriages, which are in general un-
serviceable.

2 Light six pounders, 1 light three pounder, 1 five and half inch
howitzer.

Mortars on beds, 1 eight inch, 1 five and half inch, 1 four and two-
fifths inch.

Iron guns, 1 four pounder, 1 swivel.
 Shot, for light six pounders, 143 round, 58 case, 39 grape.
 51 flannel cartridges, filled with 1lb. and a quarter of powder.
 Shot, for light three pounders, 111 round, 61 case.
 102 flannel and paper cartridges, filled with 1lb. of powder.
 Shells, for five and half inch howitzers, 92 empty, 92 filled.
 252 fuzees.
 Shells, for eight inch mortars, 27 filled, 8 empty.
 88 fuzees.
 Shells, for four and two-fifths inch mortars, 116 empty.
 54 fuzees.

General Stores.

2 Drudging boxes.
 2 Sets of powder measures.
 1 Brass quadrant.
 1 Engine for drawing fuzees.
 4 Boxes of musket ball cartridges, 3 of which are damaged.
 4000 Musket balls.
 3 Powder horns.
 1 Barrel of powder, damaged.
 2 Ammunition waggons.
 300 Twelvepenny nails.
 400 Tenpenny ditto.
 100 Musket flints.

At MOUNTS YOUNG AND WILLIAM.

Brass Ordnance, on travelling carriages, which in general are un-
 serviceable.

1 light six pounder, 1 long and 2 light three pounders, 1 five and
 half inch howitzer.

Mortars on beds, 1 eight inch, 1 four and two-fifths inch.

Iron gun, 1 four pounder.

Shot, for light six pounders, 24 round.

Shot, for light three pounders, 31 round.

Shells, for five and half inch howitzers, 32 empty.

175 fuzees.

Shells, for eight inch mortars, 67 empty.

Shells, for four two-fifths inch mortars, 158 empty.

66 fuzees.

VAUG. LLOYD, Brig. Gen.
 Colonel of Artillery.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of his Majesty's Forces in the Attack of
 the Vigie and adjacent Posts, St. Vincent's, June 10, 1796.*

Royal regiment of artillery—1 British and 2 Irish rank and file,
 wounded.

Royal engineers—1 captain, wounded.

3d regiment, or buffs—1 ensign, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 captain,
 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded.

34th regiment—2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file, killed; 2
 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 5 drummers, 16 rank and file, wounded.

40th regiment—1 rank and file, wounded.

42d regiment—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file, wounded.

46th regiment—2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

59th regiment—1 captain, wounded.

2d West India—1 captain, 1 serjeant, killed; 1 captain, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Lowenstein's Yagers—4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 10 rank and file, wounded.

York Rangers—2 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant-colonel Haffey's Rangers—1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Major Jackson's Island Rangers—1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 serjeants, 6 drummers, 109 rank and file, wounded.

In the absence of the Adj. General,

T. BUSBY, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Douglas, of the royal engineers, wounded.

Captain Johnstone and Ensign Houston, of the 3d, or Buffs, killed.

Lieutenants O'Donoghue and Georges, of the 34th, wounded.

Volunteer Gordon, of the 34th wounded, (since dead.)

Lieutenant Simon Frazer, jun. of the 42d, wounded.

Captain Wharton, of the 59th, wounded.

Captain M'Lean, of the 2d West India regiment, killed; and Captain Elrington, wounded.

Lieutenant Thirion, and Ensign Du Bec, of Lowenstein's Yagers, wounded.

Major De Lerval, of the York Rangers, wounded.

Captain Ross and Volunteer Clayton, of Haffey's Rangers, wounded.

Not included in this return.

2 Rank and file, of the 59th regiment, wounded.

Major Cosby and Volunteer Love, of the 63d regiment, wounded.

SIR,

St. Vincent's, June 22, 1796.

I HAD the honour to inform you, that, in concert with Major-general Nicolls at Cariatou, the arrangement for the attack of Grenada was settled. The troops were in consequence disembarked at Palmiste, near Goyave, where the enemy had their principal posts, while Brigadier-general Campbell advanced from the windward side of the island to attack the enemy's rear. Major-general Nicolls, in his letter of the 11th of June, reports to me that the commandant of the French troops at Goyave had surrendered himself, with part of the force under his command, and that the remainder, under Fedon, had retired to their strong hold in the high mountains above Goyave. He likewise informs me, that several of the most guilty of the old French inhabitants had surrendered themselves. In this part of our operations we have to regret the loss of Major Du Ruvynes, of the royal artillery, who was killed

killed immediately after the disembarkation of the troops at Goyave. The fortunate issue of the business at St. Vincent's permitted me to visit Grenada, where I found Fedon invested: his force is supposed not to exceed 300 men, without any regular supply of provisions, but in a situation very difficult of access. Major-General Nicolls was directed to straiten him as much as possible, and not to grant him any terms short of unconditional submission. The atrocity of his character, and the crimes of which he has been guilty, render it impossible to treat with him upon any other terms.

Before I left Grenada there appeared a general disposition in the revolted to submit, and to throw themselves upon the mercy of the British government.

I cannot forbear mentioning, that Brigadier-general Hope, with his usual zeal, offered his services in the operations at Grenada, and very much contributed to the success which followed. I have hitherto received no return of the killed and wounded, but I am happy to say that the number is inconsiderable. Captain Scott, of his Majesty's ship Hebe, conducted the disembarkation, and gave general satisfaction.

This letter will be delivered to you by Captain Hay, of the royal engineers, who came out with this expedition as a volunteer: he has acted as my aide de camp, and as chief engineer at the attack of St. Lucie.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

SIR,

St. Vincent's, June 23, 1796.

SINCE I had the honour to write you yesterday, I have received the following enclosures from Major-general Nicolls at Grenada, which contains an additional proof of the good conduct and spirit of the officers and men of his Majesty's troops employed on this service. We may now flatter ourselves that the insurrection in the island of Grenada is nearly, if not altogether, quelled.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. ABERCROMBY, Lt. Gen.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Nicolls to Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, dated Goyave, June 21, 1796.

SIR,

YOUR excellency knew that the weather being favourable the morning of the 18th, Brigadier-general Campbell's brigade, and the brigade commanded by Colonel Count D'Heillimer, had marched from their position on Mount St. John's and Chadeans; the former to force a post the enemy had established at Michells, and afterwards to proceed against their camp at Aches, while the Count's brigade was to try to get above the enemy, and at the back of their redoubts on Morne Quaquo. Lieutenant-colonel Gladstones, who was posted with the 57th regiment at the head of Grand Roy Valley, (which is on the opposite side of Morne Quaquo to that on which Count D'Heillimer was to attack) was desired to send a strong detachment on the back of the mountain, and, if he found the enemy's redoubts assailable, instantly to attack them; but, if too strong to be entered without further prepara-

ions, to take post as near them as possible, and there wait further instructions. Such was the general disposition made for the attack of their two strong positions on Morne Quaquo and Foret Noire, (commonly called Aches Camp) while a small detachment of three companies of the colonial black corps, and the grenadiers of the 38th regiment, went against a post the enemy had at the head of Beau Sejour Valley.

The troops were successful every where, and nearly at the same hour on the morning of the 19th, we were in full possession of every established post we heard the enemy had in this island. We were divided in search, of the monsters in every direction: I can call them by no other name, as when they saw our men on the point of forcing what they thought their impregnable posts on Morn Quaquo, they led out a number of white people they had prisoners, stripped them, tied their hands behind their backs, and then murdered them. About 20 of them were put to death in this barbarous manner.

The conduct of Brigadier-general Campbell and Count D'Heillimer has been officer-like and meritorious, and, as such, I take the liberty of mentioning them to your excellency; indeed, Count D'Heillimer's disposition for the attack was so judiciously made, and so well executed by Lowenstein's Yagers in particular, and the Royal Etrangers, who got up to the top of the mountain in the night, that when the enemy saw them, soon after day-light, in possession of their upper small post at the Vigie, their resistance was afterwards feeble, and as our troops advanced, they abandoned their works, and fled into the woods, where the Yagers soon followed them. I cannot speak with any certainty of the enemy's loss on the 19th, but yesterday Count D'Heillimer informed me, his different parties in the woods killed 109 brigands.

I send a list of the killed and wounded of our troops since the landed on the 9th instant.

The French inhabitants who, through fear or compulsion, as some of them say, or through inclination, as is generally believed here, had joined the insurgents, have come in, and given themselves up to me. I have sent them all to the lieutenant-governor's, to be tried by the civil power.

If we have a few days of dry weather, we hope to clear the country so far as to enable me to put the troops in comfortable quarters, agreeably to your excellency's orders.

We have taken, in their different posts, since the 9th instant, above twenty pieces of cannon, many of them so bad that, though they used them, our artillery men would not think it safe to do so. The ammunition we found in their batteries, was chiefly calculated for close attack, being grape and canister, made of pieces of cut iron; they had but few round shot. I send inclosed a copy of the terms of capitulation made with Captain Commandant Jossy, under which near 180 have surrendered, and are now on board a transport in this bay, waiting your further directions.

Captain Rutherford, of the engineers, wishes to go to St. Vincent's, and returns by the vessel that carries this. And I send my major of brigade, Captain Drew, who is an intelligent officer, and is perfectly acquainted with every thing that has been done here, and able to answer any

any questions your excellency may wish to ask, where I have not been particular or explicit enough.

I have the honour to be, &c.

OLIVER NICOLLS,
Major General.

Mount Nesbit, June 10, 1796.

Terms of Capitulation agreed upon by Major-General Oliver Nicolls, commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Island of Grenada, and Captain Jossy, commanding the troops of the French Republic in the same Island.

Article I. The posts under the command of the above Commandant Jossy, viz. Mabonia, or Dugaldstone, the Vigie, or the hill of Gouyave, and Dalincourt, shall be surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. II. The battalion, of which the said Captain Jossy is commandant, the artillery, and the commissariat of the French Republic, comprehending, however, no person not formerly free, shall be prisoners of war, and remain so till exchanged.

Art. III. The garrison of each post shall march out with the honours of war, and lay down their arms in such place as will be pointed out to them, after which they will be conducted to the most convenient place till they can be embarked.

Art. IV. All guns, ordnance stores, commissary's stores, public papers, and effects belonging to the French Republic, or actually in the posts occupied by their troops, are to be delivered up faithfully to the proper officers who will be sent to receive them.

Art. V. The officers will retain their swords, and both officers and men their baggage.

Art. VI. The post of Mabonia will be taken possession of as soon as the capitulation is signed; and of Gouyave an hour afterwards; the post of Dalincourt at four o'clock this afternoon.

(Signed)

OLIVER NICOLLS,
Major General.
JOSSEY.

Return of his Majesty's and Colonial Troops killed and wounded in the Island of Grenada, from the 9th to the 19th of June, 1796.

Royal Artillery—1 major, 1 rank and file, wounded.

3d Regiment, (or Buffs)—1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

8th Regiment, (or King's)—1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

27th Regiment—1 rank and file, killed.

Lowenstein's Yagers—4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 19 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Etrangers—2 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 24 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Black Rangers—1 subaltern, 1 rank and file, wounded.

Total

Total—9 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 55 rank and file, wounded.

N. B. Major De Ruvynes since dead of his wounds.

(Signed)

T. G. DREW,
Major of Brigade.

Admiralty-Office, July 26, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Wolley, of his Majesty's Ship Arethusa, to Mr. Nepean, dated in Kingstown Bay, St. Vincent's, June 23, 1796.

SIR,

HAVING received orders from the Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh C. Christian to proceed with Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby in his Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, under my command, and co-operate with him in the reduction of the islands of St. Vincent's and Grenada, and not knowing what opportunity the Rear-Admiral may have of communicating the intelligence I have, from time to time, sent him of the progress of his Majesty's arms, I think it my duty to take the occasion that offers by the *Rose* Indiaman of acquainting you, for the information of their lordships, that the whole of the French force in this island have laid down their arms by capitulation, after an obstinate resistance, in which the army lost as little as could be expected from the nature of the posts they had to attack.

I have also the pleasure to inform you, that in Grenada the success has been nearly equal, there only remaining to be subdued the rebel Fedon, and a few of his associates, whose atrocious murders and crimes have precluded all hopes of pardon. They have retired to a strong post in the mountains, where they are surrounded by the army under General Nicolls, with little prospect of escaping the punishment they deserve.

I have done my endeavours, with the ships under my orders, to co-operate with General Sir Ralph Abercromby; and he has had the goodness to thank the seamen for their exertions.

General Nicolls also speaks in the highest terms of the judgment and exertions of Captains Scott, Otway, Searl, and Warner, who I ordered, in the *Hebe*, *Mermaid*, *Pelican*, and *Beaver*, to cover the landing of the troops at Grenada, which was happily effected without loss to the army. Inclosed I send you a list of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's ships under my orders on this occasion, and have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

T. WOLLEY.

Since writing the above, an officer has arrived from Grenada with the agreeable intelligence from General Nicolls, that, nearly at the same hour, he made an attack on the three mountain posts held by Fedon and his brigands, with success, and that the whole of Grenada is now in our possession; but that Fedon himself got safe into the woods, after having murdered all the white people remaining at Morne Quaquo, both friends and foes. About thirty dead bodies were found, but it does not appear that above twelve of them were English, and even some

of them, it is supposed, were deserters. Every vigilance will be used by the troops and inhabitants to prevent their escape.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

Arethusa—1 seaman badly wounded on shore with the troops at St. Vincent's.

Mermaid—7 seamen killed, and 5 seamen wounded, by the bursting of a maindeck gun, while covering the landing at Grenada.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 26.

Downing Street, July 26.

DISPATCHES, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Colonel Graham, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, dated head-quarters, Roveredo, June 30, 1796.

In the morning of the 28th instant, the enemy made several attacks on the line of posts across Monte Baldo, all the way from the Adige to the Lago di Gerda. They forced one point near the centre, where the resistance was feeble, but, being repulsed everywhere else, were soon obliged to abandon it. The enemy have detached a number of men into the Milanois, and General Kellerman is preparing to besiege the citadel. They have likewise detached a body (it is said of eight or 10,000 men) to Ferrara and Bologna. Their force, therefore, at present near Mantua, is much reduced, and since the last sortie, in which their loss was very considerable, they have kept at a greater distance.

'Downing Street, July 26.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieutenant-colonel Craufurd, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, dated head-quarters of his royal highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Rieberg, near Ettlingen, July 6, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that his royal highness the Archduke assembled near Graben, on the 3d instant, the troops with which he was marching against General Moreau; on the 4th he moved to Mulberg, near Carlsruhe, and on the 5th to the Murg, a river that rises in the Black Forest, and falls into the Rhine about a league from Rastadt.

On the 4th General De La Tour's advanced posts, which had till then occupied Buhl and Stollhoffen, were obliged to fall back towards the Murg, and on the 5th they recrossed that river, after having resisted for many hours an attack that the enemy made upon them, with a very superior force, from Odenan, in the Murg valley, quite to the Rhine. The same evening intelligence was received, that the Wirtemberg troops, and part of the contingent of the circle of Swabia, had abandoned the pass of Friedenstadt, in the mountains of the Black Forest, the possession of which enables the enemy to operate against the Arch-
duke's

duke's left, and to cut off his royal highness's communication with the Prince of Conde's army and the corps of Austrians that was stationed in the Brisgaw, under the command of General Frolich, at the same time that it lays open to them the Duchy of Wirtemberg, and the routs leading to the Austrian magazines at Villingen and Rothweil.

This circumstance, so important in its probable consequences, and so unexpected, from the position which covers the pass of Friedenstadt, being considered, as in reality it is, almost inattackable, obliged his royal highness to retire towards Ettlingen on the 6th, and to detach a strong corps into the mountains on his left to secure that flank, and to re-establish a communication with the Prince of Conde and General Frolich, who will probably have been obliged to fall back towards Willingen, as their right, and even their rear, must be endangered if they remained in the Brisgaw after the Swabian troops had retreated.

The enemy's progress on the Lower Rhine has also been considerable. According to the last reports, General Jourdan was marching to the Lahn, with that part of his army which had crossed the Rhine at Neuwied; with the remainder he was manœuvring against the Austrian corps that was stationed at Neukirchen, about four leagues from Dillingbourg; and it is by no means impossible that he may soon advance to the Mein, as the Austrian army of the Rhine has been too much weakened by the very large detachments it was obliged to send to Italy in the beginning of June, to be able now effectually to oppose the enemy's progress on all sides at the same time.

Parliament-street, July 26.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Major-general Gordon Forbes, commanding his Majesty's troops in the island of St. Domingo, dated Mole St. Nicolas, June 20, 1796.

I mentioned some time since my intention of taking possession of the parish of Bombarde; accordingly I marched from hence on the 8th instant, with a considerable body of troops, against the fort, a distance of fifteen miles. The only road by which cannon could be transported was filled with abbatis, the road broke up, stone walls built across, and every possible impediment made use of to prevent our approach; added to which, there was not a drop of water to be procured. From all these circumstances, and the excessive heat of the weather, our troops suffered considerably, but, by great exertions of both officers and men, all difficulties were removed, and, after we had surrounded the fort, the garrison, consisting of about three hundred whites, surrendered, on condition of laying down their arms, and retiring to the next republican territory. I have left a sufficient garrison to protect the place, and have no doubt the parish will be productive of great benefit to the garrison of the Mole, the air being remarkable wholesome, and it affords a great quantity of vegetables and fresh provisions. I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the above occasion.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the Attack against Bombará,
June 8, 1796.*

32d Foot—2 officers killed; 1 officer, 6 rank and file, wounded.

39th Foot—1 rank and file missing.

56th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file missing.

81st Foot—3 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

General Lewis's Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery—1 officer, 3 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artificers—1 rank and file wounded.

York Hussars—1 serjeant killed; 1 rank and file wounded; and 3 horses killed.

Rohan Hussars—2 horses killed.

Total—2 officers, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 10 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing; and 5 horses killed.

Officers killed.

Lieutenant Nesbitt and Adjutant Ross, of the 32d.

Officers wounded.

Major Thompson, of the royal artillery.

Lieutenant Crawley, of the 32d foot.

COOTE MANNINGHAM,
Adj. Gen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 30.

Downing-street, July 30, 1796.

THE letter, of which the following is an extract, was received from Colonel Graham, by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, dated Roveredo, July 4, 1796.

On the 30th ult. I had the honour of informing your lordship, that the enemy made an unsuccessful attack on Monte Baldo on the 28th; since that all has remained quiet. Marshal Wurmser arrived here this morning.

Downing-street, July 30, 1796.

THE letter, of which the following is an extract, was received from Lieutenant-colonel Craufurd, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, dated headquarters of his royal highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Eisen-gen, near Pfortzheim, July 11, 1796.

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that, on the 7th and 8th instant the Archduke remained in the possession of Ettlingen, in order to give time for the arrival at Pfortzheim of the Saxons, who were advancing from Graben to reinforce his royal highness's army; and the corps that had been detached into the mountains, under the command of General Keim, to cover the left, was ordered to take its principal position at Frawen Alb.

The

The Saxons reached Pfortzheim in the night of the 7th. On the 8th the disposition was made to attack General Moreau on the 10th, in the position of the Murg, at Raffadt, Kupenheim, and Gertzbach, and, on the 9th, whilst the preparatory movements were executing, in order to bring the troops forward to the different points from whence they were to advance the next morning, the enemy forced back the Archduke's advanced post, with a part of their army, whilst their principal force attacked General Keim. His royal highness immediately supported his advanced posts, and was victorious on his right, and along his whole front; but General Keim, after having made the most obstinate resistance, was obliged to yield to the superiority of numbers, and he retired to Pfortzheim. The Saxons, who were in march to cover that General's left flank, did the same: and as this unfortunate circumstance gave the enemy possession of all the passes in the mountains, on the Archduke's left, his royal highness found himself under the necessity of marching with his main army to Pfortzheim, on the 10th, where he is now encamped.

The Austrians lost on this occasion about sixteen hundred men, and four pieces of cannon. The loss of the French cannot exactly be ascertained, but it must have been very considerable.

The Prince of Conde's corps, which has behaved with great bravery, was at Villengen on the 8th, the date of the last accounts that were received from it. The Austrian General Frolich still remained in the Brisgaw.

The enemy has passed the Lahn, and the army, which was left for the defence of that part of the country, has retired to the position of Bergen, having thrown proper garrisons into Mayence and Ehrenbreitstein.

Admiralty Office, July 30, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Captain James Athol Wood, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Favourite, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, June 2, 1796.

INCLOSED are some letters which I had no opportunity to forward to Sir John Laforey before he left this country, therefore transmit them for your perusal.

*Favourite, St. George's Bay, Grenada,
February 17, 1796.*

SIR,

SINCE I did myself the honour of writing you on the 5th instant; his Majesty's sloop under my command has captured two French privateers, and run one on shore within the Bocas, on the island of Trinidad; at the same time the Alarm and Zebra captured a privateer to leeward of us, and retook two schooners.

The name of the largest privateer captured by the Favourite is the General Rigaud, of eight guns and forty-five men, mostly Italians and Spaniards, a most desperate set, without any commission; the small one was lately the Hind packet, taken off St. Vincent's. The men jumped overboard and got ashore before we could take possession of the Hind. The name of the privateer run ashore is the Banan.

I have the honour to be,

JAMES ATHOL WOOD.

*Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart.
Esq. &c. &c. Martinique.*

Favourite,

Favourite, St. George's Bay, Grenada, March 12, 1796.

SIR,

THREE days ago, about seven in the morning, in his Majesty's sloop under my command, we fell in with three of the enemy's cruisers to windward of this island; two schooners, one of ten, and the other of twelve, and a ship of fourteen guns. They at first bore down on us, but perceiving we did not alter our course, they soon after hauled their wind to the southward. Light and baffling winds prevented our getting alongside of the ship until eleven at night, when she surrendered without resistance.

This ship was the *Susannah*, of Liverpool, that had been taken only a few days before, and was fitted and manned by the enemy to cruise against the trade of his Majesty's subjects. The two schooners escaped under favour of the night.

Having had about seventy French prisoners on board the *Favourite*, I have taken upon me to distribute them, to the number of two or three, on board of each of the transports and merchant ships homeward bound. The officers I have put on board the *Charlotte* sloop, Lieutenant Williams, the remainder I have put on board the prison ship at this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES ATHOL WOOD.

Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 6,

Downing-street, August 6.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Colonel Craufurd, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the foreign department, dated headquarters of his royal highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Fellbach, near Stutgard, July 19, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke, upon receiving intelligence that the enemy were marching towards Stutgard, with a view to cut off his royal highness's direct communication with General Frolich and the Prince of Conde, moved from his camp near Pfortzheim, on the 14th instant, to Vahingen, upon the river Entz, where he remained the 15th and 16th. On the 17th, as the enemy continued their march towards Stutgard, his royal highness moved to Schwebertingen, and on the 18th to Ludwigsberg, having detached two small corps to occupy the bridges over the Neckar at Canstadt, Unter Turhnen, and Esslingen, in order to cover his left flank, and secure the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, by which lays his communication with his principal magazines.

In the afternoon of the 18th the enemy arrived at Stutgard, and attempted to dislodge the Austrian advanced posts, which were placed in

in such a manner as to command the roads leading from that city to Ludwigsberg and Canstadt.

The attack commenced about four o'clock, and was directed with much violence against two distinct corps; that on the left, posted near Canstadt, under the command of General Baillet, and that on the right, between Canstadt and Feyerbach, under the Prince John of Lichtenstein. On the heights of Canstadt, the enemy were repulsed three times, but they succeeded in making themselves masters of the commanding ground on the Prince of Lichtenstein's right flank, as he had not troops enough to occupy it in sufficient force.

However, his highness determined to wait till the last moment for the arrival of General Devay, who was marching to his support with another division of the troops that formed the advanced posts of the army. In the mean time, the enemy gained so much ground, that even their musketry fire along the front and on the right flank crossed in the Prince of Lichtenstein's ranks, and it was with the greatest difficulty he could keep them from falling upon his rear. At this critical moment General Devay appeared, and defeated that part of the enemy's troops who were in possession of the heights on the Prince of Lichtenstein's right. This gave his highness an opportunity of attacking in front, which he did with a degree of success that fully rewarded the exemplary firmness displayed by himself and his small corps during the whole affair; and General Baillet having maintained his ground on the left, notwithstanding the repeated efforts made to dislodge him, the action terminated, towards nine o'clock at night, in favour of the Austrians.

Their loss amounted to about 900 men; that of the enemy was certainly much greater.

On the 19th his royal highness crossed the Neckar, and encamped at Felbach, for the purpose of covering more effectually his communication with Ulm.

The contingent troops of the circle of Suabia having quitted the Neckar, and retired behind Neckingen, the Prince of Conde and General Frolich, who had united at Villingen, and were still there on the 17th, will by this time have been obliged, most probably, to fall back.

General Wartensleben withdrew the garrison of Frankfort on the 14th instant, as that place is not capable of defence; and he arranged with General Jourdan a partial armistice for two days, to give time for carrying off what still remained there belonging to the Austrians. On the 26th, finding that the enemy were detaching round his right, through the bishoprick of Fulda, his excellency continued his retreat towards Wurtzburg, in the neighbourhood of which place he was with his whole force when the last accounts came from him: so that Wurtzburg on the Mein, Constadt, and Esslingen, on the Neckar, and Sigmaringen, on the Danube, may be considered at this moment as nearly the principal points of the Austrian position.

And I have the honour to be, &c,

(Signed)

C. CRAUFURD.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 9.

Admiralty Office, August 6, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, dated L'Esperance, Cork Harbour, July 31, 1796.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that his Majesty's ships Cerberus and Seahorse arrived here yesterday afternoon. During their cruize they captured a French privateer cutter, called the Calvados, mounting six guns, ten swivels, and thirty-eight men, which had been out ten days from Brest, but not made any prize, and they sent her to Plymouth.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. KINGSMILL.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 13.

Admiralty Office, August 8, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, to Mr. Nepean, dated Royal William, at Spithead, Aug. 6, 1796.

THE Telemachus cutter returned this morning from a cruize, with the Marguarita French privateer, of four guns and forty men, which she captured yesterday afternoon off the Owers. The said privateer had, early the same morning, taken the sloop John, William Ayles, master, from Sunderland, bound to Weymouth, which the Telemachus retook and sent into this port. Inclosed is Lieutenant Crispo's letter, giving an account of the capture and recapture abovementioned.

SIR,

Telemachus, at Spithead, Aug. 6, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday morning being off the Needles, I stood in shore after a sloop and cutter; soon after the cutter made sail to the eastward, and at eleven coming up with the sloop, recaptured the John, of Weymouth, William Ayles, master, loaded with coals, who had been taken in the morning early by the cutter.

After making all possible dispatch in taking charge of her, I immediately gave chase to the cutter, which had got at a great distance; but the fast sailing of the Telemachus brought us up with her at a quarter past two in the afternoon, being then off the Owers, when firing a shot at her she struck, and proved to be the Marguarita French cutter privateer, mounting four guns and four swivels, and manned with forty men. She had been three days from Cherbourg, and had only taken

this sloop; but I have the satisfaction to add, that by taking her, five other vessels escaped being captured.

I am, &c.

JOHN CRISPO,
Lieutenant and Commander.

Admiral Sir Peter Parker.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 20.

Admiralty Office, August 20, 1796.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been transmitted by Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the admiralty, in his letter, dated on board his Majesty's ship Victory, off Toulon, July 18, 1796.

SIR,

Captain, Porto Ferrajo, July 10, 1796.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that the troops under the command of Major Duncan took possession of the forts and town of Porto Ferrajo this day at ten o'clock.

On my joining the convoy from Bastia yesterday forenoon, Major Duncan having done me the favour to come on board, we concerted the most proper methods for speedily executing the Viceroy's instructions to the Major.

The troops were landed last night, about one mile to the westward of the town, under the direction of Captain Stuart, of the Peterell, and the Major immediately marched close to the gate on the west side; and at five o'clock this morning sent in to the Governor the Viceroy's letter, containing the terms which would be granted to the town, and gave him two hours for his answer. At half past five I came on shore, when we received a message from the Governor, desiring one hour more to consult with the principal inhabitants. We took this opportunity to assure the Tuscan inhabitants, that they should receive no injury whatever in their persons or property.

Having ordered the ships into the harbour to their several stations, before appointed, the Major and myself determined, should the terms offered be rejected, to instantly open the fire of the ships, and to storm the place on every side from the land and sea.

The harmony and good understanding between the army and navy employed on the occasion will, I trust, be a farther proof of what may be effected by the hearty co-operation of the two services.

I cannot conclude without expressing my fullest approbation of the zeal and good conduct of every captain, officer, and man in the squadron; and also that during the time I was necessarily employed on shore, that my first lieutenant, Edward Berry, commanded the ship, and placed her opposite the Grand Bastion, within half pistol, and in such a manner as could not have failed, had we opened our fire, to have had the greatest effect.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

Sir John Jervis, K. B.
VOL. V.

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.
N. B.

N. B. The place is mounted with one hundred pieces of cannon, and garrisoned with four hundred regulars, besides militia.

Ship's Names.

Captain, 74 guns.

Inconstant, 36 guns, Captain Freemantle.

Flora, 36 guns, Captain Middleton.

Southampton, 32 guns, Captain Macnamara.

Peterell, 16 guns, Captain Stuart.

Vanneau brig, Lieutenant Gourly.

Rose cutter, Lieutenant Walker.

Admiralty Office, August 20, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Murray, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Halifax, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Resolution, July 15, 1796.

THE Thetis arrived here on the first of last month, and brought me a letter from Captain Evans, (of which I inclose a copy, No. I.) giving an account of the capture of the French privateer Vulcan, by his Majesty's sloop Spencer; and on the 7th of the same month the Esperance arrived, and brought me a letter from Captain Rodd, (of which I also enclose a copy, No. II.) containing an account of the capture of another French privateer, named the Poisson Volante, formerly the Flying Fish, in his Majesty's service.

(Copy, No. I.)

SIR,

Spencer, St. George's, Bermuda, May 19, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inform you of our arrival in this port, at also that on the morning of the 4th instant, being in company with his Majesty's ships Bonetta and Esperance, in latitude about 28 deg. N. and the longitude 69 deg. W. our signal being made to chase to the westward; with the wind N. E. we made sail, but perceiving the chase was hauled to the wind on the larboard tack, we pursued her under a press of sail; at ten, A. M. she bore up, endeavouring to escape before the wind; at half past eleven our bow chases went over her, when she shewed French colours, and fired several shot from the stern; at twelve o'clock, being close up with her, we began to engage her; at a quarter past one, her topmast being shot away, and her sails and rigging cut to pieces, she surrendered. She is called the Volcan, Citizen Bremond, commander, and pierced for 16 guns, mounting twelve long four-pounders, with some cohorns and swivels, and having between 70 and 80 men, from Charlestown, bound to Guadaloupe. She is a national corvette.

I am happy to say that our loss, considering her tops and lower yards were manned with marksmen, and that she had 30 men at small arms, was inconsiderable, having one killed and one wounded. I cannot ascertain the loss of the enemy with precision, as they endeavour to conceal it, but I find that six have been thrown overboard during or after action, and that several others are wounded.

My officers and ship's company deserve the highest credit for their conduct on this occasion, evincing a coolness and obedience very meritorious.

meritorious. I feel a peculiar gratification in recommending Lieutenant Lennox, and Mr. Harriden, the master, to your notice.

I am informed that some powder flasks and a variety of combustibles, (which they had prepared with an intention of boarding us) taking fire, occasioned great havoc amongst them.

I have to add, that the Spencer's damage, except the mizenmast and some of the running rigging rendered useless, is not material.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Vice-Admiral Murray.

AND. P. EVANS.

(Copy, No. II.)

*Bonetta at Sea, Tybe Lighthouse bearing W. S. W.
distance 10 leagues.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the 4th of this month, after having stood to the southward and eastward, in order to get hold of an easterly wind, at 5 A. M. I made the Spencer's signal to chace a sail W. by S. the wind being then N. by E. That the chace had brought the Spencer nearly by the wind, at eight o'clock, to the southward and eastward, I having previous to this hauled after her, in order to keep in sight. About eight the Esperance made the signal for a sail W. by S. About half past nine saw two sail in the S. W. a schooner and sloop. At a quarter past ten the Bonetta and Esperance gave chace to the schooner, she appearing very suspicious, and, after our having kept away and made sail, she crowded every thing from us. The Spencer being in chace to the S. S. E. and the Bonetta and Esperance to the S. W. by W. and at the time we gave chace being at a great distance, we unavoidably parted company. The Esperance being considerably to the leeward of the Bonetta, consequently much nearer the chace, very fortunately kept sight of her; and about one, A. M. on the 5th, after having fired several shots at her, brought her to; she turned out to be the republican schooner *Le Poison Volante*, from Aux Cayes to New York, which place she had left a few days, and eight or ten days the *Concorde*, who was also bound for New York; she was formerly the *Flying Fish*, in his Majesty's service, and commanded by Lieutenant Seton on the Jamaica station, and was taken by two privateers, after a smart action. The people on board her cut her gunwales down, hove some of her guns overboard, and otherwise damaged the schooner; all of which Captain Rose will be able to give you a particular account of; she was commanded by a sub-lieutenant of the *Concorde*, and the prisoners in all amount to thirty-eight.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOHN TREMAYNE RODD.

Vice-Admiral Murray, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty Office, August 20, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Mr. Nepean, dated Aug. 19, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE received a letter from the master of his Majesty's hired armed cutter *Lion*, dated the 17th instant, which acquaints me that on

the 16th, Beachy Head bearing E. N. E. four leagues, signal being made of an enemy at the signal post, the Lion, together with the Swallow revenue cutter, chased a lugger and a sloop, recaptured the sloop, and took the lugger; found her to be a French privateer, with swivels and small arms, and 17 men, three days from St. Valory's, and had not taken any thing but the above sloop.

I am, &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

Admiralty Office, August 20, 1796.

BY a letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, commanding a Squadron of his Majesty's frigates, dated the 7th instant, information is received that he had chased into Donvarenz Bay, near Brest, a French convoy, under the protection of a frigate of 30 guns, and a brig of 18, which were driven on shore, and the latter bilged; as were also a transport of 600 tons, and a schooner of 80 tons; and that five brigs of 250 tons each, two chase mares of 90, and a dogger of 100, were abandoned by their crews and burnt.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 23.

Downing-street, August 23, 1796.

THE letters, of which the following are copies, have been received from Colonel Craufurd, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Eslingen, July 12, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that news arrived this morning of General Wartenleben's having been attacked, on the 10th instant, by General Jourdan, at Friedberg, just as he was preparing to retire to Bengen, and assembled his army in that camp.

The enemy were, according to all reports, near four times as strong as the Austrians; and the latter, after having repulsed three successive attacks, were obliged to retire to Bengen, with the loss of several hundred men, and one cannon.

General Wartenleben's army had been divided into three corps along the Lahn, all of which were directing their march towards Bengen, but neither of them was sufficiently strong to make a stand of any consequence with a probability of success. The enemy, therefore, having arrived at the point of Friedberg, by rapid marches, the morning of the day that the Austrians intended to quit that post, found a force by no means adequate to resist them, and profited of this circumstance, as I have mentioned above.

Proper garrisons are left in Mayence, Mannheim, Phillipsbourg, and Ehrenbreitstein. The Archduke remains encamped at Pfortzheim; the Prince of Conde at Villenger, and General Frolich is still in the Brigau.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head-

*Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles of Austria, Gemund, July 24, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that his royal highness the Archduke, upon receiving intelligence of the enemy's intention to dislodge the corps at Esslingen, and thus make themselves masters of the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, reinforced that important post in the night of the 20th, and made the necessary dispositions for a most vigorous defence.

On the 21st, the enemy made several feints on the right, and along the whole front of the camp of Felbach, whilst they marched against the heights of Esslingen with a very superior force. Their attack commenced there about seven o'clock in the morning; and, after five unsuccessful efforts, they were obliged to retire to Hohenheim near Stutgard.

The skill with which this position was defended, and the vigour displayed in repulsing the reiterated and severe attacks on grounds so intersected and woody, that neither cavalry nor artillery could act with efficacy, do equal honour to General Hotze, who commanded, and the gallant troops that executed his orders. The excessive heat of the day, and the great fatigue that they experienced, as they had all been under arms, and most of them marching the whole of the preceding night, did not prevent them from contending most courageously with near double their numbers till eight o'clock, when victory rewarded such exemplary conduct. I have not the least intention of making any distinction between the merits of those brave men who are all entitled to so great a share of praise, but I cannot help observing to your lordship, that the first battalion of the Hungarian regiment of Spleny fought from the beginning of this action without being relieved, and, though it lost between three and four hundred men, remained in fire till night put a stop to its uncommon exertions.—This circumstance is so much talked of in the army, that I feel called upon not to pass it over in silence.

The total loss of the Austrians on this day was about one thousand men, including several officers; that of the enemy amounted, according to the best estimates which can be made from the reports of deserters and prisoners, to near two thousand.

In the night of the 20th, the Archduke marched to Schorndorf, and on the 24th to this place.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles of Austria, Nordlingen, August 4, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that his royal highness the Archduke marched from Gemund on the 26th of July, and encamped with one part of his main army at Bohmenkirchen, and another at Urspringen. General Frolich was on the south of the Danube near Waldsee, the Prince of Conde near Ravenspurg, and a corps under General Wolf at Bregentz; the Saxians were still at Bieberach, to which they had retired upon the conclusion of their armistice. General Wartenleben kept his position near Bamberg, having a small body of light troops between Nuremberg and Anspach, for the purpose of communicating with the Archduke. On the 29th, General Frolich, in

compliance

compliance with an order from the Archduke, marched to Bieherach, surrounded and disarmed the Suabian corps, obliging them to disperse immediately, and retire behind the line of operations. After which he took his position in that neighbourhood, and the Prince of Conde marched to Waldsee, leaving an advanced guard near Ravenspurg. From the 26th to the 30th, several skirmishes happened between the advanced posts; in all these the Austrians had the advantage; and a detachment of hussars surprized a large French reconnoitring party near Hohenstadt, between Blanbeuren and Geislengen, every man of which was either killed or taken.

On the 31st, as the magazines on the Danube were placed in safety, and as the enemy began to manœuvre towards the Archduke's right, his royal highness determined to concentrate his principal force. He therefore moved, on the 1st of August, with his main army, to Haydenheim, on the 2d to Nersheim, and on the 3d to Nordlingen, the detached corps retiring gradually so as to cover this march.

His royal highness's general position is now as follows: the main army at Nordlingen, with an advanced guard at Nersheim; two small corps near Boppengen and Weitingen, to observe the roads leading from those places; and a corps of superior force at Gundelfingen, for the purpose of covering the left, and keeping up the communication with General Frolich and the Prince of Conde, the former of whom is at Weissenborn, on the Both, the latter at Memmingen, with his advanced guard at Wurtzach.

The enemy having discovered the channel by which the water was conveyed into the fortress of Konigstein, cut off the supply, and by that means reduced the garrison, consisting of about five hundred men, to the necessity of surrendering. The troops marched out with arms and baggage, and they returned into the Emperor's dominions, on condition of not serving till exchanged.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles of Austria, Nordlingen, Aug. 5, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that the enemy attacked this afternoon the advanced posts commanded by the Prince John of Lichtenstein, near Kirchheim; but they were repulsed with the loss of above two hundred men taken prisoners, and a great number left dead on the field.

The general position of the armies remains the same as yesterday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

P. S. News is this moment arrived of General Kray's having obtained a considerable advantage over the enemy at Scuten, near Bamberg, in which neighbourhood he had been left by General Wartensleben, upon the latter's marching to Forcheim; but his royal highness has not yet received the particulars of this affair.

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Jervis, K. B. and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on Board his Majesty's Ship Victory, off Toulon, July 19 1796.

SIR,

THE *Inconstant* joined this morning from Leghorn; and I enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Captain Freemantle's report of the proceedings of the enemy in Tuscany, their taking possession of Leghorn, and the retreat of the British factory, with most of their property, which they owe to the unparalleled exertions of Captain Freemantle, the officers and crew of the *Inconstant*; Commodore Nelson, owing to calms and light winds, not having reached Leghorn Road until the enemy was in possession.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. JERVIS.

SIR,

Inconstant at Sea, June 30, 1796.

I HAD the honour of acquainting you, in my letter of the evening of the 23d instant, accompanied with dispatches by the *Blanche*, of the supposed forcible entry of the French troops into Tuscany, and their intended invasion of Leghorn.

On the 24th, I attended a meeting of the consul and factory, where the information that had been received was communicated; and having assured them that I would remain at anchor in the road for their protection until the enemy obliged me to weigh, the merchants prepared to embark their goods on board the merchant ships and transports, which were ordered immediately out of the Mole, and I requested Captain Craven would use every dispatch in getting the large ships' lower masts, spars, &c. launched and secured on board the transports.

On the 25th, many of the merchant vessels and the *Elizabeth* transport, which was sheathing in the Inner Mole, were got out, and the masts lashed alongside the latter.

On the 26th, the *Gorgon* arrived about noon, and the remaining large spars were launched and sent to that ship, when having got certain information of the intention of the enemy, who slept at Pantedera, only eighteen miles from Leghorn, I ordered the whole of the convoy, amounting to twenty-three sail of square-rigged vessels, and fourteen tartans, to be got under weigh at day-light on the 27th; a little after noon on that day the French entered the town of Leghorn, and began firing at the *Inconstant* about one, when I got under weigh with the only vessel remaining, which was a prize to *L'Aigle*, a brig laden with ship timber. Two small privateers endeavoured to cut her off, which obliged us to tack to support her, and occasioned some few shot being exchanged, which however did no damage.

Commodore Nelson, with the Captain and *Meleager*, who had received notice of the enemy's design, anchored here on the 27th at ten o'clock, and the commodore added the *Meleager* to the convoy, which was of much importance, as the enemy's small privateers were numerous and enterprising.

All the shipping, nearly the whole of the English property, and all his Majesty's naval stores and provisions, have been saved; and every English

English person and emigre desirous of leaving Tuscany have been received on board some of the ships.

Commodore Nelson, in the Captain, remained at anchor off the *Malora*, and will doubtless stop any English ships who may not be informed of the French being in possession of Leghorn.

I feel myself particularly obliged to Lieutenant Grey, employed in the transport service, for his great exertions in getting the stores, &c. off; and great credit is due to Mr. Heady, agent victualler, who was indefatigable in saving the provisions, wine, &c.

I have cause to be satisfied with the unanimity and united efforts of every English subject on this occasion, where so little notice could be given, and considering that no certain accounts were ever received that the French were absolutely in Tuscany until the 25th, I hope, Sir, you will believe that nothing has been wanting to accelerate the embarkation, or to accommodate and protect both the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects and the unfortunate emigres, all of which I left safe off Cape Corse yesterday at noon; Lord Garlies having promised to see them in safety into San Fiorenzo, with the Lively, Meleager, Gorgon, Comet, and Vanneau.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

THO. FRA. FREEMANTLE,

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 27.

Downing-street, Aug. 27, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Colonel Graham, by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

*Head Quarters of Field Marshal Wurmser's
Army, Valeggio, Aug. 1, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that the siege of Mantua is raised, the French having retreated last night with the utmost precipitation.

I can now send only a very hasty account of the operations of the Imperial army, which have been attended with signal success. The great exertions the enemy were making against Mantua determined his excellency field marshal Count Wurmser to make dispositions for attacking the enemy, without waiting for the arrival of further reinforcements. Accordingly, on the 28th ultimo, the different corps were assembled at their respective destinations, the army forming four divisions, which were to advance by the different passes from the mountains of the Tyrol.

The first column, on the right of the Lago de Garda, under the orders of Lieutenant-general Quasdanowich, was to march on Salo and Brescia: the second, commanded by Lieutenant-general Melas, between the Lake and the Adige, was to force all the enemy's strong posts on Monte Baldo; the third was ordered to march, under the command of Lieutenant-general Davidowich, by the great road from Alla, and, being

being separated only by the Adige from a part of the third division, was to support it, and join it as soon as a bridge could be placed between Dolci and Rivoli; the fourth column, under the command of Lieutenant-general Mezaros, was designed to turn the enemy's right flank, by marching from Bassano on Legnago.

Early on the 29th, the enemy was attacked on their whole line of posts, and were every where driven. Lieutenant-general Quasdanowich took 1000 prisoners at Salo, and marched on to Brescia. General Melas attacked the post of Ferrara on the summit of Monte Baldo, covered by an immense ravine; his troops crossed it with the greatest intrepidity, and drove the enemy from their entrenchments, batteries, and redoubts. A part of his division attacked, with equal courage and success, the narrow pass of Brentino, between the mountain and the Adige. The artillery of the third division supported this attack from the left bank of the river; and the same corps, which acted under the command of Lieutenant-general Sepotendorff, pushed on along the right bank, and forced the important posts of Rivoli, where the enemy's batteries commanded the passage of the river. In these attacks nine pieces of cannon, and one thousand five hundred men were taken. The other divisions advanced with little resistance. On the 30th, the two center divisions, being united, continued their march in different columns on Castel Nuovo and Peschiera; at the defiles of Campora and Cavaggine, the enemy were again driven, with loss, from strong positions, and in the night they retreated by Peschiera.

Major-general Spiegel entered Verona, which the enemy abandoned. On the 31st, Major-general Pittoni occupied Villa Franca, and the head-quarters were fixed here without opposition; a corps of observation being left near Peschiera, under the command of Major-general Bajolitz. These well-concerted and rapid movements determined General Buonaparte to an immediate retreat across the Po and the Mincio.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) THO. GRAHAM.

MY LORD,

Head-Quarters, Goito, August 2, 1796.

SINCE I had the honour of writing to your lordship yesterday, the field-marshal has received accounts from General Canto d'Irlas, commandant of Mantua, which state, that the enemy having masked their retreat, by continuing to fire as usual on the place during the night, he could only send his cavalry in pursuit of them yesterday morning, and that they had already brought in about six hundred prisoners, among them a great number of artillery men; that he was in possession of all their mortars and cannon, amounting to about one hundred and forty, with one hundred and ninety thousand shells and balls and great quantities of other stores of all kinds. The head-quarters were removed here to-day, and the army will continue the pursuit of the enemy; but the excessive fatigue the troops have undergone, the difficulty of supplying them at first where no magazines could be previously formed, and the excessive heat of the weather, retard the progress of the army. No further report is yet received from Lieutenant-general Quasdanowich.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) THO. GRAHAM.

VOL. V.

M

P. S. No

P. S. No reports having been as yet received from the different divisions, I cannot mention the loss of the Imperial army: but I am happy to be able to state, from general information, that it is considerable, in comparison of what might have been expected from the difficulties that were surmounted.

MY LORD,

Head-Quarters, Guidizolo, August 4, 1796.

FIELD-MARSHAL Wurmsler, with a view of assisting the operations of Lieutenant-general Quasdanowich, having sent General Liptaye with an advanced guard, on the 2d, to Castiglione delle Steviere, marched a body of troops early yesterday morning from Goito to support him.

General Liptaye had been forced to retire from Castiglione, and was nearly surrounded on the heights between it and Solforino. The cavalry disengaged him, and the regiments forming as they came up, the affair became general, the Imperial troops maintaining their ground, notwithstanding the great superiority of numbers of the enemy, till night put an end to the combat. Too much praise cannot be given to those regiments which were first engaged, and which sustained alone the attack of three divisions of the French army, nor to the cavalry, which repeatedly repulsed the French cavalry, consisting of three thousand horse. The whole Austrian force engaged consisted of about thirteen thousand infantry, and one thousand five hundred cavalry. All is quiet hitherto to-day, both armies remaining opposite to one another in the same position as yesterday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

THO. GRAHAM.

MY LORD,

Head-Quarters, Valeggio, Aug. 5, 1796.

THE French army having yesterday received very considerable reinforcements from the Milanois, and a strong column from Bozolo and Marcaria having advanced this morning by St. Martino towards Medoli, threatening the rear of the left wing of the Imperial army, which extended into the plain, the field-marshal ordered that its front should be changed, by being thrown back towards the high ground, on which the right wing was posted.

During this movement, the enemy attacked in great force on the high ground; and some of the battalions of the right wing having given way, fell in with those of the left wing not yet posted. This unfortunately created confusion, and obliged the field-marshal to retreat on this place. Lieutenant-general Mezaros, who was on his way from Borgo-forte to join the army, arrived to-day at Goita.

There are no accounts yet of Lieutenant-general Quasdanowich, so that it is probable he is still among the mountains, and the enemy being collected in such force near the south-end of the Lago de Garda, it will be very difficult for him now to form a junction that way.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

THO. GRAHAM.

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, August 25, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on Board the Royal William, at Spithead, August 23, 1796.

PLEASE to acquaint their lordships, that his Majesty's cutter Speedwell arrived at Spithead this morning with La Brave, French cutter privateer, carrying one six-pounder, two swivels, and twenty-five men, which she took yesterday morning off St. Catherine's Point. The said privateer had been twelve hours only out of Cherbourg, had taken nothing, and was captured in the attempt to board the Speedwell, under cover of the night.

The Fly sloop has also sent into this port La Furet, French lugger privateer, of five swivels and twenty-seven men, which she took yesterday seven leagues from Portland.

Admiralty Office, August 25, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Ignateaff, commanding her Imperial Majesty's sloop Dispatch, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Yarmouth Roads, August 22, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their lordships' information, that, cruizing with her Imperial Majesty's sloop under my command off the Texel, with the fleet, on the 20th instant, at four o'clock in the morning, being about three miles to windward of it, the admiral made me a signal to examine a strange vessel then in sight. Upon stopping her, I found her to be an English merchant brig named the Nelly, of Sunderland, proceeding to Flushing, having been captured on the 28th instant by L'Augustine French schooner privateer.

I sent her immediately to the admiral, and seeing a suspicious vessel a-head of me at a great distance, I lost no time in giving chase to her, and in the course of five hours, by the help of towing and rowing, I came up with her, when after firing a few shot, I had the pleasure to see her strike her colours. She proves to be the said schooner privateer, mounted with six guns and four swivels, and having on board 35 men. I learned from her captain, that she had captured three English vessels, besides the Nelly, and was then on her passage from Norway to the Texel, for which place she had two pilots on board.

She was built three years ago, is coppered, and, in my opinion, fit for his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 30.

Downing-street, August 30, 1796.

THE letters, of which the following are copies, have been received from Colonel Craufurd by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

M 2

Head

*Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles of Austria, Mettingen, August 12, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that the Archduke marched on the 9th instant with the main army from Nordlingen, and took a position across the Eger rivulet, with his right towards Allersheim, the center in Point of Mettingen, where the head-quarters were fixed, and his left towards Hohenaltheim, for the purpose of covering more effectually the roads from Nordlingen and Ottingen, to Donawert.

The corps which had been posted at Nersheim, under General Hotze, had already fallen back to Forstheim and Aufhausen, to keep up the direct communication with that on the left bank of the Danube, commanded by General Riese, who was now encamped near Dillingen. General Wartenleben had moved in the mean time to Foreheim, on the river Rednitz, and from thence to Lauf, on the Pegnitz. General Frolich, the Prince of Conde, and General Wolf, remained nearly in the same position as mentioned in my dispatch of the 4th.

The enemy attacked the Austrian guards of Generals Hotze and Riese on the 8th; but, by a display of much skill and firmness, the first of those generals managed to lose so little ground, that the change of position, which was ordered for the next day, took place without interruption; and the latter, from his situation being more advantageous, completely repulsed the attack that was made upon him.

On the 9th at night, information was received that the Prince of Conde had been obliged to retire to Mindenheim, on the Mindel, and General Wolf into the defile of Bregentz, where, however, he had posted himself in such a manner as to check the enemy's manoeuvre in that quarter. General Wartenleben also reported, that his position was so bad as to make it highly imprudent for him to await the attack which General Jourdan, from his late movements, seemed to be meditating; and the same day General Moreau arrived in great force opposite the center of his royal highness's extensive line, forming with his left on the heights of Umenheim, his center in point of Catzenstein, and his right on the heights of Dunselkingen and Dischingen, with a corps to cover this flank near Laningen, on the Danube. His reserve was between Nersheim and Konigsbron.

On the 10th the enemy advanced a strong part of their first line into the woods in their front, where they established themselves firmly; and the same evening, about six o'clock, they attacked General Hotze's left, at Eglingen and Amerdingen, with great impetuosity. They succeeded in driving back his advanced posts, but they made no impression on his left position, nor did they interrupt the attack that his royal highness intended to make upon them the next morning, of which the following was the disposition.

An advanced guard, commanded by Prince John of Lichtenstein, supported by a small corps under General Staray, was to march from the camp of Mettingen along the road that leads from Nordlingen to Nersheim, and endeavour, by manoeuvring to the enemy's left flank, to dislodge them from the heights of Umenheim. The rest of the main army was to assemble at Foreheim, Aufhausen, and Amerdingen, from whence it was to march in three columns; that on the right, under General Hotze; that on the centre, under the Prince of Furstenberg;
and

and the left, under General de la Tour; and attack the enemy's center and right, whilst General Riese, strengthened by part of General Frolich's corps, drove them from the neighbourhood of Laningen, and marched towards Giengen and Haydenheim, in order to come into the rear of General Moreau's position. This latter movement was to be covered on its right by a small intermediate corps under General Mercantin, who was to preserve the communication between General Riese and the main army. As the enemy had a great superiority of numbers, it was resolved to attack by surprise, and for this purpose the marches were so arranged, that the columns were to be formed on the different points, from whence they were to advance, just before day-break, and proceed immediately. However, a most violent storm, which lasted several hours, made the night so extremely dark, and the roads so bad, that the troops and artillery were above double the time they otherwise would have been in performing their movements, and therefore the attack was necessarily deferred till seven o'clock. This enabled the enemy to discover the whole plan, and prepare for their defence.

Notwithstanding so unfortunate a circumstance, which deprived the Archduke of the real advantage of surprise, his royal highness persevered in his resolution. The three columns of the center were successful in dislodging the enemy's advanced guard from the woods, and they drove it back to the heights of the principal position; but the column that marched towards Umenheim finding itself taken in flank by General Moreau's reserve, which had advanced for that purpose as soon as the affair commenced, was obliged to retire. This laid General Hotze's right flank open, and forced him also to fall back to the position of Foreheim, from whence he had marched in the morning; but the Prince of Furstenberg and General la Tour maintained their advantages. Just as the Archduke was making his dispositions for strengthening and bringing forward his right again, he received a report from General Wartensleben, purporting that he was obliged to retire to Amberg; and that a column of General Jourdan's army had already arrived at Nuremberg, for the purpose of co-operating immediately with General Moreau. His royal highness now judged, that even if victorious on this point he would probably still be obliged to retreat to Donawert, by the movements that the enemy were making on his right, and, should he be so unfortunate as to experience a defeat, the consequences, from the same reason, might be most disastrous. He therefore suspended his attack, and contented himself with remaining master of the principal part of the field of battle; a decision, however, taken with the utmost reluctance, because General Riese had succeeded to the extent of his most sanguine hopes, and had advanced, about four o'clock in the afternoon, nearly to Haydenheim.

The Austrians lost on this occasion from 12 to 1500 men. The French loss in killed and wounded is estimated at above 2000, besides more than 1200 prisoners are already brought in, four pieces of cannon, and several ammunition waggons.

This morning the whole army of his royal highness has taken exactly the same position that it had on the 10th.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
 &c. &c. &c.

Head.

*Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles of Austria, Donawert, Aug. 14, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that the Archduke marched with his main army to this place on the 13th, where he was joined by Generals Hotze and Riese. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt this movement, though it was made in the day, nor have they advanced since, which is a convincing proof that the affair of the 11th checked very materially their intended plan of operations.

The pass of Bregentz continues to be defended by General Wolf, and that of Freussen will be covered by General La Tour's left.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.*

Admiralty Office, August 30, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief
of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq.
dated on board the Royal William, at Spithead, August 21, 1796.*

THE Telemachus cutter brought in yesterday evening a small French privateer of four swivels and twenty-two men, and also a smuggling vessel, both of which were taken the same day at the back of the Isle of Wight.

*Extract of a Letter from Thomas Lamb, Esq. Mayor of Rye, to Evan
Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Rye, August 28, 1796.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that this morning Captain Amos, of the Swallow cutter, in the service of his Majesty's revenue, brought into this port a French privateer, called Petit Diable, of the burthen of six tons, belonging to Calais, which he captured last night off Farleigh. The crew consisted of the first and second captain and twelve men.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 5.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 5, 1796.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Drury, of his Majesty's Ship Alfred, to
Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Port Royal, July 16, 1796.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that, pursuant to orders from Rear-admiral Hervey, which I received the 9th instant at anchor off Mariegalante, by his Majesty's sloop Thorn, to proceed immediately to Jamaica, I lost no time in getting under weigh. On the Wednesday following, at eight o'clock in the morning, I had the good fortune to fall in with the French national frigate Le Renommee, of 44 guns, and 320 men, commanded by Citizen Piro, which I came up with and captured the next morning, just before day-break, the east end of St. Domingo bearing N. E. thirty leagues. She is a very fine frigate, only two years old, and in every respect fit for his Majesty's service.

In

In justice to the officers and company of his Majesty's ship under my command, particularly my first lieutenant, Mr. John Richards, I cannot help expressing my entire approbation of their steady behaviour, which, I am confident, would have been very conspicuous had she been a ship of equal force; neither can I omit the very able assistance I received from Captain Winthorp, of his Majesty's sloop Albicore, who was on board as a passenger to join his sloop.

Dresden, August 27.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here of considerable advantages having been obtained by the united armies of the Archduke Charles and General Wartensleben over that of General Jourdan.

These accounts state, that after General Wartensleben left Amberg he retreated to the left side of the Nab, his main corps opposite Schwarzenfeldt, with two different corps besides towards Narbourg and Schwarzenfeldt, where he remained while General Jourdan's army advanced near him on the opposite side of the river, in three divisions, of which he himself commanded the centre. This was about the 20th or 21st of August.

That the Archduke, after abandoning Donawert, had retired behind the Lech, and taken a strong position near its confluence with the Danube; but understanding that, independent of General Jourdan's grand army in face of General Wartensleben, another division of the French, under General Championet, was advancing towards Ratibon, his royal highness, after leaving a strong corps behind the Lech to observe General Moreau, marched along the Danube with the remainder (about forty thousand men,) and passed that river at Ingoldstadt about the 17th or 18th. That from thence he advanced by Dietfurt to Teining, where he met the advanced posts of General Championet's division, beat them back, and followed them towards Castell, on the way to Amberg. That by this time General Jourdan took alarm, and recalled his troops towards Amberg, and in proportion as he retreated General Wartensleben advanced. That between Amberg and Sultzbach General Jourdan drew up his army, and a battle ensued, in which the Austrians were victorious. That the loss of the French on this occasion was supposed to be five thousand killed, and two thousand made prisoners, with about thirty pieces of cannon. That the whole of the Austrian army was not engaged, but a considerable corps was detached at the same time to Hursprach, Lauff, and Nuremberg, of which city the Austrians took possession.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 17.

Admiralty Office, September 13, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, Falmouth, the 10th instant.

SIR,

I REQUEST you will inform their lordships, that on the 22d of August, at ten, A. M. a sail was discovered in the S. S. W. quarter; I immediately

immediately dispatched the Galatea after her, who made the signal of her being an enemy's frigate; I therefore followed with the rest of the ships, and soon observed that she was standing in near the mouth of the Garonne; Captain Keats, however, with much address, cut her off from the entrance, having passed, with the Galatea, between the Chivrier Bank and the Lighthouse: the enemy then wore and stood along shore to the southward, being pursued by all the squadron, and keeping within half gun shot of the coast. The Artois and Sylph, who had been detached to examine two large ships that appeared suspicious, continued their course in the offing, when about nine, P. M. the horizon became dark, attended with violent squalls of extreme heavy rain, lightning, and thunder, so as to oblige the Galatea and this ship, who were nearly within shot of the frigate, to shorten sail, and keep away at times, and it was supposed she had bore up, as we lost sight of her.

I therefore stood with the Anson to the northward, thinking she might have hauled her wind that way, but at day-light, seeing nothing of her, tacked and continued our course to the southward, until we discovered her run on shore, with the loss of her masts, within five leagues of Arcasson, and the Artois, Galatea, and Sylph, (who had seen her again during the night) at anchor near her, when she was boarded with much risk and gallantry by the boats, of the Artois and Galatea, under the command of Lieutenants Lloyd and Carter.

It was impossible to prevent the men from endeavouring to escape on shore, although great numbers fell victims in the attempt, owing to the great surf and swell that set upon the beach, and of course many were drowned.

Her captain and some of the principal officers, with several Portuguese prisoners, part of the crews of two Brazil ships, taken by the division to which this ship (who was named L'Andramaque, a very fine and large frigate, pierced for forty-eight guns, twelve-pounders, most of which had been thrown overboard, and her complement three hundred men) belonged, were brought on board the ships of this squadron, when she was set on fire by our people, and completely consumed before they left her.

The officers and boat's crew of the abovementioned ships behaved with the utmost activity upon this occasion.

I have subjoined a list of vessels captured and burnt by the squadron under my command, as well as the division of the enemy's frigates.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

A List of Vessels burnt and captured by his Majesty's Squadron under the Command of Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. &c. between the 5th of August and 10th of September, 1796.

L'Andromaque frigate, 44 guns, twelve-pounders, but pierced for 48 guns, and 300 men, burnt near Arcasson.

La Jean Porte, Gabarre, of 140 tons burthen, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

La Jean de Blaignal, Gabarre, of 140 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

La Liberte, chaffe marce, of 95 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

La Catherine, chasse marée, of 80 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

La Marie Anne, chasse marée, of 95 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

Le St. Pierre, chasse marée, of 90 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

La Charlotte, chasse marée, of 80 tons, loaded with wine and brandy, captured.

Le Veronique, chasse marée, 95 tons, loaded with wine and brandy, captured.

Sloop, loaded with canvass, taken by the Argus lugger and Dolly cutter, on their return from Falmouth to join the Squadron.

JOHN WARREN.

La Pomone, Falmouth, September 10, 1796.

A List of the Division of French Ships on a Cruize, to which L'Andromaque, burnt by the Squadron under the Command of Sir J. Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. belonged.

L'Andromaque—On the maindeck 28 guns, twelve-pounders; quarterdeck and forecastle, 20 guns; total 48, burnt on the 23d of August, 1796, near Arcasson.

La Naiade—On the maindeck, 28 guns, twelve-pounders; quarterdeck and forecastle, 16 guns; total 44, cruising.

Le Decade—On the maindeck, 26 guns, twelve-pounders; quarterdeck and forecastle, 16 guns; total 42, cruising.

La Bayonneuse—On the maindeck, 22 guns, twelve-pounders; quarterdeck and forecastle, 6 guns; total 28, cruising.

(Signed)

JOHN WARREN.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Admiralty Office, September 13, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from E. B. Arnaud, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated September 12, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the Antelope cutter, Captain Case, in the service of the customs at this port, has brought in a French lugger privateer, carrying 20 men and well armed, which she captured yesterday between Portland and St. Alban's.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Cox, his Majesty's Naval Officer at Harwich, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated September 14, 1796.

LAST night was brought in here, by the Argus revenue cutter, of this port, a small privateer, about twenty tons burthen, name Sally, of Blakeney, on the stern, last from Dunkirk: the whole crew, consisting of eighteen men and boys, are now lodged in our gaol. They have, it seems, taken several vessels by concealing all her people, except two men and a boy, and, having a trawling net and dredge on board, appeared like fishermen.

Admiralty Office, September 15, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to Evan Nepean Esq, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Queen, at Sea, August 21, 1796.

CAPTAIN Brown has just reported to me the capture of La Rochellaife schooner privateer, of 8 guns and 40 men, commanded by Giffard, from Rochelle.

Admiralty Office, September 15, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated September 14, 1796.

BY a letter I have this day received from Mr. Nich. Simmonds, master of the Lion armed cutter, he acquaints me, that at six o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, Beachy Head bearing N. by W. distant about three leagues, he descried a French cutter privateer within him, and immediately gave chase; the privateer finding that the Lion was determined to keep without him, at seven o'clock bore down, and, after exchanging several shot, struck to the Lion, and proved to be the Turot, four days from Havre-de-Grace, commanded by Bernard Emanuel Turat, having four four-pounders and six swivels, a number of small arms, and twenty-five men. She had taken nothing during the cruize.

Admiralty Office, September 16, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Poyntz, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Childers, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, off Cape Barfleur, September 14, 1796.

I BEG to represent to you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that being this morning off Cape Barfleur, I fell in with and captured the French privateer Le Bon Esperance from Cherbourg, of two swivels and 25 men, out three days; had captured the sloop Mary Ann, of Queenborough, from Plymouth; which sloop, from the account of the prisoners, I hope to fall in with. The privateer I have sent to Portsmouth, under the charge of the Trial cutter, who I fell in with bound to England the same day.

*Childers, at Sea, September 14,
Ten o'Clock, P. M.*

SIR,

IN addition to my letter of this morning, I have the satisfaction to inform you, for their lordships' information, that this evening I fell in with and recaptured the sloop Mary Ann, of Queenborough, which was captured on Monday evening by the French privateer Bon Esperance, and which I captured this morning. The above vessel is laden with naval and ordnance stores, from Plymouth, bound to Woolwich and London. The Trial cutter being not yet out of sight, I shall direct her commander to take charge of her to Portsmouth.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

S. POYNTZ.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 20.

Downing-street, September 20, 1796.

THE dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Lauffen, August 27, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that the main body of the Austrian army of the Upper Rhine passed the Danube at Donawert on the 13th instant, and halted near that place on the 14th; the rear guards still occupying the road leading from Norlingen and Hochstadt to Donawert; the former at the defile of Haarbürg, the latter at a village about a league eastward of Blenheim.

On the 15th, his royal highness, leaving General La Tour with a considerable part of the army of the Upper Rhine, to defend the Lech, marched with the remainder down the right of the Danube, with an intention of recrossing it, in order to operate against General Jourdan's right flank, whilst General Wartenleben should advance and attack his front. The rear guards were of course withdrawn from the above-mentioned posts, and Donawert evacuated in the course of the day.

When his royal highness commenced this manoeuvre, General Wartenleben was in the position near Amberg. To turn the left of this position, General Jourdan had detached a considerable column on the great road leading from Nuremberg, through Newmark, to Ratibon; and in order to oppose this column, Major-general Nauendorf was advancing from the latter place with a corps of four of the battalions newly arrived from Austria, and some light troops.

On the 17th the troops, which the Archduke had brought from the army of the Upper Rhine, repassed the Danube, in two columns, at Neuburg and Ingolstadt, and encamped near those places; the latter of which being capable of defence, and important from its situation on the river, a garrison was thrown into it. The column that passed at Neuburg was commanded by Lieutenant-general Hotze.

On the 18th the troops halted.

The intention was to proceed from hence with the right column from Ingolstadt towards Beilugries, and Lieutenant-general Hotze considerably further to the left; but, in the night from the 18th to the 19th, intelligence was received that General Wartenleben had been obliged to quit the position of Amberg, and return behind the Nab.

The abovementioned projected movement of the Archduke's corps now became very dangerous, as its communication with General Wartenleben would have been in the greatest degree precarious, and its retreat, in case of defeat, (being cut off, as it might have been, from the road to Ratibon) extremely difficult. His royal highness therefore directed his march more to the right, and arrived on the 20th inst. with his right column at Hamman. From this time Major-general Nauendorf's corps, which advanced the same day to the heights of

N 2

Tafwang,

Tafwang, formed his royal highness's advanced guard. Lieutenant-general Hotze's corps marched towards Beilugreifs.

By this march the Archduke secured the road to Ratibon, and the right flank of Jourdan's army was equally threatened, he having advanced to the Nab.

A heavy cannonade, heard in the direction of Schwartzfeld on the 20th instant, and other reasons, made it necessary to proceed but slowly until more certain intelligence of General Wartensleben's situation could be obtained, and a combined plan of attack finally arranged. The abovementioned cannonade afterwards proved to be an affair of no importance.

On the 22d the enemy's corps, which had advanced from Neumark, and taken post behind a deep ravine, through which the great road passes near the village of Teining, was attacked by the advanced guard under General Nauendorf, and obliged to quit his position, and retreat towards Neumark.

On the 23d the Archduke and Lieutenant-general Hotze's corps having reunited, advanced in several columns, and drove the enemy from their position behind Neumark. General Hotze pursued them to within a league of Altdorf, and at the same time pushed forward a considerable column of cavalry, and some light infantry, under Major-general Prince John of Lichtenstein, on the great road towards Nuremberg.

The right column of the Archduke's corps encamped near Neumark.

On the 24th the long-intended combined operation took place against General Jourdan's army. This operation was performed in seven columns. That of the right of General Wartensleben's army advanced towards Weger; another large column proceeded from Schwartzfeld, having a third smaller force to its left, and a fourth advanced from Swandorf towards Amberg, in the neighbourhood of which place the three latter columns were to unite, and that of the left to form a junction with the Archduke's right, which proceeded from Neumark, by Castell, to Amberg, having two strong corps to the left, of which the one under Lieutenant-general Starray advanced to Hersbruck, and the other under Lieutenant-general Hotze to Lauffen. This excellent disposition would certainly have been followed by a very decisive battle, had not the enemy, alarmed at the menacing movements of the Archduke's corps, retreated so precipitately as to make it impossible. Their loss must, however, have been considerable; and two battalions of their rear guard, which defended as long as possible the defiles of Amberg, were completely annihilated by some squadrons of Austrian cavalry. The different corps encamped in the evening in the neighbourhood of Amberg, Hersbruck, Lauffen, &c. General Jourdan is continuing his retreat towards Forcheim.

Whilst these operations were carrying on, General Moreau crossed the Danube at Donawert, and acted with his whole army against General La Tour, who has been obliged to quit the position of the Lech, and on the 24th took another behind the Iser. General La Tour's loss has been very considerable, although the great superiority of the enemy obliged him to retreat.

Thus, my lord, have I endeavoured to give your lordship an accurate account of the late events and movements; and it is with the deepest concern

concern I must conclude it by informing your lordship that my brother, Lieutenant-colonel Craufurd, was unfortunately wounded and taken on the 25th instant.

The Archduke has been pleased to write to General Jourdan, reclaiming him; and I have no doubt of their giving him up, as it would be contrary to every rule to detain a person as prisoner of war, who was not, at the time of his being taken, employed in a military capacity.

It is impossible for me to express to your lordship how much the Archduke, and, I may say, all the principal officers of the army, have shewn themselves interested about Colonel Craufurd: nor can I conclude without assuring your lordship, that his being taken was not owing to any imprudence; though, indeed, his conduct, ever since he has had the honour of being attached to the Austrian army, has been marked by that conspicuous zeal, activity, and courage, which he cannot help displaying, even when only a spectator of military operations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles of Austria, Bamberg, August 31, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that after the affair of the 24th instant, General Jourdan continued his retreat in several columns through Velden, Pegnitz, &c. in the general direction of Ebermannstadt and Forchheim; he has been closely pursued by the Archduke's army, under which denomination I comprise that lately commanded by General Warrenleben, as well as those troops which his Royal Highness brought with him from the Danube.

On the 25th instant, the advanced guard, under Lieutenant-general Kray, marched by Sultzbach to Hohenstadt, and a considerable column of the enemy's baggage was taken or destroyed in the defile between that place and Velden. The troops, which had encamped the preceding evening near Amberg, followed General Kray's march, and the Archduke took his head quarters at Sultzbach.

On the 26th Lieutenant-general Kray pursued the enemy in the direction towards Græffenberg, and Lieutenant-general Hotze advanced from Lauffen towards Erlangen on the Rednitz; the former having his right covered by Major-general Elsnitz, in the neighbourhood of Velden, Neuhaus, Belch, &c. as had the latter his left by Major-general the Prince of Lichtenstein, who had passed through Nuremberg. The Archduke's columns marched from the camp of Sultzbach to Herchspruck on the Pegnitz.

On the 27th, Lieutenant-general Hotze, having crossed the Rednitz, moved towards Hochstadt on the Aisch, Prince Lichtenstein's corps forming his advanced guard, Lieutenant-general Kray's corps marched to Græffenberg, Betzenstein, &c. and the army from Herchspruck to Lauffen.

On the 28th the Prince of Lichtenstein's light troops approached on the left bank of the Rednitz, very near to Bamberg. Lieutenant-general Kray marched to Neukirch, and the Archduke to Heroldsberg.

On

On the 29th, upon the approach of the advanced guard, the enemy abandoned precipitately the strong fort of Forcheim, setting fire to the mills and bridges on the Wisent to cover their retreat. The rear guard, consisting of nearly a division, took post in the night with its left to the heights of Eggesheim, and its right to the Rednitz, on the road from Forcheim towards Bamberg. The army encamped between Baierfeldorf and Forcheim.

Early on the morning of the 30th, Lieutenant-general Kray moved forward to attack the enemy in their position near Eggesheim, but they abandoned it so quickly, that no serious affair could be engaged, nor could the column, which had been sent through the mountain to turn their left, arrive in time to fall upon their retreat, so that their loss was not considerable. Lieutenant-general Kray pursued them towards Bamberg, and the Archduke took his head quarters at Hirschaid. On the left of the Rednitz Lieutenant-general Hotze advanced to Burg Eberach, pushing forward his advanced guard under the Prince of Lichtenstein to Eltman on the Meyn. Lieutenant-general Starray's corps, which had followed General Hotze's march, advanced to Closter Eberach. Very early on the morning of the 30th, Jourdan's army, that is, the heavy artillery, &c. began to cross the Meyn at Hallstat.

During the whole of the operations which I have had the honour of describing to your lordship in this and my last dispatch, his royal highness's great aim has been to bring General Jourdan to a decisive battle, but the bad roads and defiles the troops had to pass between the Danube and Amberg considerably retarding their march, gave Jourdan time to get off; and he has since succeeded in avoiding a general engagement, wherein he has been greatly favoured by the nature of the country, which is so extremely hilly, woody, and intersected, as to make it impracticable to employ the cavalry.

Notwithstanding it is much to be regretted that it was not possible to bring the enemy to a general battle, yet there are strong reasons to hope that those masterly manœuvres, by which the Archduke has forced them to so sudden a retreat, and has already driven them considerably out of the direction which Jourdan undoubtedly must have wished to take, may ultimately have as happy an effect upon the general issue of the campaign as they, at all events, will be honourable to his royal highness.

I am not yet enabled to inform your lordship of the number of prisoners made by the different columns; a considerable number were taken on the 23d in the affair near Neumark, and in the affair of Amberg there were between nine hundred and a thousand. Of what has been taken since I shall have the honour to acquaint your lordship in my next.

A corps under Major-general Nauendorff was detached on the 25th instant, to reinforce General La Tour, who is behind the Iser.

On the 27th Colonel Craufurd was left behind by the French, with a safeguard, at Betzenstein, they having found it impossible to transport him any further without endangering his life; they exacted his parole not to serve against the republic till exchanged, which will, I believe, take place immediately. He has been most severely wounded in the head by a musket ball, but I have the happiness to inform your lordship that the Archduke's own surgeon, whom his royal highness (whose goodness on this occasion has been great indeed) was pleased to send to him,

him, as well as the other surgeons who attend him, give me the greatest reason to hope for his recovery.

In case of my absence from the army for a few days, Captain Anstruther, of the Guards, who came lately from Berlin, will have the honour of informing your Lordship of every thing that happens.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, September 21, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Captain Anstruther, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Zell, near Wurtzburg, Sept. 4, 1796.

MY LORD,

YOUR lordship is acquainted with the unfortunate circumstances which have obliged Col. and Mr. R. Craufurd to remain for a time at a distance from the scene of operations. The absence of these gentlemen, at a moment so particularly interesting as the present, must be regretted as a loss to the public service, which, though at their request I now attempt to detail to your lordship the late proceedings of the army, I feel myself inadequate to supply.

Your lordship is already informed of the movements of his royal highness the Archduke up to the 31st ult. at which period the right wing of the army was assembled in the plain betwixt Forcheim and Bamberg, and the left, consisting of upwards of 20 battalions and 50 squadrons, under the command of Lieutenant-general Stzaray, had reached Eberach, and threatened at once, by detachments, the points of Schweinfurt and of Wurtzburg.

Early on the 31st the Archduke entered Bamberg, and, from the information there received of the movements of the enemy, determined to push on with the whole army towards Wurtzburg, as being the point on the occupation of which depended the possibility of forcing Jourdan to abandon the Meyn, and take his retreat through Fulda, on the Lahn. His royal highness proceeded in the evening to Bourg Eberach. General Kray took post at Eltmann, and General Stzaray advanced to Kloster Schwartzach.

On the 1st of September the Archduke marched to Ober Schwartzach, General Kray to Geroldshoffen, and General Stzaray to Kitzingen, where he passed the Meyn: his advanced guard, under General Hotze, took possession of the town of Wurtzburg, the French garrison retiring into the citadel.

In the mean time the enemy strained every nerve to reach Wurtzburg before the main body of the Austrian army should come up: and, by forced marches, arrived at Kornach, within three leagues of the town, the same day on which General Hotze took possession of it. Next day (the 2d) Jourdan attacked, with the utmost impetuosity, the

the corps under General Stzaray ; but, though he succeeded in forcing some of his posts, he was not able to make any impression on the main position, and retired in the evening to his camp near Kornach. There he resolved to abide the event of a battle, and, in that view, posted himself in the following manner.

His right wing, extending to the Meyn a little below Wurtzburg, rested on a very commanding eminence, in front of which a deep river rendered the access extremely difficult. The first line of his centre occupied a long narrow wood, skirting the bottom of a chain of heights, on the ridge of which his second line was posted. His left wing, consisting almost entirely of cavalry, was placed in the spacious plain in front of Kornach, but considerably thrown back, in order to receive the more effectual support from the infantry in the wood. A numerous artillery was distributed on the most essential points along his front. The division of Lefevre remained posted behind Schweinfurt, to cover the great road to Fulda, and a small intermediate corps maintained his communication with the army.

His royal highness halted the 2d in his camp of Ober Schwartzach, whilst a bridge was thrown on the Meyn, near Dettelbach, which was not finished till late in the evening. General Kray remained at Geroltzhoffen.

General Stzaray, in the mean time, judging from the force and usual conduct of Jourdan that he would soon renew his efforts to render himself master of Wensbourg, embraced the spirited resolution of rather advancing against him than of waiting for him in his position. The Archduke approved of this idea, and determined to facilitate the execution of it, by making a combined attack on the enemy, to take place early in the morning of the 3d. The intention was, that General Stzaray should move forward against the corps which was opposed to him ; that the main body, under the command of General Wartensleben, passing the bridge at Dettelbach, should attack the centre of the enemy, whilst General Kray, crossing the river at the point nearest Geroltzhoffen, should turn his left wing.

Soon after day-break accordingly General Stzaray advanced and drove back the posts of the enemy ; as, however, the other two columns had a considerable march to make, and met with much unexpected delay in the passage of the river, he soon found himself engaged alone by very superior numbers, and was obliged not only to relinquish the ground he had gained, but had much difficulty in maintaining his original position. At this critical instant his royal highness sent orders to Gen. Wartensleben to ford the river with the whole of his cavalry, and advance directly against the left of the enemy. His judicious manœuvre had the desired effect. Jourdan, seeing himself menaced in the most essential point of his position, withdrew from his right the troops with which he was pressing General Stzaray, who thus gained time to re-establish himself in his post.

The cavalry now charged the left of the enemy, and drove it from its ground ; but the enemy retiring behind the wood, the Austrians remained exposed to a fire of musketry and grape, which obliged them to abandon the advantage they had gained. A second attempt of the same nature had a similar fate ; and, after fruitless endeavours to draw the enemy into the plain, his royal highness resolved to await the

arrival

arrival of the rest of General Wartenleben's column, without which it was evident the position of the enemy could not be forced.

At length the infantry appeared advancing from Dettelbach, and General Stzaray moving forward at the same time, a combined attack was immediately formed against the wood which covered the enemy's front. Eight battalions of grenadiers advanced for this purpose, with equal order and impetuosity; regardless of the swarm of *tirailleurs* who harraßed them, they gained the wood without firing a shot, and in a few minutes drove the enemy not only from thence, but from the heights beyond it. This advantage, and the appearance of General Kray's column on the right, decided the fortune of the day. Jourdan made no attempt to recover the ground he had lost, but began his retreat on every point; this he for some time conducted with much regularity; his cavalry preserving considerable countenance, and forming repeatedly, under protection of their light artillery, to check the pursuit of the Austrians. At length, however, continually harraßed by the hussars, and overpowered by a prodigious fire of artillery from the heights, the confusion became general, the excessive fatigue of the Austrians, and the coming on of night, alone saved them from total destruction.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion amounts at most to eight hundred men, amongst whom are no officers of distinction; that of the enemy is by far more considerable. Two thousand prisoners are already brought in, and the number of killed and wounded cannot be smaller. One colour, six pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition and baggage waggons have fallen into the hands of the conqueror.

The success which on this occasion has attended the Austrian arms is to be ascribed chiefly to the personal conduct of his royal highness the Archduke. Present every where, where the danger was the most pressing, he animated the troops by his example, and preserved them in order by the coolness and quickness of his manœuvres, and at length seized, with infinite judgment, the true point of attack, which decided the victory.

The army passed the night on the field of battle, and the next day crossing the Meyn at different points, encamped near this place.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles, Zell, near Wurtzburg, Sept. 5, 1796.*

MY LORD,

YESTERDAY the citadel of Wurtzburg capitulated: the garrison, to the number of 700 men, surrendering themselves prisoners of war. General Belmont, chief of the French artillery, is amongst the number.

A prodigious quantity of stores, of ammunition and provisions, has been found in the town and citadel, partly left there by the Austrians, partly collected by requisition from the neighbouring country.

Intelligence is received that the enemy has abandoned in Schweinfurt 70 pieces of artillery, which he was unable to transport.

From the reports of the corps in front, there is every reason to believe that the enemy has decidedly quitted the Mayn, and directed his retreat to Fulda. The light troops which have been sent in pursuit

continually bringing in prisoners and baggage, and the peasantry, exasperated at the unheard-of outrages of the enemy, has risen in many parts, and deliver up or destroy all the stragglers who fall into their hands.

His royal highness, determined to persevere in the same line of operation, this day detaches Colonel Count Meerfeldt, with ten squadrons of light cavalry, to form a junction with the garrisons of Mannheim and of Mayence, by which means a corps of twelve or fifteen thousand men will be enabled to act in the rear of the enemy. From the distinguished abilities of the officer to whom this enterprize is entrusted, the greatest hopes are entertained of its success.

The army moves this day towards Wertheim: and the head quarters will be to-morrow at Renningen.

By the latest accounts received from the other side of the Danube, it appears, that General La Tour still maintains himself in front of Munich; but the successes on this side had not then produced the expected effect of forcing General Moreau to retreat. It hardly seems possible that he should now venture to delay it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Wilhemshad, near Hanau, Sept. 3, 1796.

IN consequence of the late actions, the army of Jourdan is retreating, in the most disorderly manner possible, in different directions. About 3000 men passed this place since yesterday morning, almost all of them without arms, and dragoons and hussars on foot, having lost their horses. The peasants have almost every where risen upon them, and, when in small numbers, either killed or disarmed and plundered them; a great many have passed Steinheim, coming from Aschaffenburg, but the greater part of the army seems to be directing its retreat, by Fielde, towards Wetzlar, in order to pass the Lahn.

At Franckfort, and every where in the neighbourhood, the enemy seem to be preparing for their departure. They have again taken hostages for several places belonging to the Elector of Mayence.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1796.

Downing-street, Sept. 22.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Captain Anstruther, by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head-

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles, Windecken, Sept. 10, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the satisfaction of informing your lordship, that the progress of the Austrian arms continues to be marked by brilliant and uninterrupted successes.

His royal highness the Archduke, having quitted his camp near Wurtzburg on the 5th, pushed on a strong advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-general Kray, to secure the De Bouche of the Speffart. That officer, arriving in the neighbourhood of Aschaffembourg in the afternoon of the 6th, found the enemy, to the number of two thousand men, posted so as to dispute the pass from the forest. After a severe cannonade, which lasted a considerable time, he attacked them with much spirit, drove them from their advantageous position, and his cavalry, still pursuing them without hesitation through the town, dispersed them in the woods on the other side of the Meyn. The loss of the enemy on this occasion amounts to above a thousand men, of whom six hundred are prisoners.

The Archduke advanced on the 7th to Aschaffembourg, where the main body halted on the 8th, but intelligence being received that the enemy had abandoned Frankfort the preceding night, the advanced guards were pushed on successively to the Kintzig and the Nidda.

On the 9th his royal highness marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windecken; the advanced corps occupying the important point of Friedberg.

Ten thousand men, drawn from the garrison of Mayence, have advanced towards Kenigstein, (which was abandoned by the enemy on the 8th) and will be a very essential reinforcement of infantry to the army.

The consequences of these rapid and decisive movements have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and have uniformly frustrated the designs and the efforts of the enemy.

Jourdan, who after the action of the 3d had directed his retreat on to Fulda, was still in hopes of gaining before the Archduke, the strong position of Bergen, where, reinforced by the two divisions which had been left behind in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, he might have checked for a time the progress of the Austrians. In this view he arrived by forced marches at Schluittern, on the great road from Fulda to Hanau, on the evening of the 6th; but finding that the Duke was already master of Aschaffembourg, he gave up his attempt, and, turning to the right, he directed his march across the Vogelsberg towards Wetzlar, where, it is reported, he is endeavouring to assemble his army.

From information of the most authentic nature, relative to the present situation of the French troops, I can venture to assure your lordship, that they are in a state of the utmost confusion and despondency. A great part of the infantry have thrown away their arms, and are almost naked. Their retreat has lost all semblance of order, and has become a tumultuous flight. Excessive fatigue has probably destroyed more of them than the sword; and the continual dread they entertain of a general rising of the peasantry in the countries they traverse, has spread a panic among them, which renders them deaf to the commands of their officers. The loss which Jourdan has sustained since he advanced from

the Lahn, may be estimated, without exaggeration, at twenty thousand men, a number which must be daily increased by desertion, in the present state of his army.

The conduct of the French, during their abode in this country, has exhibited a scene of depravity which is degrading to human nature. Robbery and peculation have been universal in every rank, and in every department of the army.

Every species of violence has been exercised on the persons, as well as on the properties of individuals. Many villages have been reduced to ashes, without the existence of even a pretext for this act of barbarity; and the countries through which their army has passed, exhibit every where a spectacle of the utmost desolation and distress.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

*Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles, Windecken, September 11, 1796.*

MY LORD;

BY report received from General la Tour, it appears that on the 1st and 2d instant, Moreau attempted, with his right wing, to make himself master of the bridge on the Yser at Munich. After a very obstinate combat, which lasted the whole of both days, he was repulsed by the Prince of Fustenberg with considerable loss.

General la Tour, in the mean time, having formed a junction with the corps of General Nauendorff, attacked, on the 2d, the left wing of the enemy, and drove it before him the space of six leagues. In the neighbourhood of Langenbruche, however, the enemy, having received considerable reinforcements, posted himself so advantageously, that General la Tour, after several fruitless attempts to dislodge him, judged it expedient to retire to his original post behind the Yser; having, however, succeeded in the object of his operation, which was to weaken the enemy's attack on the Prince of Fustenberg.

There is as yet no positive information that Moreau has begun his retreat, although from the late movements, there is reason to apprehend that he is making preparations for it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER.
Captain 3d Guards.

Wilbemsbad, near Hanau, Sept. 6, 1796.

JOURDAN continues his retreat in the same disorderly manner: numbers of stragglers pass by Hanau, and likewise on the other side of the river by Stemheim; but the principal part of the army seems still to direct its march by Fulda and Gettenhausen. About two hundred artillery men passed this place yesterday, without even side arms: they said they were disarmed and ill-treated by the inhabitants of the Spessart. It appears that great numbers of the enemy have been killed by the peasants; they fell upon the Quarter-master-general Ernouff, who was retreating with what is called the grand etat major of the Army, killed the greatest part of the escort, seized the military chest, and divided the money they found in it. General Ernouff, who is arrived at Frankfort,

Frankfort, only escaped by the swiftness of his horse. As soon as the French appear, the alarm is given by the ringing of bells, when the peasants immediately assemble where they think they may be able to attack the enemy to advantage.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 24.

Afchaffenburg, Sept. 8, 1796.

FROM the returns which have been made it appears, that in the action of the 3d, 3200 men were made prisoners, exclusive of the number that were killed and brought in by the military and peasants; 2 standards were likewise taken: 127 French ammunition waggons, and 15 pieces of cannon, among which were six field pieces, were found in the citadel at Wurtzburg. The enemy at Schweinfurth left 90 pieces of cannon, and 60 at Freudenberg, several magazines in the town of Wurtzburg, and in the citadel a large chest containing specie, mandates, and assignats.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 27.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 27, 1796.

Extracts of Letters from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Santa Margaritta, the 18th and 20th of September, 1796.

YOU will please to inform their lordships, that L'Indemnite, a fast sailing brig privateer, out of Bourdeaux, peirced for fourteen guns, mounting ten, and sixty-eight men, arrived here the day before yesterday, sent in by his Majesty's ships Diana, Cerberus, and Seahorse.

September 20, 1796.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop Penguin arrived here yesterday, and brought in Le Taupe a L'Oeuil, French privateer brig, as will appear more particularly by the inclosed accounts from Captain Pulling.

SIR,

Penguin, Cove of Cork, Sept. 19, 1796.

CRUIZING, in consequence of your orders, yesterday, at four P. M. after a chace of ten hours, from the southward, I took the brig Mary, of Liverpool, (taken off Waterford by Le Taupe a l'Oeuil French lugger privateer, of eight guns, and forty-two men, on the 13th instant,) when the Frenchmen finding her a fast sailer, abandoned the privateer, taking out the guns, arms, ammunition, and armed the Mary, (changed her name to Le Taupe a l'Oeuil) giving up the lugger to the English prisoners they had on board from their different prizes, since which they have been cruizing in the channel, and had taken the brig Liverpool, of Liverpool, from Lisbon; however, I have the satisfaction

satisfaction to inform you none of her prizes escaped the Penguin, as you will see by the list I have the honour to inclose; the lugger, at the time the enemy abandoned her, had been eighteen days from Brest.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. K. PULLING.

*Robert King smill, Esq. Vice-admiral
of the Red, &c. &c.*

*List of Vessels captured by Le Taupe a L'Oeil, French Privateer Lugger,
and recaptured by his Majesty's Sloop Penguin, J. K. Pulling, Esq.
Commander.*

Iris, Samuel Walters, master, of and from Swansea, bound to Cork, laden with coals, taken the 11th of September, retaken the 12th.

Betsey, William Biggs, master, from Exeter, belonging to Teignmouth, bound to Milford, laden with pottery, taken the 12th of September, ransomed; ransomer and bond retaken in the Mary the 18th.

Mary, John Laughton, master, from Leghorn, belonging to Liverpool, bound to Bristol, laden with merchandize, taken the 13th of September, retaken the 18th.

Liverpool, — Underwood, master, from Lisbon, belonging to Liverpool, bound to Bristol, laden with cotton, taken the 16th of September, retaken the 16th.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 1.

Leipsic, September 18.

AN estafette from Ratibon is just arrived at this place, informing us, that on the 11th instant, the Austrian Generals Frolich and the Prince Furstenburg had made a successful attack on the enemy's forces, assembled near Munich, and forced them to a precipitate retreat, with the loss of about 2000 men killed and wounded, and 1500 made prisoners. This victory was chiefly decided by a skilful manœuvre of General Hotze, in consequence of which he had effected a passage over the Danube near Donawert with a considerable body of Imperial troops, with whom he attacked most vigorously the French corps besieging Ingolstadt, and obliged them to raise the siege with great loss.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 4.

Admiralty Office, October 4.

Copy of a Letter from Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Oct. 2, 1796.

CAPTAIN ROE, of his Majesty's sloop Racoon, acquaints me, by his letter dated Seaford road, the 30th ult. at eleven P. M. the night before, off Dungeness, he fell in with and captured the Active French privateer,

privateer, mounting six carriage guns, three-pounders, and some swivels, and 23 men. She came from Boulogne the preceding afternoon, had taken nothing, but was in the act of boarding a vessel when the *Racoon* fell in with her.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
JOSEPH PEYTON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 8.

Admiralty Office, October 8, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated La Pomone, Falmouth Harbour, Oct. 3, 1796.

I BEG you will communicate to their lordships, that in consequence of the activity of Captain White, whose letter is enclosed, in company with the *Argus* lugger, the privateer mentioned in my last was this day brought into Carrick road.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John C. White, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop the Sylph, to Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren.

SIR,

IN obedience to your orders, received on Friday evening, directing me to proceed off the Lizard, in search of an enemy's cutter that had been seen on the coast, we immediately got under way, in company with the *Argus* lugger, and at day-light on the following morning, the Lizard bearing N. N. E. eight leagues, I had the pleasure (among many vessels) to discover the above cutter standing to the eastward, and after a chase of four hours, the Sylph came up and captured the Phoenix French privateer, of four guns and thirty-two men; a new and remarkably fast sailing vessel, on her first cruise from Cherbourg. She had been out six days, and had taken, between the Land's End and Lizard, four prizes, (three sloops and a brig) which were ordered to make the first convenient port in France. The crews of the sloops had been put on board a neutral vessel to be landed in England; those belonging to the brig were the only English found on board her. After shifting the prisoners, we stood to the S. E. in hopes of falling in with the brig, which they had taken only the preceding day, but were not so fortunate as to intercept her; and as your orders strictly required me to return to Falmouth on Sunday morning, I have lost no time to gain this port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN C. WHITE.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 15.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 13, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 2d of October, 1796, off Cape Penus.

HAVING, by the recapture of the brig Queen of Naples, from Lisbon to Cork, received information of two schooner privateers which infest the seas in the neighbourhood of Corunna, and that one of them had, two days before, taken a valuable brig from Bristol, laden with bale goods, which she supposed could not be arrived at her destination, which was Corunna, I immediately pushed for that port, and was happy enough this day to capture one of the schooners, the Ariel, of Boston, from Bourdeaux fourteen days, mounting twelve guns and 75 men; the other schooner, called Le Vengeur, of the same force, I am in great hopes we shall meet with. The Bristol brig, however, is, I hear, arrived at Ferrol, into which port I have driven two frigates.

Admiralty Office, October 15, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Mowat, of his Majesty's Ship Assistance, dated Halifax, September 14, 1796, to Mr. Nepean.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 28th of last month, about four leagues E. S. E. from Cape Henry, the Thistle, who had been sent to look out in the E. N. E. quarter, a little after five in the morning made the signal for three strange ships being in the E. S. E. The Bermuda, who had been in chase of a brig the evening before in that quarter, and who was seven or eight miles nearer the strange ships than any of the squadron, the Thistle excepted, repeated or made the signal, that the ships seen were enemy's ships, upon which the admiral immediately made the signal for a general chase. The squadron was then composed of the flag ship, the Assistance, Thetis, Thistle, Topaze, and Bermuda. So very light was the breeze, and withal partial, that the ships did not steer for some time. The Topaze was the first that had the breeze, the Thetis, being at some distance from her, was the next, and the flag ship soon after; the Assistance being to leeward and astern, did not obey her helm before the Topaze was eight or nine miles advanced, the Thetis and Resolution about half that distance. The squadron continued in pursuit, and about half past five in the evening the Topaze brought the nearest ship to action, upon which she returned a broadside, and hauled down her colours. The Bermuda being near, bore down to the prize, and the Assistance's signal was made to take possession of her. The flag ship and the frigates, without a moment's loss of time, continued in chase of the other two frigates. The admiral's verbal message to me, by Captain Maxtone, was to proceed to Halifax with the prize. Upon my taking possession of her, I found her to be L'Elisabeth, mounting 36 guns, 24-pounders on the maindeck, and 12 nines on her quarterdeck and fore-castle, a large ship, said to be about a thousand tons.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 18.

Downing Street, Oct. 18.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Captain Anstruther and Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of State for foreign affairs.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Harn, September 29, 1796.

MY LORD,

HIS royal highness the Archduke, leaving a considerable corps in reserve at Windecken, marched with the main body on the 12th to Friedberg. From thence General Kray pushed on with a strong advanced guard towards Wetzlar, on the approach of which the enemy abandoned the town, and took post on the heights behind it. General Hotze was detached at the same time towards Weilbourg, but was not able to make himself master of the place.

His royal highness, whose chief operations seemed hitherto to be directed on Wetzlar, now turned to the left, and following the great road to Limbourg, encamped on the 14th instant near Weyer. His object was to form a junction with the corps under General Neu, which was advancing from Schwalbach, and to endeavour to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line at the points of Limbourg and Dietz, whilst General Kray turned it by the left from Wetzlar, and General Milius kept in check the right, posted near Nassau.

On advancing to reconnoitre the enemy, his royal highness found him very advantageously posted, and a considerable force on the heights in front of Limbourg; and as from the reports received from the advanced corps, there was every occasion to believe that he meant to dispute the passage of the Lahn, it was judged advisable to defer the attack till the co-operation of General Neu was more certain, and till the reserve, which was now ordered up from Windecken, should arrive.

Early on the 16th his royal highness advanced against the front of the enemy's position, whilst General Neu, from Kirberg, turned it. The enemy, who saw himself in danger of being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and being closely pursued, was obliged to take shelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Austrians masters of Dietz and Limbourg. The tirailleurs defended themselves, however, in the suburbs of the latter, with so much obstinacy, that night came on before it was possible to dislodge them.

From the resistance made at Limbourg, the Archduke was in hopes that the enemy meant to risk an action in the position of Hadamar, and in consequence the whole army assembled before day-break on the 17th, betwixt Dietz and Limbourg, from which point it was determined that a general attack should be made. A very thick mist, which prevailed in the morning, prevented the troops advancing so early as was intended; and when it cleared away the enemy was seen in full retreat, and already at such a distance as to leave no hope of bringing him to action. He abandoned successively, in the course of the day, all his posts on the Lahn, those of the left and centre retiring towards the Sieg, and the division of the right, and the corps which blockaded

Vol. V.

P

Ehren.

Ehrenbreitstein, throwing themselves into the *tete de pont* at Neuwied, and the entrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine.

No time was lost by the different Austrian corps in passing the Lahn in pursuit of the enemy. General Kray was, on the 19th, at Herboon, and pushes on towards Dellenbourg and Siegen. The advanced guard of his royal highness's column is this day at Hochstebach, in the direction of Altekirk, and General Neu is in the neighbourhood of Neuwied. The pains which the enemy has bestowed in fortifying the latter place, present difficulties which it will perhaps require time to overcome, but which, in the mean time, will not in any degree retard the progress of the army.

The feeble resistance which the French have made in a post so important and advantageous as that behind the Lahn, and which they certainly had resolved to defend, confirms, in the strongest manner, the representation which I have had the honour of making to your lordship of the situation of their army. Disorders of every kind have arisen to such a height amongst them, that Jourdan thought it necessary to demand extraordinary and unlimited powers of the Directory, without which it would be impossible for him to restore discipline and subordination. This request was not only refused by the Directory, but he himself is removed from the command, which is conferred on Bournonville. This circumstance has added much to the discontent of all classes in the army. A number of the officers of the highest rank and reputation have given in their resignations, and the desertion among the soldiery is prodigious. Under these circumstances, it is rather to be wished than expected that the enemy may attempt to make another stand on this side of the Rhine.

I feel infinite satisfaction in being able to state to your lordship, that from the favourable accounts received of the situation of Colonel Craufurd, there is every reason to hope that he will be enabled to resume the functions of his mission much sooner than was at first expected.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles, Haen, September 20, 1796.*

MY LORD,

A REPORT is just received from Lieutenant-general Hotze, in which he states, that in advancing yesterday evening towards Hockstebach, he found means to bring on a serious affair with the rear guard of the enemy, which terminated entirely in favour of the Austrians.

Marceau, general of a division, and distinguished amongst the French for his activity and enterprize, is wounded and taken prisoner. His two aides de camp have shared the same fate, and his adjutant-general was left dead on the field. A considerable number of inferior officers and privates are likewise brought in.

The enemy continues his retreat with the utmost precipitation. It is generally supposed, however, that he will assemble his whole force in the strong position of Ukareth, and there make another stand.

This has induced the Archduke to bring nearer to the main body the corps under General Kray, who, in consequence, encamps to day at Hackenburg. His royal highness will be this evening at Walrode, and

and the advanced guard of General Hotze is pushed on to Altenkirchen and Weyerbusch.

A considerable corps, drawn from the garrisons of Mannheim and Philippsburg, and reinforced by the detachment of cavalry under Count Meerfeldt, has advanced into the margraviate of Baden, and has met with much success. They have surprised and dispersed the corps which the enemy had left in that country, have made a number of prisoners, and taken or destroyed a quantity of baggage and ammunition.

Accounts are received of the operations of General La Tour down to the 14th instant, by which it appears that General Moreau quitted his position on the left bank of the Yser on the 10th and 11th instant. General La Tour followed him closely, and was on the 12th at Pfaffenhoven. As General Moreau seemed to direct his march towards Neuburgh, where it was supposed he would repass the Danube, General Nauendorff crossed the river below that place in order to watch his motions; and on the 14th engaged a serious affair with his rear guard, in which the Austrians took one piece of cannon, and upwards of a thousand prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,

Captain 3d Guards.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Weinheim, September 28, 1796.

MY LORD,

IN my dispatch of the 20th instant I had the honour of mentioning to your lordship the idea which prevailed that the enemy intended making a stand in the position of Ukareth. On the 21st, however, positive information was received, that only a rear guard remained on the Sieg, the main body having taken the direction of Dusseldorff, whilst two divisions of the right wing had actually crossed the Rhine at Bonn.

The Archduke now saw himself at liberty to undertake the projected operation towards the Upper Rhine, and he lost not a moment in making the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

Lieutenant-general Wefnech, who commands the army destined for the defence of the Lahn, received orders to advance on the 22d to Ukareth and the Sieg, and at the same time his royal highness began his march towards the Meyn. He crossed that river on the 25th inst. and leaving a considerable reserve cantoned betwixt Mayentz and Frankfurt, proceeds to the Upper Rhine.

The latest reports from Lieutenant-general Petrasch, after mentioning a number of successful expeditions, in which the loss of the enemy had been very considerable, state the unfortunate issue of an attempt made on Kehl on the 17th instant. The attack took place in two columns, and was at first completely successful. The French were driven from the town and fort with great loss, and forced to take refuge on the other side of the Rhine. Unluckily the commanding officer of one of the Austrian columns was killed, and that of the other taken prisoner during the affair, and the troops, deprived of their leaders, fell into the greatest confusion; whilst the French, having received a reinforcement from Strasburg, passed the bridge, which the Austrians had neglected to destroy, and, falling on them before they could be brought into

any degree of order, drove them in their turn from the post which they had so gallantly carried.

Lieutenant-general Petrasch, after an unsuccessful effort to dislodge the enemy, retired to his position at Bischoffsheim; and, leaving a detachment to observe Kehl, and guard the pass of the Kniebis and the valley of Keutzig, he marched with the rest of his corps towards Stutgard, where his van guard would arrive on the 24th instant.

By reports from General La Tour, it appears that Moreau, who, as I had the honour of mentioning to your lordship, had retreated from the Yser, behind the Leck, made a forward movement on the 17th instant, drove in the Austrian advanced out-posts, and extended himself as far as Landsberg on the Leck.

General Frolich, descending the Iller, occupied on the 17th Immenstatt and Kempen, and on the 19th advanced to Isay, where he completely defeated the enemy, made 500 prisoners, and dispersed the rest of the corps in the woods; and thus the right of Moreau was completely uncovered.

General Nauendorff, in the mean time, had advanced with a considerable corps to Nordlingen, from whence he took possession, on the 20th, of Donawert and the Schellenberg. His parties extend to Dillingen, Ulm, and Gemund, from whence he had put himself in connection with the light troops of General Petrasch, at Constadt.

Under these circumstances, Moreau felt the necessity of a retreat. In the night of the 20th he repassed the Leck at Augsbourg and Rain; on the 22d his head quarters were at Weissenhom, and he had occupied Ulm, which was commanded by General Nauendorff. General La Tour had crossed the Leck on the 22d, and his advanced guard was at Werthinger.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Wilhelmstadt, September 21, 1796.

A REPORT of General Moreau's directing his retreat through Franconia, in order to form a junction with Jourdan by Fulda, proves to have been industriously spread with a design to create alarm, but was, nevertheless, founded on the circumstance of the enemy's having pushed a corps of cavalry as far at Aichstadt.

The acts of licentious barbarity that have lately been committed by the enemy, even exceed every thing we have heard of their cruelty before. Numbers of villages have been burnt, not in the way of punishment, or to retard the pursuit of the conqueror, but merely from the delight they seem to take in wickedness, as they frequently went out of their road in order to set fire to them.

Leipzig, September 23.

THE situation of the enemy's army, commanded by General Moreau, is now such as to give no farther apprehension whatever as to the security of the whole circle of Franconia, and also a great part of that of Suabia; General Nauendorff having, by his different movements, obtained in those parts a decided superiority of position over that of the enemy.

General

General Moreau's army, in the environs of Donawert, Augsborg, and Ulm, is in such confusion and terror, that they have nothing left but to seek how to effect their retreat over the Rhine. The Imperial troops have taken possession of Stutgard and Constadt, and extend themselves all along the Upper Rhine to Stalhoffen, and even so far as to Kehl. All accounts received from those parts are filled with particulars relative to the capture of different French commissaries, together with their plunder and booty in money and other objects of value, by the advanced Austrian troops. In this they are most eagerly supported by the peasants of those countries, who vie one with another in discovering every thing concealed by the enemy, and also in leading the Imperial troops through all the difficult passages; by all which means a great number of the French fall daily into the hands of their pursuers.

Head Quarters of the Archduke Charles of Austria, Schwetzingen, Sept. 30, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that General Moreau, after abandoning his positions on the Leck, directed his retreat, with a very considerable part of the army, towards Ulm.

Six commissaries, and all the people belonging to the bread department, were taken, on the 22d instant, upon the roads leading from Ulm towards Constadt and Stutgard. They had been sent forward to prepare bread, at the two latter places, for four divisions of General Moreau's army; from which circumstance, as well as from other intelligence, it was evident that his intention was to cross the Danube at Ulm, and retreat by Stutgard and Constadt towards Kehl. But Major-general Nauendorff, advancing from the neighbourhood of Nordlingen, arrived before Ulm time enough to frustrate General Moreau's design, so that when, on the 23d, a strong column of the enemy defiled out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next day General Nauendorff made his advanced guard (under Major-general O'Reilly) attack this corps, and drove it back to the gates of Ulm.

The enemy, finding himself thus prevented from executing his intended march to Constadt and Stutgard, abandoned Ulm on the 26th instant, leaving in it a large magazine, and a considerable number of his pontoons, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach, where he again crossed the river, and directed his retreat (as it is supposed) towards the forest towns.

General Nauendorff marched on the 27th by Blaubergeren towards Tubingen, where he could come into communication with Major-general Meerfelds, who was at Hechingen.

Lieutenant-general Petrasch, after being informed of the enemy's having been frustrated in his attempt to retreat by Stutgard, directed his march by Horb towards Villingen; a detachment from his corps, under Colonel D'Aspre, occupying the Knieby and the valley of Kintzig, the Rench, and the Murg. A corps that had been detached by General Moreau to reinforce the post of Kehl, had attempted to force the Kintzig valley, but was repulsed, and obliged to retreat by Freyburg.

General

Generals Petrasch, Meerfeldt, and Nauendorff, in immediate and close co-operation with each other, will endeavour to fall upon the left flank of General Moreau's retreat, whilst General La Tour pursues him in front, and General Frolich presses on his right.

General Neu has lately driven back the enemy's posts near Mayence, and taken a considerable number of prisoners.

General Bournonville is arrived as commander in chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, in place of General Jourdan; but he has not yet attempted to advance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 25.

Admiralty Office, October 25, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Thomas Williams, Knt. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Unicorn, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, twelve leagues north of the Lizard, the 21st of October, 1796.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship Unicorn, under my command, has just captured L'Enterprize French privateer, of six guns and forty men, from Brest twenty-eight days, and has taken a Portuguese ship, two English brigs, and a sloop.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 29.

Admiralty Office, October 29, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Polyphemus, in Cork Harbour, the 19th day of October, 1796.

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, a letter received from Lord Beauclerk; captain of his Majesty ship Dryad, who has just returned from his cruise, and has brought in La Vautour French privateer. She had twice before been chased off this coast by the Hazard and the Viper.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

SIR,

Dryad, at Sea, October 17, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, on the 16th instant, at three P. M. Scilly bearing E. by S. twenty-leagues, we chased a sail to the north

north west, and at nine P. M. came alongside of her; proves to be Le Vautour French privateer, carrying seven four-pounders, and two twelve-pound carronades, with 78 men, 130 tons burthen; sailed from Morlaix on the 13th instant; had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

A. BEAUCLERK.

Robert Kingmill, Esq. Vice-
admiral of the Red, &c.

Downing-street, October 29, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles of Austria, Betzenstein, Sept. 16, 1796.

MY LORD,

THE great distance of the Prince of Conde's corps from the Archduke's head quarters, and other circumstances, have prevented my being able till now to have the honour of transmitting to your lordship the detail of an affair, which (though it was not of sufficient importance to have any material influence on the general operations of the army, and is now of too old a date to be interelling as an article of intelligence) reflects so much honour on the Prince of Conde and his corps, that it would be an act of injustice to those brave and unfortunate persons, were your lordship to be left uninformed of the particulars of their very gallant conduct. Lieutenant-colonel Craufurd has therefore desired me, though thus late, to give your lordship an account of this action, and I have taken it from the most authentic sources.

The number of troops left for the defence of the country between the Danube and the Tyrol, in the beginning of last month, was so small, that the Prince of Conde's corps was divided on an extremely extensive line, and considerably above one half of it was detached from under the immediate command of his serene highness.

On the 11th of August the Prince was posted in front of Mindelheim, having two advanced corps on the Guntz; that of the right near Erckheim, commanded by the Duke D'Enghein; that of the left at Southeim, under the orders of General Viomenil. He had also sent a detachment of cavalry to Loppenhause, to cover his right, or rather to observe the enemy's movements in that quarter, and another on the left to Guntzburg, on the road between Mindelheim and Kempton; the detachment at Guntzburg communicated with the corps at Kempton.

On the 12th the enemy attacked the Duke D'Enghein's corps, and were repulsed; but the superiority of their numbers enabled them to succeed in turning General Viomenil's left, and they thereby obliged both these corps to retire to the Prince of Conde's position. The enemy now advanced in great force close to his serene highness's front, established themselves in the woods and village of Kamlach, and appeared to intend a decisive attack, which the Prince prepared to resist. He placed the centre of his infantry on the heights behind the villages of Upper and Lower Aurbach, both of which he occupied; his

cavalry was judiciously concealed from the enemy's view, and sheltered from the cannonade, but ready to advance whenever an opportunity occurred for it to act. The Duke D'Enghein's corps was posted on the heights in front of the right of the position, and General Viomenil in the same manner on the left, occupying the road that leads from Southeim to Mindleheim. The reserve was posted on the heights in front of Mindleheim, and a detachment of between five and six hundred men in the valley of Mindleheim, in such a manner as to prevent the enemy's coming quite round the left into the rear of the position, which otherwise was much to be apprehended from the great superiority of their numbers, and from the country being extremely woody.

As the republicans did not venture to advance to the attack across the plain which separates the wood of Kamlach from the villages of Upper and Lower Aurbach, the remainder of the day of the 12th passed in a distant and unimportant musketry. In the evening, however, the Prince received repeated and positive information, from his reconnoitring parties and patrols, that strong columns of the enemy were advancing on his right and left. He therefore judged that his only chance of maintaining his position was by beating the corps in his front, before those which were removing towards his flanks could approach near enough to annoy him; and though his serene highness knew he should have to do with infinitely superior numbers, he boldly determined on the attack, the dispositions for which were nearly as follows:

The right, under the Duke D'Enghein, was ordered to carry the village of Lower Kamlach, and to penetrate through the wood, if possible, towards Erckheim. The center, in two columns, was to attack the enemy in or near the village of Upper Kamlach; and the left, under General Viomenil, to advance on the great road to Southeim.

The inferiority of his force, and the apprehension of the enemy's receiving still further reinforcements, determined the Prince to march against them in the night of the 12th, the battalions of *infanterie noble* (composed entirely of gentlemen, formerly officers in the French service, and great numbers of whom are chevaliers de St. Louis) began their attack on the Upper Kamlach. Having received the fire of a battalion that occupied the gardens, they immediately pursued it into the village, and driving before them the troops that attempted to defend Kamlach, they soon arrived at the bridge on the other side of it. Behind this bridge several battalions of the enemy were regularly formed, and the fire now became so severe as to render the success of a further attack very uncertain; but the *infanterie noble* advanced against the enemy with so much impetuosity, that the latter gave way, and retired into the wood of Kamlach. Here these brave gentlemen again attacked the republicans, and, notwithstanding the great superiority of numbers, and consequent long and bloody resistance, drove them quite out of the wood, and on to the heights behind it. In the mean time the Prince of Conde was informed, that the Duke D'Enghein, after carrying the village of Lower Kamlach, had found the woods beyond it so strongly occupied as to prevent his advancing; that General Viomenil was similarly situated; and that the enemy was attempting to come round the flanks of the *infanterie noble*, and cut them off from the bridge of Kamlach. His serene highness therefore found himself under the necessity of ordering the different corps to retreat to the position.

The enemy followed to the edge of the wood of Kamlach, but did not come into the plain. Arrived in the position, the Prince found it totally impossible to remain there, without risk of being entirely cut off, not only on account of the numerous reinforcements which he saw advancing to join the enemy in his front, but still more on account of the strong columns that were marching round both his flanks. He therefore, on the morning of the 13th, began his retreat to Kildefingen, which was almost undisturbed, his rear guard, commanded by the Duke D'Enghein, being followed only by the enemy's light infantry.

The Prince's loss in this affair was about seven hundred men, and a great number of officers killed, and three wounded. The two battalions of *infanterie noble* lost between four and five hundred gentlemen. The enemy's loss must also have been very considerable, and one lieutenant-colonel, and one commandant of a battalion, with about sixty men, were made prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke
Charles of Austria, Raasdorf, Oct. 6, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship that General Moreau, (after being foiled in his attempt to retreat from Ulm to Stutgard) having recrossed the Danube at Erbach on the 26th of September, marched upon Biberach and Schussenreid.

On the 27th General La Tour advanced to the Iler, and Lieutenant-general Frolich to Leutkirch, the latter pushing forward his advanced guard to Wurtzach, where it took some baggage and prisoners.

On the 28th General La Tour advanced from the Iler to the Rottam in two columns; that of the right commanded by himself in person, that of the left by Lieutenant-general Mercantin.

On the 29th the advanced guard of General La Tour's corps (under Major-general Baillet) drove the enemy out of Biberach, and pursued them to Groth, where, after a severe cannonade, it took its position. Major-general Klinling, with three battalions and four squadrons, (forming an intermediate corps between Generals Mercantin and Frolich) advanced to Wolfseg, and General Frolich towards Wangen.

Whilst these operations were going on upon the right of the Danube, Major-general Nauendorff was marching on the other side of the river from Ulm towards Hechingen, in order to come into immediate co-operation with Lieutenant-general Petrasch, who, preceded by a corps of several battalions and squadrons, under Major-general Meerfeld, was advancing towards Rothwell and Villingen.

By these movements the Austrians became masters of the highest parts of the mountains of the Black Forest, where the Danube takes its source, as well as those rivulets, which, running westward to the Rhine, form the only passes whereby an army can descend from these mountains to the Brisgaw. General Moreau had now, therefore, no other alternative than either to attempt the dangerous operations of attacking Generals Petrasch and Nauendorff, in order to gain the V:1 d'Enfers, which descends into the Brisgaw by Freyburg, or to take

his retreat by the forest towns and the territories of Switzerland; and finding himself at the time closely pursued by General La Tour, he determined, by a vigorous attack, to endeavour to give the latter a check, by which he might gain time to effect his retreat without great loss. Accordingly, when, upon the 30th instant, the advanced guards of Generals La Tour and Mercantin's columns were in march towards Schussenried, they were attacked in the neighbourhood of Steinhäufen, by above three divisions of Moreau's army. An obstinate engagement took place; but, as General La Tour moved forward with his whole corps to support his advanced guards, the enemy were repulsed with very great loss, and the Austrians maintained their position.

The advanced guard of General Mercantin's column, consisting of a detachment of the Prince of Condé's corps, and commanded by the Duke D'Enghien, suffered principally in this action. His serene highness's conduct was very brilliant, and that of his whole corps extremely gallant.

The loss of the Austrians amounted to about six hundred men, four hundred and twenty of whom were of the Duke D'Enghien's corps.

From the reports of the spies, it appears that General Moreau has begun to let part of his army defile, without arms, through Switzerland.

His royal highness the Archduke marched on the 3d instant from Schwetzingen to Graben, on the 4th to Carlsruhe, and yesterday to this place.

Major-general the Prince of Lichtenstein passed the Rhine on the 2 instant at Mannheim, and took possession of the posts of Germerheim, on the fortifications of which the enemy had bestowed so much time and labour. He is destroying the works of this strong post, and has sent detachments as far as Weissenburg, which the enemy abandoned.

Lieutenant-general Kray drove the enemy out of Neuwied on the 20th; since which nothing material has happened between the Meyn and the Sieg.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Berne, October 1, 1796,

LARGE bodies of the enemy's army continue to arrive every day at Shaffhausen, where they are disarmed, and sent, through the cantons of Zurich, Berne, Soleure, and to Basle.

As yet we can learn nothing positive as to the cause of this deroute. It is certain that it has been considerable in some one point, as the fugitives continue to arrive every day in still greater numbers. It is probable, also, that the enemy has suffered in more quarters than one, as it is observed that those who arrive belong to so many different corps, that they could not possibly have all served together. It is difficult to learn any thing from the fugitives themselves (so very confused is the account they give) excepting the fact, that a general panic prevails throughout the whole army; some of those who have arrived in this disorderly state having come even from General Moreau's head quarters, which they left at Ulm on the 21st.

It is difficult to learn with certainty any thing relating to the number or strength of the peasants under arms in the Black Forest: all that we

know

know is, that some small corps of Austrians have penetrated from the side of Offenburg and Friburg, and are dispersed among the valleys and woods about Doneschingen, Tengen, and Engen, and that the alarm bell is constantly ringing in every village within hearing of the frontiers of this country. The republicans, however, are still in possession of the Frickthall and the three adjoining forest towns, Rhinfelden, Lauffenburg, and Seckingen. The rage and hatred of the peasants against the French passes all belief, and is only equalled by the terror they have inspired in the republican army.

Downing-street, October 29, 1796.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Captain Anstruther, by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

MY LORD,

Offenburg, Oct. 13, 1796.

IN consequence of the affairs which had taken place betwixt the van guard of General La Tour's army and the rear of the enemy on the 29th and 30th ult. the Austrians had advanced to Groth and Steinhäusen, and the French maintained themselves between Schussenreid and the Feder See.

General Petrasch in the mean time had taken post betwixt the sources of the Neker and the Danube, where he more effectually covered the passes of the Black Forest, and his parties incessantly harassed the rear of the enemy.

Pressed in this manner, General Moreau saw the extreme danger to which his further retreat was exposed, and he resolved to risk a general action as the only means of extricating himself from the difficulties by which he was surrounded. Early on the 2d, accordingly, the left wing of his army crossed the Danube at Reidlingen, and re-passing it at Munkerkingen, turned and defeated the corps which General La Tour had posted betwixt the Feder See and the river.

As soon as General Moreau was assured of the success of his left, he advanced from Schussenreid to attack General La Tour in front, and the action was maintained during six hours with the utmost obstinacy. At length, however, General La Tour, finding that his right flank was totally uncovered, and that his rear was menaced by the progress of the enemy, was obliged to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Riss, and ultimately behind the Rothambach. His retreat was covered by the corps of Conde, with a degree of bravery and steadiness which reflects upon them the highest honour.

I am sorry to state that the loss of the Austrians on this occasion has been very considerable.

On the 3d General La Tour occupied a position behind the Rothambach, extending from Monchrod, by Erlenmoos, to Laupheim.

General Moreau having thus succeeded in gaining sufficient freedom for the future movements of his retreat, recommenced his march on the 5th following, with the main body of his army, in the rout of Stokach.

On the 6th two divisions of his left passed the Danube in several columns between Redlingen and Sigmaringen; and, having re-assembled in the neighbourhood of Veringen, proceeded upon Beuren and Fried-

Friedingen, in a parallel direction with the main body ; and, in proportion as it retreated, covered its march from the attempts which were to be apprehended from the corps of General Nauendorff and Petrasch.

On the 7th General La Tour advanced to Burhan. General Moreau was in the neighbourhood of Stockach, and had detached General Desaix, with three hundred men, to occupy Engen.

On the 8th the head-quarters of General La Tour were transferred to Ostrach ; those of General Moreau to Stockach ; and General Desaix, advancing from Engen, drove in the posts of General Petrasch at Duttlingen, followed them towards Villengen, and took post between Hohen, Emingen, and the great road from Villengen to Schemberg.

Next day, being joined by the two divisions which had marched on the left bank of the Danube, he attacked General Petrasch at Schwenningen, dislodged him from thence and from Villengen, and gained possession of Rothweil ; from whence, however, he was driven by a detachment from the corps of General Nauendorff at Hochingen. General Petrasch retreated upon Schillach, from whence he sent a considerable detachment to Friburg, to secure the valley of Kinzig.

General La Tour in the mean time had transferred his head quarters to Maeskirchen ; those of General Moreau were at Engen.

The head-quarters of his Royal Highness will be transferred to-morrow to Mahlberg.

Lieutenant-general Hotze, who commands the corps of light troops which passed the Rhine at Manheim on the 2d, has taken post at Schwenheim, from whence he has pushed his parties to Weissenbourg, Seltz, Haguenau, and almost to the gates of Straßbourg, in one direction, and to Kayerslautern and Baumholder in the other. They have levied contributions, taken hostages, and spread the utmost consternation throughout the country.

So great are the apprehensions the enemy entertains of this corps, that the troops, which had been left to watch Maintz, have been withdrawn to reinforce the garrison of Landau. General Neu, profiting of the opportunity, has advanced to the Nahe with a part of his garrison, and, after defeating several small corps, which the enemy had left on that river, threatened to advance into the Hundsruok.

This demonstration has obliged General Bournonville to detach four divisions from his army on the Lower Rhine, to secure the points which were menaced, and he is thus so considerably weakened, that, on the appearance of a considerable reconnoitring party sent out by General Werneck, he abandoned his position near Bernberg, and retired behind Mulheim.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Capt. 3d Guards.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Parliament-street, November 3, 1796.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-general Craig, commanding his Majesty's

jeſty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Camp on the ſhore of Saldanha Bay, Auguſt 19, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE great ſatisfaction in reporting to you the event of an attempt which has been made by the enemy, and which has terminated to the honour of his Maſteſty's arms, in the entire capture of the ſquadron of Dutch ſhips of war, deſtined for the purpoſe of retaking this ſettlement.

Having made every arrangement within my means, by the eſtabliſhment of a ſmall poſt, and the laying the road by a ſufficient number of the few men which I had been able to mount, for watching Saldanha Bay, I received a report on the 3d inſtant, tranſmitted in fourteen hours, that nine ſhips had appeared off that coaſt on the preceding afternoon, which I immediately communicated to Vice-admiral Sir George Keith Elphiniſtone. By the ſame report there appeared to be the ſtrongeſt probability that his Maſteſty's brig the Hope had been captured by them; and as there was no further account of them that day, I concluded that the information which they had received, by that means, of our ſtrength here, had induced them to continue their route, and that they would ſtand far to the weſtward before they doubled the Cape, to avoid Sir George's fleet, which had put to ſea as ſoon as was poſſible after the receipt of the intelligence.

In order, however, to omit no precaution, I ſent up Lieut. M'Nab, with a few mounted men, to watch the Bay more narrowly; and from him I received a report, on Saturday night the 6th inſtant, at twelve o'clock, that the ſame number of ſhips which had formerly been reported had anchored that morning in the Bay, and that there was no doubt of their being enemies. I loſt not a moment in ſending directions to Simon's Town, from whence, by the general willingneſs and activity which prevailed amongſt all ranks, five veſſels were diſpatched by nine o'clock, in queſt of the admiral, with the information.

As it fortunately happened that the 25th and 27th light dragoons, with part of the 19th and the whole of the 33d regiments, were in Simon's Bay, I could be under no apprehenſion for the ſafety of the colony from any force which could be landed from nine ſhips of war. It became, however, an object of infinite importance to the welfare of the ſettlement, to prevent any body of the enemy from throwing themſelves into the country. At the ſame time the ſecurity of the Cape Town became an object of particular attention, both from the reaſonable expectation, that the enemy would not have come with ſuch a force without a proſpect of a junction with ſome other armament, and from the poſſibility of the admiral being prevented from doubling the Cape by the north weſterly winds which uſually prevail at this ſeaſon, and which would carry the enemy in fix hours from Saldanha to Table Bay. It was therefore with particular ſatisfaction that I found myſelf poſſeſſed of a force adequate to both theſe objects.

No time was loſt in making the neceſſary arrangements in a country totally unuſed to a movement of this nature. The troops began their march on Sunday morning, neceſſarily by diviſions, on account of ſubſiſtence. The burgher ſenate was aſſembled, to whom I expoſed my intentions, to which they expreſſed the moſt ready compliance. Waggonſ were every where demanded by them, and furniſhed with cheerfulneſs. Cavalry was neceſſary, but the appointments of the 28th were

on board a ship which had failed in quest of the admiral. Those of the 25th were also on board ship in Simon's Bay, and we had not above fifty horses. The appointments were brought up, and I did not scruple, on such an occasion, to require all saddle horses, without exception, to be brought in, which were valued by two members of the court of justice, and two officers of the 28th dragoons, and paid for on the spot, to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

By these means, Sir, leaving Major-general Doyle in the command of the troops at and about Cape Town, amounting to near 4000 men, and Brigadier-general Campbell in the immediate command of the town, I, on the morning of the 16th instant, reached Saldanha Bay, at the head of the advanced guard, consisting of the light infantry, a body of Hottentots, and fifty of the 25th light dragoons, assisted by Brigadier-general M'Kenzie, the remainder of whose corps, consisting of the grenadiers, the 78th and 80th battalions, fifty more of the 25th and one hundred of the 28th light dragoons, in all about 2500 men, with two howitzers and nine field pieces, arrived there also in an hour after.

In the mean time the admiral had returned to False Bay, and on there receiving the first accounts of the enemy being in Saldanha Bay, had put to sea again with the utmost expedition; and we had the satisfaction, from the heights from whence we descended to the shores of the Bay, to see him, with all his sails crowded, advancing with a fair wind directly to the mouth of the harbour, though still at some distance. One of the enemy's frigates, which lay near the shore to cover their watering, cannonaded us very briskly as we descended the heights though without effect, and we returned their fire with as little, having at that time only three-pounders with us; but a howitzer being brought up, a few shells were thrown with great precision by Captain Robertson, who probably would have destroyed her; but perceiving that our fleet was then entering the Bay, and that there was no possibility of her escaping, I desisted from firing, thinking it more for his Majesty's interest that she should share the fate of the remainder of the Squadron, the capture of which appeared to me to be inevitable, than that we should risk the destroying her, from a vain punctilio of obliging her to strike to us. We then employed ourselves in making the necessary dispositions for affording such assistance as might be in our power, in the event of the obstinacy of the enemy obliging the admiral to attack them, as well as such as would be expedient in case they should run their ships on shore, neither of which, however, I thought probable. I was accordingly informed, by a letter from Sir George the following morning, that the whole had surrendered themselves to him.

The means by which this event has been accomplished, Sir, has not afforded any opportunity to his Majesty's troops of displaying that bravery in his service, which I am confident they would have shewn, had the occasion presented itself; but if the utmost alacrity and cheerfulness, under almost every privation, except that of meat, during a march of ninety miles, through so barren a country that there exist but five houses in the whole line, have any merit, I can with truth present them to his Majesty's troops.

This march, Sir, has never yet, I believe, been attempted by any body of troops, however small, and, permit me to assure you, has been attended with such uncommon difficulties, that it never could have been accom-

accomplished but by the display of the qualities I have mentioned in the troops, and a union of extraordinary exertions in all the departments concerned. In these all have equal claim to my acknowledgements; but I cannot dispense without particularizing the intelligence and activity with which, regardless of the uncommon fatigue which attended it, Lieutenant M'Nab, of the 98th regiment, with about twenty of his mounted men, performed the service allotted to him of watching the enemy, and preventing any communication with them, from the first moment of their coming into the Bay, till our arrival.

It is, Sir, with very particular satisfaction that I have further to report that I have received, on this occasion, every possible assistance from his Majesty's subjects of the colony.

The burgher senate have discharged the duty imposed upon them with the greatest readiness, impartiality, and activity, whilst their requisitions and orders on the inhabitants for their waggons, cattle, and horses, have been complied with with a cheerfulness which could, I am satisfied, only proceed from a conviction of the preference to be given to his Majesty's mild and paternal government over the wild system of anarchy and confusion from which they were furnishing the means of being effectually defended.

This will be delivered to you, Sir, by my aide de camp, Captain Baynes, who has been in this country since the first arrival of his Majesty's troops under my command, and to whose intelligence and active assistance I have been, on every occasion, highly indebted. I beg leave, Sir, most humbly to recommend him to his Majesty's notice.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect, Sir, &c.

J. H. CRAIG.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 3, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, (brought by Captain John Aylmer, of his Majesty's ship *Tremendous*) were this day received from the Hon. Vice-admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B.

SIR,

Monarch, Saldanha Bay, August 19, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a list of a Dutch squadron under the command of Rear-admiral Engelbertus Lucas, sent hither for the reduction of this colony, but which were compelled to surrender by capitulation, on the 17th instant, to the detachment of his Majesty's ships under my command, named in No. VII. on the terms also inclosed. For further particulars I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying detail of the proceedings of the squadron from the 4th to the 18th instant, and I hope the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will approve the measures I have taken, so essential to the British commercial interests in the East.

The ships are all coppered, and in good condition, excepting the *Castor*, whose rudder is defective.

In justice to the officers and men I have the honour to command, it is my duty to observe, that, in consequence of the most violent tempestuous weather I ever beheld, and the very unpleasant situations in which the squadron was at times placed, they cheerfully, and much to their credit, underwent a degree of fatigue hardly credible.

Captain

Captain Aylmer will have the honour of presenting these dispatches. I beg leave to mention him to their lordships, as a respectable gentleman and an active officer.

I have the honour to be, with great esteem,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Evan Nepean, Esq.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

SIR,

Monarch, Saldanha Bay, August 19, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that intelligence was received at Cape Town, on the 3d instant, of a number of ships having been seen in the offing, at Saldanha Bay, which was confirmed on the 5th. In consequence of this every preparation was made for putting to sea immediately, with the squadron under my command; but from the Monarch's main-mast being out, and the tempestuous weather, I was not able to quit the anchorage in Simon's Bay until the 6th, when we proceeded to sea.

On getting under weigh an officer from the shore came on board to inform me that a number of sails had been seen the preceding night in the offing, near False Bay; I then resolved to steer to the southward and west, in expectation of their having taken that course.

The squadron continued cruising in the most tempestuous weather I have ever experienced, which damaged many of the ships, and at one time the Ruby had five feet water in her hold: we were joined at sea by his Majesty's ship Stately, Rattlesnake and Echo sloops. On the 12th I returned, with a fresh breeze blowing from the south east, and, upon anchoring in Simon's Bay, the master attendant came off with information that the ships seen, consisting of nine sail, had put into Saldanha Bay on the 6th, the same day on which I had proceeded to sea; that they remained there by the last advice, and that four ships had been dispatched in quest of me to communicate this welcome intelligence.

I immediately made the signal to sail, but the Crescent had got ashore: the wind blew strong and increased on the following day to a perfect tempest, in which the Tremendous parted two cables, drove, and was in great danger of being lost, so that, notwithstanding every exertion, and the most anxious moments of my life, we could not get out until the 15th.

On the 16th the squadron arrived off Saldanha Bay at sun-set, and the Crescent, which had been ordered a-head to discover information and to report, made the signal for the enemy, consisting of three ships of the line, three frigates, and other ships, being moored in the Bay.

The squadron stood on into the Bay in the order of sailing, but the night coming on, and the rear being too far extended for action, I judged it expedient to come to an anchor within shot of the enemy's ships, and, perceiving their numbers very inconsiderable in comparison with the force under my command, I considered it my duty, and an incumbent act of humanity, to address the Dutch officer in command, and consequently forwarded the letter to him, of which the inclosure No. III. is a copy, by Lieutenant Coffin, of the Monarch, with a flag of truce; to this I received a verbal return, that a positive reply should be sent in the morning at day-break. I was fearful the enemy might attempt to injure the ships, and therefore ordered Lieutenant Coffin to return immediately

mediately with my letter No. IV. to which he brought back the reply No. V.

On the 17th, at nine in the morning, a Dutch officer came on board with a flag, and presented proposals of terms for capitulation, which you will observe in the correspondence, with my remarks and definitive letter; and at five P. M. the terms contained in the inclosed copy were ultimately agreed upon, but it was impossible to take possession of the ships until the 18th, on account of the stormy weather.

It affords me the highest satisfaction, therefore, to communicate to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a Squadron of ships belonging to the United States, under the command of his Excellency Rear-admiral Engelbertus Lucas, has surrendered to the British force under my command, consisting of three ships of the line, two fine frigates, two of 28 guns, and a sloop of 18 guns, all completely coppered, stored, and victualled, together with a large laden store ship, the names of which are described in the inclosure No. VI. and the British ships, to whom they are prizes, in the inclosure No. VII.

The consequent joy of this fortunate event is much augmented from the consolatory reflection on its accomplishment without effusion of human blood, or injury to either of the enemy's or British ships, not a single shot having been fired.

I must, however, beg leave to observe, that any resistance on the part of the enemy could only have occasioned the wanton sacrifice of a few lives; and I doubt not, that had their numbers been adequate to contention, their conduct would have confirmed the acknowledged merit at all times recorded to the martial spirit of subjects of the United States; and I can with similar confidence assure you, that the officers and men under my command would have exhibited a conduct equally creditable to themselves.

The repeated advices communicated in your letters, respecting the enemy's forces destined to this quarter, agreed so correctly with the intelligence I obtained by other means, that I have long been expecting their arrival, and was thereby enabled to be perfectly prepared to receive them, and constantly to keep a vigilant look-out.

I have the honour to be, with great esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Evan Nepean, Esq.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

(No. III.)

To his Excellency the Admiral or the Officer commanding the Ships of the United States now lying in Saldanha Bay.

SIR,

IT is unnecessary for me to detail the force I have the honour to command, because it is in your view, and speaks for itself; but it is for you to consider the efficacy of a resistance with the force under your command.

Humanity is an incumbent duty on all men, therefore, to spare an effusion of human blood, I request a surrender of the ships under your command, otherwise it will be my duty to embrace the earliest moment

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of making a serious attack on them, the issue of which is not difficult for you to guess.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

His Majesty's Ship Monarch, Saldanha Bay, August 16, 1796.

(No. IV.)

To his Excellency the Rear-admiral, Commander in Chief of the Dutch Ships lying in Saldanha Bay.

SIR,

I AM this instant honoured with your verbal answer to my letter of this date, and delivered to me by Lieutenant Coffin, of the Monarch. If I understand him right, it is, that a flag of truce subsists between your Excellency, on the part of the States General, and myself, on behalf of his Britannic Majesty, and as was demonstrated by my displaying a flag of truce before I dispatched the first letter delivered to you by Lieutenant Coffin, and which truce is to continue until day-light in the morning. It is, therefore, my duty to require a positive assurance, that no damage shall be done to any of the ships or vessels of war, public stores, or effects, that may be placed under your command, otherwise I shall not consider myself in duty bound to restrain an immediate attack, or to treat such prisoners as may fall into my hands in a manner suitable to my general inclinations or his Majesty's orders in similar cases.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

His Majesty's Ship Monarch, Saldanha Bay, August 16, 1796.

(No. V.)

To his Excellency Admiral G. K. Elphinstone, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Squadron.

EXCELLENCY,

THE two letters delivered to me by your officer, from want of an interpreter, have taken a long time to translate.

Your Excellency may rest assured of receiving a positive answer to-morrow morning, and that during this time no damage whatever shall be done to the vessels of my squadron, which I promise you upon my honour.

This time is necessary to call to my aid the captains of the frigates detached at the bottom of the Bay, in order to hold a council of war, whom I am obliged to assemble on account of responsibility.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.

On Board the Dortrecht, Aug. 16, 1796.

To his Excellency Vice-admiral Sir G. K. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

EXCELLENCY,

AGREEABLE to my promise, I send you a copy of terms of capitulation, which I doubt not you will grant. In this hope I am

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed)

ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.

Dortrecht, at anchor in Saldanha Bay, Aug. 17,
1796, second year of the Batavian republican
liberty.

Articles of Capitulation agreed upon in Saldanha Bay this 17th of August, 1796, between his Excellency Rear-admiral Engelbertus Lucas, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of the United States now lying in Saldanha Bay, and the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, Knight of the Most Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, Vice-admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Indian Seas, at the Cape of Good Hope, and of those now lying in Saldanha Bay.

Article I. Rear-admiral Lucas will deliver up to Vice-admiral Elphinstone the Squadron under his command, upon the conditions of the capitulation underwritten.

Answer. The Vice-admiral is actuated by principles of humanity to prevent the effusion of human blood, and considers the surrender of the Dutch Squadron as a matter of necessity and not of choice.

Art. II. The British admiral shall appoint two ships as cartel, the frigates the Braave and Sirene, in which the Rear-admiral, his officers and midshipmen, and ship's crew, shall be permitted to proceed, without hindrance, to Holland, and the officers shall keep their side arms.

Ans. Inadmissible, by reason that the cartel ships sent from Toulon and various other places, under similar circumstances, have been detained, and their crews imprisoned, contrary to the laws and usage of war, and the general good faith of nations; but officers becoming prisoners shall be allowed to keep and wear their swords and side arms, so long as they behave with becoming propriety, and shall be treated with the respect due to their rank.

Art. III. The Dutch admiral, his officers and crew, shall retain their private property without being searched, and the remainder of the crew who cannot be received on board the frigates are to be sent to Holland in such manner as the British admiral shall judge proper.

Ans. Private property of every denomination will be secured to the proprietors to the fullest extent, in consequence of British acts of parliament and his Britannic Majesty's positive orders, as well as from the general known disposition of British officers to treat with the utmost liberality those who become their prisoners.

Art. IV. They shall be provided with such quantities of provisions as may be necessary for those who embark on board the two frigates, and to be so provided from the Dutch ships.

Ans. Answered by sixth article.

Art. V. These cartel ships, on their arrival in Holland, shall be sent to England, and there delivered to his Britannic Majesty.

Ans. Already answered by the second article.

Anf. VI. The crew shall be permitted to go on shore for refreshment after their long voyage.

Anf. This must depend upon the major-general commanding the troops on shore, but the commander in chief will use his utmost exertions to render the situation of every individual as comfortable as possible as to victualling, lodging, and every accommodation, either on board or on shore, as can be procured or reasonably expected; and he will dispose of such as become prisoners as similarly to their inclinations as his duty to his sovereign and the interests of his country will admit.

The sick shall be received into his Majesty's hospitals, and taken care of equally with the British sick.

It is furthermore the commander in chief's duty and inclination to send such to Europe as become prisoners, by the most speedy and convenient conveyances.

Art. VII. The national flags of Batavia shall continue to be displayed on the Dutch ships so long as their crews remain on board.

Anf. The Batavian colours must be struck so soon as the ships are taken possession of by his Britannic Majesty's officers.

(L. S.)

G. K. ELPHINSTONE,
ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.

JOHN JACKSON, Secretary to the British Commander in Chief.

CLEMENS BENEDICTUS, Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the Dutch Squadron.

To his Excellency Rear-admiral Engelbertus Lucas, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of the United States, now lying in Saldanha Bay.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter, with the proposals of capitulation, and I have now the honour to inclose you my letters and answers thereunto, which I hope will be acceptable. I have mentioned to Captain Clarisse my inclination to accommodate your Excellency, and the other officers inclined to return to Europe upon their parole, with the Maria store ship, or in British vessels, of which there are many at the Cape; but any of the public armed ships I dare not presume to permit to depart.

Your Excellency may rest assured of every good office within my reach. Should the inclosed articles not meet with your approbation, you will be pleased to order the flag of truce to be hauled down, as a signal that either party may commence hostilities.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship Monarch,
Saldanha Bay, Aug. 17, 1796.*

A List

(No. VI.)

A List of Ships late belonging to the United States, under the command of his Excellency Rear-admiral Engelbertus Lucas, which surrendered on the 17th of August, 1796, to a Detachment of the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships under the command of the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. in Saldanha Bay.

Ships Names.	Commanders.	Guns.	Seamen and Troops.
Dortrecht,	Rear-admiral Lucas,	66	370
Revolution,	Captain Rhenebende,	66	400
Admiral Tromp,	Captain Valkenburg,	54	280
Castor,	Captain Clarisse,	44	240
Braave,	Captain Zoetmans,	40	234
Bellona,	Captain Valk,	28	130
Sirene,	Captain De Cerf,	26	130
Havik,	Captain Bezemer,	18	76
Maria (storeship)			112
Total		341	1972

N. B. Many of the guns are brass, besides which they are well furnished with caronnades.

They have four field pieces of land artillery on board. The troops are under the command of the Rear-admiral; Lieut. Colonel Henri is adjutant-general, and Monf. Grandecourt, commandant of artillery.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Monarch, Saldanha Bay, Aug. 19, 1796.

(No. VII.)

A List of his Majesty's Ships of the Detachment of the Squadron under the command of the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. to which the Dutch Squadron, under the command of his Excellency Engelbertus Lucas, surrendered on the 17th of August, 1796, in Saldanha Bay.

Monarch, 74 guns, 612 men, Vice-admiral the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. Captain John Elphinstone.

Tremendous, 74 guns, 590 men, Rear-admiral Thomas Pringle: Captain John Aylmer.

America, 64 guns, 491 men, Commodore John Blanket.

Stately, 64 guns, 491 men, Captain Billy Douglas.

Ruby, 64 guns, 491 men, Captain Jacob Waller.

Sceptre, 64 guns, 491 men, Captain W. Effington.

Trident, 64 guns, 491 men, Captain E. O. Osborne.

Jupiter, 50 guns, 343 men, Captain George Loffack.

Crescent, 36 guns, 264 men, Captain Edward Buller.

Sphinx, 24 guns, 155 men, Captain Andrew Tod.

Moselle, 16 guns, 121 men, Captain Charles Brisbane.

Rattlesnake, 16 guns, 121 men, Captain Edward Ramage.

Echo, 16 guns, 121 men, Captain John Turner.

Hope, sloop, Captain Thomas Alexander.

Monarch, Saldanha Bay, Aug. 19, 1796.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Nov. 5.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 5, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Polyphemus, the 29th of October, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the purpose for which I ordered his Majesty's ship Santa Margarita out on a cruize, as stated in my letter of the 19th instant, has been most fortunately accomplished, by her capturing two French ship privateers, and retaking one of their prizes: particulars of which will be seen in the accompanying letters of Captain Martin.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Your most obedient humble servant,
C. KINGSMILL.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Martin, of his Majesty's Ship Santa Margarita, to Vice-admiral Kingsmill, dated at Sea, the 24th of October, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured a very fast sailing ship privateer, called Le Buonaparte, of 16 guns and 137 men; she has been ten days from Brest, and taken three vessels, as named in the margin.*

Extract of another Letter from Captain Martin, of the Santa Margarita, to Vice-admiral Kingsmill, dated the 27th of October, 1796.

ON the 25th instant, in the morning, we discovered two ships, that immediately made towards us, and approached nearly within hale before they observed the Santa Margarita to be a frigate. They endeavoured to render the retreat of one or other of them secure, by standing on different tacks, and I followed the largest, with little prospect of taking the other; but Mr. Birchall, the first lieutenant, with a degree of zeal and intrepidity that does him the highest honour, voluntarily offered to attack her in a boat; at this time our shot had reduced her sail, so as to enable the boat to get along side, and I had the satisfaction to see her taken possession of in a most gallant and most officer-like manner. The ship we followed struck her colours, after having received a few shot, and proved to be Le Vengeur, of 11 guns and 110 men, twelve days from Brest, and had only captured the ship Potommah, from Poole, bound to Newfoundland, with provisions and merchandize, retaken by the boat commanded by Lieutenant Birchall.

* The ship Clarence, Ashington, from Jamaica to London, sent to Brest; Neptune brig, from Dublin to St. Michael's, sunk; Ann brig, of Poole, to Naples, burnt.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 8.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 8.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on Board his Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales, in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, the 17th September, 1796.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that La Victoire French schooner privateer, carrying six carriage guns and four swivels, with sixty-five men, arrived here this morning, having been captured by his Majesty's sloop Zebra (Captain Hurst) the 14th instant, between Grenada and Tobago. This privateer had been from Guadaloupe eight days, and had taken one sloop, laden with provisions, from Barbadoes to this island, but she was recaptured by the Lapwing off Marigalante.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY HARVEY.

Copy of another Letter from Rear-admiral Harvey to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 21st of September, 1796.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship L'Aimable, on the 15th instant, captured off Guadaloupe a French privateer, called the Iris, of six guns and fifty men, belonging to that island, and recaptured at the same time the ship Swift, from St. Kitt's, bound to Barbadoes, in ballast, which had been taken the preceding day by the privateer.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Captain Anstruther and Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Herbolzheim, October 17, 1796.

MY LORD,

IN my dispatch of the 13th I had the honour of giving your Lordship an account of the movements of the corps under the command of
Generals

Generals La Tour, Nauendorff, and Petrasch, down to the 9th instant. On the 10th General La Tour followed the enemy towards Stokach and Engen; but finding that their retreat through the Val D'Enfer could no longer be prevented, he discontinued the pursuit; and marched by his right towards the valley of the Kinzig, in order to form a junction with his royal highness. The Archduke arrived with his main body in the neighbourhood of Hornberg. On the 11th Generals Nauendorff and Petrasch preceded him nearly in the same direction. The former took post at Eltzach on the 14th, and the latter at Kintzign. On the 15th the corps of the Prince of Conde and General Frolich alone continued to follow the enemy through the defiles of the Black Forest.

In the mean time General Moreau lost no time in profiting of the advantages which his van guard had gained on the 9th and 10th instant. He passed, with his whole army, through the Val D'Enfer, and arrived at Fribourg on the 13th. Next day he occupied Waldkirch, and his posts extended along the heights on the right bank of the Eltz.

This menacing movement of the enemy, and the extreme difficulty of making an immediate attempt on Kehl, determined his royal highness to defer the execution of that enterprize. Leaving therefore a sufficient corps to observe the place, he marched on the 16th to Malborgen, and assumed the immediate command of the army of La Tour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the
Archduke Charles of Austria, Fribourg,
October 21, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of informing your Lordship, that on the 19th instant his royal highness the Archduke attacked the enemy, and after an obstinate combat made himself master of all the positions on the right bank of the Eltz.

The troops destined for this operation marched from the camp near Centzingen before day-break; but such were the difficulties of the ground, and the badness of the roads, that it was near eleven o'clock before they reached the different points at which they were to assemble; they were then distributed into three different columns, of which the right, under General La Tour, was destined to attack the village of Kindringen; the centre, commanded by General Wartensleben, was to carry the heights behind Maltertingen; the left, under General Petrasch, was to proceed along the road from Heimbarch, towards Emendingen, whilst Major-general Merfeld, with one brigade, attacked the woods on his left, and Princee Frederick of Orange, with another, endeavoured to pass over the highest parts of the mountains, so as to turn the right of the enemy. General Nauendorff, from Elkach, had orders to attack at the same time the post of Waldkirch.

About noon the action began: the column of the right met with a most obstinate resistance; it was repeatedly repulsed in its attack upon Kindringen, and the success remained for some time doubtful, until his royal highness, putting himself at the head of the grenadiers, they
returned

returned with fury to the charge, and drove the enemy with great loss from the village.

Major-general Merfeld had no less difficulty in making himself master of the wood above Keimbach; the ground was extremely favourable to the enemy, and he defended it inch by inch; nor was he completely driven from it until the Prince of Orange, after a most laborious march, through a country which seemed impenetrable for troops, appeared in the open ground above Emendingen, and began to attack his right flank. From that moment the victory became decisive. The enemy repassed the Eltz at Emendingen and Deningen, destroying the bridges in order to cover his retreat.

General Nauendorff, in the mean time, had been no less successful towards Waldkirchen; at the moment his column were assembled, he found himself attacked by a large body of the enemy, commanded by General Moreau in person, whom he not only repulsed, but drove beyond Waldkirchen, and made himself master of that post, and of the passage of the river. On this occasion three battalions of the enemy were surrounded, one of which laid down its arms, and the other two were dispersed in the woods.

Early on the 20th, the van-guard of the army passed the Eltz at Emendingen, and found that the enemy had taken a position immediately behind the village of Dentzlingen, with his right to the mountains, and his left to the marshy ground beyond the village of Verstelten. His royal highness determined immediately to attack him, and for that purpose ordered General La Tour, with the right wing, to cross the Eltz at Deningen, whilst he himself, with the left, and the corps of Nauendorff, advanced along the plain towards Fribourg. The advanced guard of the Archduke's column dislodged the enemy from Dentzlingen without difficulty; but as General La Tour met with considerable opposition, and was obliged to re-establish the bridge of Deningen, under the fire of the enemy's artillery, it was evening before he was able to force the passage of the river, so that his royal highness did not judge it expedient to bring on a general affair, in which only one part of the army could have been engaged. The Prince of Furstenburg, however, who commanded the right of General La Tour's column, found means to dislodge the enemy from Riegel, from whence he menaced the great road to Brisach.

The whole army passed the night within half cannon shot of the enemy's advanced posts, and every thing was prepared for renewing the action early this morning.

The enemy, however, did not wait the attack: his main body retired during the night, and the rear guard followed at day-break: A small corps only took the route of Brisach, where it passed the Rhine, and destroyed the bridge: the rest of the army directed its march upon Huningen, where a large *tete-de-pont* is said to be established.

During the operations of the main army, the corps of the Prince of Conde and General Frolich were extremely active in the mountains. On the 18th the Prince of Conde drove the enemy, with very considerable loss, from the strong posts of St. Megers and St. Peter, in the valley of that name, and General Frolich forced some of the most important passes of the Val D'Enfer. On the 19th and 20th they continued to drive the enemy before them, and this morning appeared descending from the mountains above Fribourg, at the moment that the Archduke's

van-guard entered the town, and contributed very much towards pressing the rear of the enemy.

I am not at this moment able to state to your Lordship, with any degree of accuracy, the loss of the Austrians in the different actions since the 17th, but am confident that it does not exceed a thousand men, killed and wounded. Amongst the latter is General Count Wartensleben, who received a grape shot in the arm, whilst leading his column to the attack on the 19th. There is, however, reason to hope that the wound will not prove dangerous.

The loss of the enemy has been very considerable. Several pieces of artillery, and upwards of 2000 prisoners, have fallen into the hands of the Austrians. The number of killed and wounded is certainly not smaller.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. ANSTRUTHER.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the
Archduke Charles of Austria, Schlingen,
October 25, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that his royal highness the Archduke yesterday attacked General Moreau's army in the formidable position of Schlingen, with so much success, that the enemy quitted it last night, and is now in full retreat towards his tete-de-pont near Huningen.

Notwithstanding the victory obtained by the Archduke on the 19th, and the consequent operations of the 20th and 21st, General Moreau, contrary to what was expected, determined to make another effort to maintain himself on the right bank of the Rhine, or at least to defer, as long as possible, the passage of the river; and for this purpose, he took up a position near Schlingen, the uncommon strength of which could alone have enabled him to adopt such a resolution, without exposing his army to destruction.

This position, which General Moreau had chosen, is so uncommonly strong, that I will attempt to describe it to your Lordship, in hope of conveying some faint idea of the difficulties of the operation which has been performed.

The flat country, which, extending from the Meyn to within two German miles of Basle, separates the mountains of Franconia and Suabia from the Rhine, becomes, to the southward of Mulheim, almost a regular oblong, about an English mile and a half in breadth, at the south-east angle of which is the village of Schlingen. This plain is bounded on the south by a rivulet, which, rising at the foot of the high mountain called the Hoher Blauen, near the village of Sitzenkirchen, runs to Ober Eckenheim, and from thence, in a western direction, through Nieder Eckenheim, Liel and Schlingen, to Steinstadt, where it falls into the Rhine. At Schlingen, the hills on the right of the rivulet, (which are steep and covered with vineyards) turn suddenly to the northward, and running in that direction towards Mulheim, form the eastern boundary of the plain; but those on the left bank of the rivulet, which are very high and commanding, continue quite to the Rhine, when they terminate abruptly. Not far from the source of the abovementioned rivulet, there rises another, which, taking an

opposite,

opposite, that is south-easterly direction, passes through Sitzenkirchen, and, at the village of Candern, falls into the rivulet of that name; which, running south and south-west through a very deep, and, for a considerable distance, almost impassable ravine, discharges itself into the Rhine six or seven English miles above Steinstadt. A third rivulet, rising about an English mile to the westward of Candern, runs in a nearly parallel direction to the latter, through Fuerbach, Reidlingen, and Badenmuhle, and falls into the Rhine a little below the mouth of Candern.

Between the heads of the abovementioned ravines is a chain of high rugged hills, covered with extensive and very thick woods.

In this almost inattackable situation was placed the right wing of the enemy's army. The corps which covered the extremity of it occupied Candern, Sitzenkirchen, and the surrounding heights, from which the line proceeded along the hills above Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schlingen and Steinstadt, all of which places were strongly occupied; and the left flank of the line came quite to the Rhine, which runs close under the heights of Steinstadt. Advanced before the centre of his army the enemy had a very strong corps of infantry on the heights and in the vineyards between Schlingen and Felberg.

About an English mile in the rear of the centre of the position, that is to the southward of Liel, is the village of Tannenkirch; between it and Liel is the highest hill of the whole position; and from Tannenkirch to the ground falls towards the ravine in which Reidlingen is situated; so that in case of the right wing being driven from the extremely strong ground on which it was posted, it had (by falling back to the heights of Tannenkirch) another good position, rather *en potence*, indeed, to that of the left wing between Schlingen and Steinstadt, but the salient part is secured by the high and almost inattackable hill between Tannenkirch and Liel.

An attempt to oblige Moreau to quit his position, by marching a very strong column through the mountains on the left bank of the Cander, and through the Wisental, so as to threaten his communication with his tete-de-pont at Huningen, would have been too tedious an operation in the present situation of affairs, and attended with the utmost difficulty now that the rains have rendered the roads so bad. The Archduke therefore determined to attack the right wing of the enemy's army, and if possible to dislodge it from the hills above Candern, Fuerbach, Sitzelskirchen, and Ober and Nieder Eckenheim; after gaining possession of which ground, his royal highness, if the enemy had persevered in maintaining his position, could the next day have proceeded to the attack of the heights behind the ravine of Reidlingen. The attempt was arduous; but every thing was to be expected from the exertions of the army; for the gallant examples invariably shewn the troops, in the most trying situations, by the brother of their Emperor, and the great ability with which he has commanded them, has inspired the whole army with a degree of confidence in, and attachment to, his royal highness, which is carried to enthusiasm.

The attack was performed in the following manner.—The army was divided into four principal columns: the first, or right column, consisted of the Prince de Conde's corps, commanded by his serene highness, its advanced guard being led by the Duke D'Enghein: the second column consisted of nine battalions and twenty-six squadrons, commanded by the

Prince of Furstenburg: the third column of eleven battalions and a brigade of cavalry, under General La Tour: and the fourth column consisted of the whole advanced guard of the army, under Major-general Nauendorff.

The two first columns were destined to employ the enemy, so as to prevent his detaching considerably from his left wing, but not to attempt any real attack on the main position of that wing, the ground from Schlingen to the Rhine being too strong to admit of it.

The third and fourth columns were to make the real attack on the enemy's right wing, and to endeavour to get round in flank.

The Prince of Conde's column assembled at Neuburg, and advanced to Steinstadt, which village they attacked and carried, and maintained with great firmness during the whole day, though entirely commanded by the left of the enemy's position.

The Prince of Furstenburg's column assembled at Mulheim, and advanced towards Schlingen. It took possession of the heights opposite the enemy's position behind Schlingen, and maintained them under a severe cannonade.

General La Tour's column marched from Vegeheim through Feldberg. The right wing of it attacked the enemy in the vineyards, between Feldberg and Schlingen, whilst the left drove them out of Eckenheim, then passed the ravine, and attacked the woody hills behind it. The nature of the ground was such, that both these attacks met with the most obstinate resistance; the right, however, at length succeeded in forcing the enemy to quit the vineyards, and retire behind Liel, and the left, after driving them out of a part of the wood, took a position with its right flank to Nieder Eckenheim, and its left extending towards Feuerbach.

General Nauendorff's column had preceded General La Tour's as far as Feldberg, from whence it took to the left along the foot of the mountain, on which stands the castle of Burghleim. It then divided into several columns, one of these attacked the village of Sitzerkirchen, and after carrying it, descended by the ravine I have described towards Candern. Another column, of much more considerable force, to the left of the former, was commanded by General Nauendorff himself. He attacked the strong height situated between the ravine of Sitzerkirchen and that of the Candern, and having gained possession of them, after much opposition, he arrived immediately above the town of Candern. A third column of light infantry and hussars, commanded by Major-general Merfeld, drove the enemy from the strong woody heights to the right of Sitzerkirchen, and got possession of all the high ground between Candern and Feuerbach, which forms a part of the chain that runs between the heads of the ravines, and is connected with the high hill between Tannenkirk and Liel. By this means General Merfeld was enabled to establish a communication near Feuerbach with General La Tour's left. The enemy was now also driven from the village of Candern.

General Nauendorff's corps had been in march all night, and owing to the extreme badness of the roads in the mountains, (rendered almost impassable) had not been able to commence its real attack till two o'clock; so that it was late in the afternoon before it succeeded as far as I have mentioned. An extreme thick mist, followed by a violent storm, which lasted till dark, put an end to the action.

The

The enemy, finding that the operations of the day had completely prepared the way for an attack upon the heights of Tannerkirchen, (which was to have taken place this morning) did not chuse to await it, but retreated in the night. His rear-guard quitted the heights behind Schlingen about four o'clock this morning, and he appears to be retiring towards his tete-de-pont at Huningen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the
Archduke Charles of Austria, Mappach,
October 27, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that in the course of last night General Moreau's army retreated across the Rhine at Huningen.

The last of his rear-guard was this morning on the heights of Weiller, on which he had constructed a large and solid work; but, after a little skirmishing with the hussars, they evacuated the height and redoubt before any infantry could come up; and nothing now remains on this side the river, but a few troops in a small tete-de-pont, behind which is a kind of horn-work, lately constructed on the island called Shueter Insel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 25.

Admiralty Office, November 19, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Moore, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Melampus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off the Isle of Wight, Nov. 14, 1796.

I HAVE to acquaint you for the information of their Lordships, that yesterday morning at day-light, his Majesty's ships Minerva and Melampus drove a French national corvette on shore, at the entrance of Barfleur harbour. The wind being directly on shore, and the tide falling, it was impossible for his Majesty's ships to get near enough to destroy her; but I have no doubt she must be totally lost, it being half ebb when she struck.

Captain Peyton having ordered me to work up towards Havre, with the Melampus and Childers, we parted with the Minerva in the evening, and at eight A. M. this morning, the Childers being in company, we discovered a ship, to which we gave chase: at four P. M. we began to fire our bow guns at her, which she returned with what guns she could bring to bear: at half past five, being within half musket shot, and going to give her a broadside, she discharged her guns in the air, and struck her colours. She proves to be L'Ema, of 18 twelve-pounders and 137 men, commanded by Citizen Joseph La Goudrais, a national corvette, from Havre bound to Breck, laden for the republic with naval
and

and military stores, and various other articles. The prisoners inform me, that the other corvette ashore at Barfleur had sailed the night before L'Etna did from the basin of Havre, is called L'Etonnant, mounting 18 eighteen pounders, bound for Brest, and laden with naval and military stores. They are both quite new, very complete ships, and their first cruize.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Rowater, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Trent, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, October 16, 1796.

YOU will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that, in consequence of the representation of the mayor of Yarmouth, informing me that two ships passing between Ousley Bay and this place, were attacked by a small cutter privateer, off Southwold, on Monday eve, about nine o'clock, I yesterday morning dispatched the Phoenix hired cutter in quest of her, and to give information to the Espeigle brig, on that station.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 17.

THE wind blowing very hard all day yesterday from the westward, prevented my sending this to the post, and since that time the Phoenix has returned to this place, bringing in with her the privateer cutter she was sent after. The privateer had been four days from Dunkirk, and had taken a light collier brig the day before she was captured.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant William Sharp, commanding his Majesty's armed hired Cutter the Dover, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Swansea, Nov. 16, 1796.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that on the 12th instant I captured, in his Majesty's hired armed cutter Dover, under my command, seven leagues south of the Land's End, the Providence lugger privateer, a new fast-sailing vessel, carrying four three-pounders, and pierced for eight, with 29 men; out four days, from St. Maloes, and had not taken any thing.

I am, Sir, &c.

W. M. SHARP.

Admiralty Office, November 18, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir J. B. Warren, to Vice-Admiral Colpoys, dated on board his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, at sea, 2d instant.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you that this morning, Ushant bearing N. E. eight leagues, I discovered his Majesty's ship Thalia in chase of a strange sail; and the Artois being pretty well to windward, I made her signal to join the pursuit also, and have the satisfaction to say, that Sir Edmund Nagle brought her to, at eleven A. M. Ushant then bearing N. E. by E. eleven leagues. She proves to be Le Franklin, mounting twelve six-pounders, and a complement of 100 men.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN WARREN.

Vice-admiral Colpoys, &c.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 22.

Admiralty Office, November 21, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's Ship Terpsichore, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, the 23d of October, 1796.

JUDGING it to be proper that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should be acquainted as soon as possible with the capture of a Spanish frigate, by his Majesty's ship under my command, I herewith inclose you a copy of my letter to the commander in chief, giving an account of the action; and I request you will be pleased to lay the same before their Lordships.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's Ship Terpsichore, to Admiral Sir John Jervis, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, dated at Gibraltar the 23d of October, 1796.

ON the morning of the 13th instant, at day-light, we discovered a frigate to windward standing towards us. About eight I could perceive her making every preparation for battle, and was then apparently in chace of us. Our situation altogether was such as to prevent my being over desirous of engaging her. Out of our small complement of men, we had left thirty at the hospital, and we had more than that number still on board in our sick and convalescent lists, all of whom were either dangerously ill, or extremely weak. We were scarcely out of sight of the spot where we knew the Spanish fleet to have been cruizing only two days before; and, in fact, we had stood on to look for them, with a view of ascertaining their movements. A small Spanish vessel, which we conjectured to be a sort of tender, was passing us, steering towards Carthage, so that I could hardly flatter myself with being able to bring the frigate off in the event of a victory, or of even escaping myself, if disabled. On the other hand, it evidently appeared that nothing but a flight and superior sailing could enable me to avoid an action; and to do that from a frigate apparently not much superior to us, except in point of bulk, would have been committing the character of one of his Majesty's ships more than I could bring myself to resolve on. I therefore continued standing on without any alteration of course.

Having, with infinite satisfaction and comfort to myself, commanded the Terpsichore's crew for two years and a half, through a pretty considerable variety of services, I well knew the veteran stuff which I had still left in health to depend upon, for upholding the character of British seamen; and I felt my mind at ease as to the termination of any action with the frigate in sight only.

At half past nine she came within hale, and hauled her wind on our weather beam; and as I conceived she only waited to place herself to advantage, and to point her guns with exactness, and being myself unwilling to lose the position we were then in, I ordered one gun to be fired as a trier of her intention. It was so instantaneously returned, and followed up by her whole broadside, that I am confident they must have done it at the sight of our flash. The action of course went on, and we soon discovered that her people would not, or could not, resist our fire. At the end of about an hour and forty minutes, during which

which time we had twice wore, and employed about twenty of the last minutes in chase, she surrendered. At this period she appeared most entirely disabled, and we had drawn up close alongside, with every gun well charged and well pointed. It was, nevertheless, with considerable difficulty that I prevailed on the Spanish commander to decline the receiving of such a broadside, by submitting; and from every thing which I have since learned, the personal courage, conduct, and zeal of that officer, whose name is Don Thomas Ayalde, was such during the action, notwithstanding the event of it, as reflects on him the greatest honour, and irresistibly impresses on my mind the highest admiration of his character. After (from the effect of our fire) all his booms had tumbled down, and rendered his waste guns unserviceable, all the standing rigging of his lower masts shot away, and I believe nearly every running rope cut through, and a great number of his people killed and wounded, he still persevered (though he could rally but few of his men) to defend his ship, almost longer than defence was justifiable. Had there been the smallest motion in the sea, every mast must inevitably have gone by the board.

Our loss (which will appear by the enclosed list) has been less than could have been expected; but our masts, sails, and rigging were found to be pretty much cut up.

The spirited exertions of every officer, man, and boy, belonging to the ship I command, as well in the action as in the securing two disabled ships, and bringing them instantly off from a critical situation, by taking the prize in tow, and by their incessant labour ever since, will, I trust, when their small number is considered, place them in a light superior to any praise which I could bestow. I am even unwilling to speak of the particular conduct of any of the officers, but the talents displayed by the first lieutenant (Devonshire) who was but just out of our sick list, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to this distinction, and proves him highly deserving of the recommendation you gave him, with his appointment in the West Indies. And although I had rather any other person should observe the conduct of a brother of mine in action, and speak of it afterwards, yet I feel it to be my duty, as captain of the ship, to state that I thought Mr. Bowen's (the second lieutenant) conduct was particularly animating to the ship's company, and useful, from the great number of guns which he saw well pointed in the course of the action; added to which, from the absence of the first lieutenant on board the prize, the labouring oar of his ship has fallen on him; and, in my mind, the task we have had since the action has been infinitely more arduous than that of the action itself.

The name of the prize is the *Mahonesa*, carrying on the maindeck twenty-six Spanish twelves, (weighing eighteen ounces more than our's) eight Spanish sixes on the quarterdeck, and a number of brass cohorns, swivels, &c.; had on board two hundred and seventy-five men, besides six pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as high as Leghorn, and to be put on board Admiral Langara's fleet, which she had been sent from Carthagena to look for. She was built in 1789 at Mahon, is of very large dimensions, measuring eleven hundred and fourteen tons and a half Spanish, was before the action in complete good condition, and is considered by the Spanish officers the fastest sailer, one of the best

constructed, and, what they attach considerable importance to, the handsomest frigate in their navy.

Both the frigates have this moment anchored in safety.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

R. BOWEN.

An Account of the killed and wounded in the Action between his Majesty's Ship Terpsichore and the Spanish Frigate Mahonesa, on the 13th of October, 1766.

Terpsichore mounts thirty-two twelve and six-pounders; complement of men two hundred and fifteen.

Killed.—None.

Wounded.—Mr. Richard Hobbs, (acting boatswain) slightly in the foot; John Roberts (quarter-master) lost his left thigh; and two seamen.

Mahonesa, by the best accounts I have been able to collect, had about thirty killed or died of their wounds the day of the action, and about the same number wounded, several of whom are since dead.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 22, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship L'Engageante, in Cork Harbour, November 14, 1796.

HIS Majesty's Ships Polyphemus and Cerberus arrived here yesterday afternoon, the former not having seen any thing worth noticing, and the latter having, as intimated in my last, captured L'Hirondelle (late Sans Culotte) cutter privateer, of ten guns and sixty men, and chased the Franklin brig privateer into the Squadron under Sir John Warren, who made a prize of her. These privateers, with the other three taken by the Santa Margarita and Dryad, formed a small Squadron which had been fitted out and sailed together from Brest to scour the entrance of the English Channel, but have thus happily been all secured by our cruisers. Captain Drew has besides recaptured the Jackson Junior, Jamaica home-bound ship, and the Friendship, Blake, from the Cape of Good Hope. The first is come hither, and the latter supposed gone to Plymouth.

P. S. Inclosed is Captain Drew's letter to me, with an account of his prizes.

SIR,

Cerberus, Cork Harbour, Nov. 13, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, on the 1st instant, in company with his Majesty's ships Diana and Magnanime, lat. 49, 5. N. long. 8, 36. W. I gave chase to a sail in the S. W. and continued chasing till the next morning, when she was captured by Sir John Warren's Squadron, and proved to be the Franklin, French privateer brig, carrying twelve nine-pounders and eighty men. On the 4th I retook the ship Friendship, from the Cape of Good Hope; the 5th, took the L'Hirondelle, a French cutter privateer, carrying ten six-pounders, and fifty-three men, but had thrown six of her guns over-

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board

board in the chase; and on the 6th retook the Jackson Junior, from Jamaica.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Robert Kingmill, Esq. Vice-
admiral of the Red, &c.

JOHN DREW.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 26, 1796.]

Downing Street, Nov. 26.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the
Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenburg,
November 11, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that official accounts were this day received by the Archduke from General Davidovich, stating his having beaten the corps that was opposed to him, and taken a thousand prisoners.

His advanced guard has taken possession of Trente, which place, as well as the strong position behind it, were abandoned by the enemy without resistance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the
Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenburg,
November 13, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that by a report received by his royal highness the Archduke, from Lieutenant-general Neu, governor of Mayence, it appears, that the corps which had advanced to the Nahe has been obliged to fall back, and take a position behind the Seltz.

This corps consisted merely of detachments from the garrison of Mayence, commanded by Major-generals Simschäen and Rosemberg. The latter, with the left wing, was posted on the heights of Bieblestheim and Planig, to observe Creutznach; the former, with the right wing, on the hill called the Rochusberg, to defend the passage of Bingen. They had orders, in case of being attacked by a very superior force, to retire nearer to Mayence.

This position on the right bank of the Lower Nahe is well known from the operations of last year. It is not to be maintained against an enemy of very superior force; for Creutznach lies so entirely under the fire of the hills, from the left bank of the river, that the enemy is always master of that passage, as was sufficiently proved by the affair of the 1st of December, 1795. On this side Creutznach, the heights are so distant from the river, that the enemy has every facility in extending himself

himself in front, and on each flank of the town: and a corps of very inferior force cannot take post near enough to prevent this formation.

On the 26th Generals Simpschaen and Rosenberg were attacked by two divisions of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The action lasted several hours, and the enemy, notwithstanding so very great an inequality of numbers, was repulsed with considerable loss.

Early on the 27th, the French renewed the attack, and advanced in several columns from Creutznach, to turn the left of the Austrians; but the latter, by an exertion of much ability and steadiness, maintained their position. In the evening, however, the generals, in conformity to the order mentioned above, determined on retiring behind the Seltz; and the retreat was executed with perfect order.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion consists in nineteen killed, one hundred and eighty-four wounded, ninety-six missing; on the whole, two hundred and ninety-nine men, and eighty-nine horses.

The enemy's was certainly considerable; two hundred of them were taken prisoners, and brought into Mayence.

I am thus circumstantial in stating the particulars of this, in fact, unimportant affair, because I observe that the official reports of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, I mean the late ones, contain the most absurd exaggerations. I should consider them perfectly undeserving of notice, were it not that those who have no other means of judging of the events of the campaign, than by comparing the accounts published by the contending armies, would be led into the most erroneous conclusions, if they gave each party credit for only an equal degree of fairness in their relations.

In the enemy's official account of the affair of the 21st of last month, near Neuwied, it is represented as having been a serious and general attack; whereas it was merely undertaken for the purpose of destroying his bridge, and spreading alarm on the left bank of the Rhine. Both these objects were effected by a very insignificant force; and there was not the smallest idea of a serious assault on the *tete-de-pont* of Neuwied. The enemy states, that, besides an immense number killed and drowned, he actually took one thousand prisoners, whereas I can assure your Lordship, from the most authentic information, that the whole loss of the Austrians did not exceed two hundred and eighty-four men.

After General Moreau's army had crossed the Rhine, two divisions of it were detached towards Landau, and one division of the army of the Sambre and Meuse arrived about the same time in the neighbourhood of Kayserlautern. General Hotze was still at Schweigenheim, on the road from Speyer to Landau: his corps was not of sufficient strength to have any other object than that of spreading alarm in Lower Alsace; and it was evident that as soon as the Rhine should again separate the main armies, the enemy must immediately become masters of the vicinity of Landau.

General Hotze, therefore, on the approach of forces so infinitely superior to his own, retired towards the entrenched camp of Mannheim, without being in the smallest degree molested by the enemy. He established the advanced posts of his left wing on the Reebach, from whence they ran along the Fletzbach towards Franckenthal.

On the 7th the French attacked General Hotze's line. Their principal efforts were directed against the left wing, and the fire of artillery and small arms continued a great part of the day; but the enemy

enemy was repulsed, and General Hotze still maintains his posts in front of the entrenched camp, extending from the Reebach, by the village of Maubach to Franckenthal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the
Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenbourg,
November 14, 1796.*

MY LORD,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour of announcing to your Lordship, that official reports were this day received by the Archduke, from Generals Alvinzy and Davidovich, wherein it appears that the offensive operations in Italy have been most successfully commenced.

I should not presume to address your Lordship upon this subject, were it not that if Colonel Graham is, as I believe he must be, with Marshal Wurmser in Mantua, he cannot as yet have had it in his power to correspond with your Lordship.

General Alvinzy's report is dated Caldo Ferro, Nov. 7: General Davidovich's at Trente, the 8th instant.

After the second operation, undertaken for the relief of Mantua, those corps of Marshal Wurmser's army, which could not penetrate, retired; the one under General Quasdanovich to the Venetian Frioul; the other, under General Davidovich, up the valley of the Adige, towards Neumarkt.

These corps were successfully reinforced by considerable numbers of fresh troops; and General Alvinzy was appointed to command the whole of the army, until it should effect its re-union with Marshal Wurmser.

After the arrival of the reinforcements at the places of their destination, General Alvinzy, who in person had undertaken the conduct of the corps in the Frioul, arranged a plan of operations, of which the following is a sketch.

His own corps was to advance through the Trevisane towards Bassano, and, after forcing the passages of the Brenta, to proceed towards the Adige, whilst General Davidovich should descend the valley by which that river runs down from the mountains of the Tyrol, forcing the positions of Trente, Roveredo, &c.

On the 3d of this month, upon the approach of part of General Alvinzy's advanced guard, the enemy abandoned Castel Franco; and on the 4th, the Austrian corps advanced in two columns to the Brenta; the one to Bassano (of which they took possession) and the other of nearly equal force (under Lieutenant-general Provera) to Ponteniva.

General Alvinzy halted on the 5th instant, and spent that day in reconnoitering the position of the enemy. He found the French army encamped in three lines, in front of Vicenza.

On the 6th, as General Alvinzy was on the point of pushing forward his advanced guard, Buonaparte, who had marched in the night, commenced a most severe attack upon his whole line. The action began with General Provera's corps about seven in the morning, and very shortly afterwards the enemy also advanced against Bassano.

General

General Alvinzy reports, that the enemy's attacks, though made with the greatest impetuosity, were constantly and completely repelled; and that night put an end to the affair, without either party having gained or lost any ground: but an indisputable proof of the Austrians having had the advantage in this action is, that when General Alvinzy next morning was preparing to renew it, he found that the enemy had completely retreated. He reports, that they directed their march towards Lissiera.

General Provorra's bridge over the Brenta having been destroyed in the course of the morning of the 6th, his column could not cross the river till towards noon on the 7th, and General Alvinzy's whole corps arrived late in the evening of that day at the camp of Caldo-Ferro.

General Davidovich had in the mean time driven back the corps opposed to him, and made a thousand prisoners, and taken possession of Trento, as was mentioned in his former report.

On the same day that the above-mentioned severe action was fought on the Brenta, General Davidovich attacked the enemy in the strong pass of Caliano, a little to the northward of Rovoredo. The French had entrenched their position, and occupied, in considerable force, the castles of Bassano and La Pietra, which, as I understand, command the pass.

The strength of the position was such, that, notwithstanding his repeated efforts, General Davidovich could not force it on the 6th; but on the following day he renewed his attack.

The corps on the right of the Adige established batteries on the heights of Nomi, which fired with considerable effect; the troops on the left of the river attacked the castles and intrenchments with persevering bravery, and the enemy was at length completely defeated, with the loss of five cannons, eight ammunition waggons, and a thousand prisoners. General Davidovich supposes the enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, to have been very considerable, and states his own to have amounted to four hundred men, killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Nov. 29, 1796.

Parliament-street, November 29.

A DISPATCH from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort St. George, June 22, 1796, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by them communicated to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state:

HONOURABLE SIRS,

WE have particular satisfaction in offering to you our sincere congratulations on the complete success which has attended the operations of Rear-admiral Rainier in the eastern seas; and judging that an early communication of this event might be of material use to his Majesty's ministers,

nisters, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Bessorah.

It appears by the rear-admiral's dispatches, dated the 27th of March and 11th of April last, and which reached us on the 18th instant, by the Orpheus frigate, that the British troops were in possession of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, with their several dependencies, comprising, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch islands, excepting Fornate, yielding cloves, nutmegs, and mace. This acquisition has been attained without the smallest loss on our side.

Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up on the 16th of February, and Banda and its dependencies on the 8th of March. Copies of the capitulations are inclosed.

The admiral speaks in the handsomest manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command, both naval and military; and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along subsisted between the officers and men in both services. It behoves us on this occasion to convey to you the high sense we entertain of the able and spirited conduct displayed by Rear-admiral Rainier, whose hearty co-operation with us in every measure conducive to the public weal demands our warmest acknowledgements; and whilst we feel assured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this government, to give effect to the arrangements framed by his Majesty's ministers for securing the Dutch settlements in India, it is, nevertheless, incumbent upon us to declare, that the accomplishment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and cheerful support which we have had the good fortune to experience from the officer entrusted with the execution of it.

We shall do ourselves the honour of transmitting, by the first sea conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of those islands. At present we can only give you a summary of his proceedings.

The admiral found in the treasury at Amboyna 81,112 rix-dollars, and in store 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; in the treasury at Banda 66,675 rix dollars, and in store 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, and 19,587 pounds of mace, besides merchandize and other stores at each place, upon which no value had been then put.

We are preparing to send a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of those valuable islands; and, as the admiral has advised us that he is short of provisions, and in want of a supply of naval and military stores, it is our intention to forward an adequate stock of every necessary article.

We have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the Company's possessions on this coast are in a state of perfect tranquillity; and that we have no reason to believe that any designs are in agitation by the native powers hostile to your interests.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HOBART.

ALURED CLARKE.

EDW. SAUNDERS.

G. W. FALLOFIELD.

Capit

*Capitulation of Amboyna, translated from the original Dutch, Feb. 16,
1796.*

NOT finding ourselves equal to withstand the great force with which we have been surprized, we the undersigned governor and council do hereby give up this settlement, with all its dependencies, and place the same under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, upon the conditions mentioned to us in the letter of the Right Hon. the Governor of Madras; and that is, upon condition that we may keep all our private property, and be allowed a reasonable subsistence; that the inhabitants be guaranteed in the secure possession of their private properties; and that the senior and junior servants of the civil establishment, the clergy, the military, and marine, receive their usual pay.

It is upon the above conditions that we shall, to-morrow morning, give over all the guards of the fort to the troops of his Britannic Majesty, after receiving the ratification of this instrument by his excellency the commodore.

Done at Amboyna, in the castle of Victoria, on the above date.

(Signed)

A. CORNABE.
B. SMISSART.
T. OSTROWSKI.
ENEAS MACKAY.
ERON FYZABAD.

(Dutch Co. Seal)

Approved of and acceded to,

(Signed)

(English Seal)

P. RAINIER.
W. C. LENNON,
Secretary.

Capitulation agreed upon between his Excellency Peter Rainier, Esq. Commodore, commanding the Sea and Land Forces of his Britannic Majesty in these Seas, and F. Van Boeckholtz, Governor of Banda, &c. &c.

IN consideration of our great want of provisions, and the great force with which the British have appeared before this settlement, and to resist which would bring destruction and desolation on the harmless inhabitants of this place, we therefore think it prudent, for the sake of humanity, and from our confidence in the honour and generosity of the English, to accept of the terms offered to us, and to deliver into their hands this fort and settlement, with all its dependencies, upon the following conditions, viz.

That private property be kept secure to every individual of this settlement, whether in or out of the company's service; that the servants of the company, civil and military, be kept in their respective stations, as far as may be thought necessary for the administration of justice; and the civil government of the place, the governor alone particularly excepted, as the government must, of course, be vested in the English; that the military continue to receive their pay, and are not to be forced into the British service contrary to their wishes; and the civil servants also to be continued on their present pay; and such an allowance made for the provision of the governor as his excellency the commander of the British forces may think adequate. The governor, however, and any other servants of the company, shall be permitted to retire

retire from the service, either to Batavia or elsewhere, whenever a convenient opportunity shall offer.

Upon these conditions we, the undersigned, consent to deliver up Fort Nassau, the settlement of Banda, and all its dependencies, to the troops of his Britannic Majesty to-morrow morning, upon receiving a copy of this capitulation, ratified and signed by his excellency the British commander. The keys of all the public property, and all accounts properly authenticated, shall be immediately delivered over to the British, and the government entirely vested in them.

Fort Nassau, Banda, Neira, March 8, 1796.

(Signed)

T. VAN BOECKHOLTZ.

A. H. VUEGE.

(L. S.)

F. SAIGANG.

E. MAZEE.

(L. S.)

P. D. HAAN.

M. WALLRLOO.

Approved and accepted of,

(Signed)

P. RAINIER.

(L. S.)

True Copies.

(Signed)

W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 17, 1796.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 17.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Bazely, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Overijssel, the 14th of December, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE just received a letter from Lieutenant Webb, commanding the Marechal De Cobourg cutter, acquainting me that, on the night of the 12th instant, off Dungeness, he fell in with, and, after a chase of two hours, captured a French lug-sail privateer of two guns and eighteen men, named the Espoire, which had left Boulogne the day before, but had not taken any thing.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN BAZELY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 20, 1796.

Parliament Street, Dec. 20.

DISPATCHES, of which the following is a Copy, have been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Governa-

*Government House, Jérémie House,
September 3, 1796.*

SIR,

FROM the intelligence you will probably have received from other quarters, you will not be surprised to hear of the posts on the extremities of this dependency, both east and west, being attacked in force on the same day. On the 8th of August I ordered Lieutenant Bradshaw, with twenty-two of the 13th light dragoons, mounted, to march for Du Centre; and Captain Whitby, two subalterns, and sixty privates of the 17th light dragoons, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, embarked the same evening for Caymites, from whence they arrived, without any accident, at Du Centre and Raimond, which was a most fortunate circumstance, as the next day, the 11th, the enemy appeared before Post Raimond, and after keeping a very heavy fire on the Block-house with little effect, they attempted to storm it in considerable force four different times, and were each time repulsed with great loss, and their chief killed. In this business only one British and two chasseurs were wounded. On Captain Whitby's arrival at Du Centre he detached Lieutenant Gilman, of the 17th light dragoons, with twenty men, to Post Raimond, who immediately placed himself in the Block-house with his detachment and a larger party of Chasseurs. On the 12th the enemy still continued before the Block-house, which is situated on a small height, about one hundred yards from the fort, keeping up a fire with musketry with as little effect as before, when Lieutenant Gilman made a successful sortie with the whole of the 17th and some chasseurs, driving the enemy before him into the woods, who left sixteen whites and forty-seven blacks dead on the spot, and many dead and wounded were afterwards found in the woods and road leading over the mountains to Aux Cayes. Some four-pound shot, a two-pounder mounted, several firelocks, and other articles, were left by the enemy in their retreat. I am happy to report, that in this gallant affair the 17th regiment had only two privates wounded. The chasseurs had one officer, Captain Dutoya, and three chasseurs killed, and fourteen wounded. It is supposed the loss of the enemy must have been very considerable indeed, as from every account of spies and deserters, above forty whites are among the killed, and those dead of their wounds and found in the woods, which I can easily conceive, as the assault of the Block-house was made by about two hundred whites, formerly soldiers in the regiment of Berwick, assisted by the brigands.

Captain Whitby reports, that the honour of the British service was never more ably maintained than in the engagement at Post Raimond, and expresses himself highly grateful to Lieutenant Gilman and the soldiers of the 17th, as well as those of the colonial corps, for their active exertions in so bravely checking the enemy in the attempt on this post.

Indeed, Lieutenant Gilman's intrepidity and cool conduct on this occasion, appear to me so praiseworthy, that I should not do justice to him or my own feelings on this occasion, if I did not strongly recommend him to you, Sir, for promotion.

I am also happy to have it in my power to report, that the enemy has been under the necessity of raising the siege of Irois, before which they lay eighteen days. On the 11th ult. General Rigaud, with three or four thousand brigands, appeared before it, and sent a summons to Captain Beamish to surrender the fort to the republic of France; Captain

Beamish very properly answered, he should defend it to the last extremity. The enemy had in the night landed a sixteen-pounder and a mortar, which, with incredible labour, they got up, and opened on the fort the next day, within about 450 yards. The moment I heard Irois was invested, I ordered 100 privates, officers and non-commissioned in proportion, with Lieutenant-colonel Hooke, of the 17th, to embark for that place, where they arrived safe. Lieutenant-colonel Hooke took the command of the fort and troops, in which station he has rendered very meritorious services.

Finding the enemy had advanced a considerable force between Irois and L'Ance Eros, which shut up by land the communication with Jeremie, I determined, with what force I could collect, to attack them on the Morne Gautier. On my arrival at L'Ance Eros the 16th, a plan was agreed upon to march in three columns on the 19th, so as to arrive before Morne Gautier at day-break. Observing, on my approach, that a few men of the 17th dragoons were killed and wounded, and that firing at a distance answered no purpose, I determined to carry the hill by assault, had formed the 17th dragoons for that purpose, ordered the 12th to dismount, and was endeavouring to rally the negroes, who had been thrown into some confusion, when I received a shot in my left breast, which caused me to fall from my horse; afterwards I knew nothing of what passed, except by report; and I was sorry to hear that we were under the necessity of retreating, with the loss of the three-pounder we had with us. Fortunately this little check did not effect the safety of the fort; on the contrary, the enemy, who must have suffered more than ourselves, evacuated Gautier, and retired the next day to Rigaud, on the other side of the Irois; and on the 29th, Lieutenant-colonel Hooke wrote me he had raised the siege entirely: so that, Sir, I may now congratulate you on this dependency being wholly freed from the enemy, and on your having it in your power to acquaint his Majesty's ministers, that he has been beaten, and failed in every quarter of this island under your command.

I have not hitherto been able to procure exact returns of the killed and wounded, but I conceive that the 17th regiment had about seven killed, and fourteen or fifteen wounded; none dangerously in my affair of the 19th ult. Lieutenant-colonel Hooke has not yet made his report; but I do not believe that more were killed at Irois, and three or four wounded: so that the enemy's shot and shells had little effect.

I am sorry to say that Brigadier-major Manners received a ball through his thigh, but as it missed the bone, no bad effect will arise, and he is doing well.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY BOWER, Major-general.

Downing Street, Dec. 20.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the
Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenbourg,
November 23, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that in the night of the 21st to the 22d, the trenches were opened before Khel, on the right bank of the Kinzig. The first parallel of this attack, with its communications, proceeding from the right and left flank of the right wing of the line of contravallation, were so far completed during the night, that before day-break the men were tolerably covered. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt the work, nor had he yet fired a single shot upon the trenches; but early yesterday morning (the 22d) he made a sudden attack upon the left wing of the line of contravallation, and, after an action, than which nothing could be possibly more severe, was driven back into his works with very great loss.

The enemy having, in the course of the night, from the 21st to 22d, brought over a large body of troops from Straßbourg, formed his column of attack close behind the chain of his advanced posts, with so much silence, that they were not perceived. Just before the break of day (which however was rendered extremely obscure by a very thick mist, that lasted the greater part of the forenoon), these columns began to advance. The instant the Austrian videttes and centries gave their fire, which was the only notice of their approaching attack, the enemy's infantry rushed on with the utmost impetuosity, without firing a shot, and in an instant they were masters of two redoubts on the left of the first line. The village of Sundheim was attacked in the same manner, and with equal success; after which, coming in the rear of the curtain that connects the village with the first redoubt to its left, the enemy immediately carried that work, one face of which was not quite finished. Upon this large bodies of their infantry rushed through the openings in the curtains on the whole front of this wing; and, whilst part advanced against the second line, the others endeavoured to possess themselves of the remaining redoubt of the first; but these, though perfectly left to themselves for a considerable time, entirely surrounded, cut off from every assistance, and attacked with fury by the enemy, who frequently got into the ditches, and attempted to climb the parapet, were defended in a manner that reflects the highest honour on the officers and troops that were in them. The loss in all of these redoubts was considerable; and in one the artillery drivers were at last obliged to fire the guns, but all the attacks were repulsed.

The enemy's right column, after occupying the two works which they had carried, pushed on between the dykes to attack the left of the second line; but Prince Frederick of Orange (whose gallant and judicious conduct cannot sufficiently be praised) having rallied his brigade, placed a part of his infantry behind the dyke, which connects the third redoubt from the left of the first line with the work which is on the left of the second; and in this situation he resisted the most severe attack that can be imagined upon his front, whilst those bodies of the enemy's infantry, which had pierced between the redoubt of the first line, were actually in his rear; he not only maintained his post, but completely checked the enemy's progress on his flank.

U 2

A great

A great part of the troops on the left wing had been working in the trenches on the right wing of the Kenzig. General Latour, who commands the army of the siege, formed three of these battalions which happened to be just returning from work, and retook the village of Sundheim, which he maintained, though the enemy made great efforts to dislodge him. Lieutenant-general Staader (who commands the left wing) drove back the enemy, who had advanced against the right of the second line of it, and retook the redoubt on the left of Sundheim; and the Prince of Orange, advancing between the two dykes, defeated the column with which he had been so severely engaged, and recovered the redoubts it had carried. The enemy then retired into his entrenched camp.

The loss of the Austrians amounted to forty officers and about 1300 men killed, wounded, and missing, which, considering that not more than half the left wing was engaged, is certainly considerable; but that of the French must have been much greater. The ground round the works was in some parts covered with their dead bodies, and I am very much within bounds in stating their loss at 2000 men. During the time the French were in possession of the redoubts on the left, they found means to carry off five pieces of cannon. The others were all retaken.

It is impossible to attempt to do justice to the conduct of the Archduke; he animated the troops in retaking Sundheim, directed the attacks on the work that had been lost to the left of it, and, under the heaviest fire, gave his orders with the greatest coolness and the most perfect military knowledge.

Lieutenant Proby, of his Majesty's 9th regiment of foot (attached to Lieutenant-colonel Craufurd's mission) was wounded by a musket shot; but I feel great satisfaction in being able to add that the wound is of a very slight nature, and will have no other consequence whatever than that of a very short confinement.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the
Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenbourg,
November 29, 1796.*

MY LORD,

IT is with much satisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that after an interval of ten days, without any advices from Italy, his Royal Highness the Archduke has this day received a report from General Alvinzy, the tenor of which is such as to confirm the hopes which his former dispatches inspired. This report, which is very short, is dated Calabro, November 13, and is in substance as follows:

After the action of the 6th, near Bassano, the enemy continued to retreat, abandoned even the strong position of Montabello without resistance, and crossed the Adige at Verona.

On the 11th General Alvinzy arrived near Villanova, and the same evening a considerable part of the enemy's army, commanded by Buonaparte in person, advanced from Verona, and took post in the neighbouring mountains.

Early

Early on the 12th Buonaparte commenced a general attack upon the whole line, which, though made with infinite violence, was resisted with the most perfect steadiness and bravery.

Whilst Buonaparte was thus employed, in repeated though ineffectual efforts to force the front of the position, General Alvinzi detached a column against each of his flanks. No sooner had these arrived at their point of attack, than the enemy retreated with precipitation; and a most severe and important affair was thus completely decided in favour of the Austrians.

Two of the enemy's generals were known to have been wounded, and a third was amongst the number of prisoners already brought in.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the
Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenbourg,
November 28, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that after the affair of the 22d instant, nothing remarkable happened here till the night from the 26th to the 27th, in which the enemy made a sally, in considerable force, against the first parallel of the attack, on the right bank of the Kinzig. The enemy was instantly repulsed, with the loss of about forty killed and wounded. Amongst the killed was the commandant of a battalion.

The batteries of the first parallel, as well as the guns in all the redoubts to the right and left of it, commenced firing this morning; and in the course of the forenoon the enemy's advanced posts were driven out of the village of Khel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the
Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenbourg,
Nov. 27, 1796.*

MY LORD,

IT is with much satisfaction that I have the honour to inform your lordship, that his Royal Highness the Archduke has this day received a report from General Davidowich, dated Piovenazo, November 18, in which he gives an account of his having, on the preceding day, attacked and entirely defeated the enemy on the heights of Rivoli.

The attack commenced about seven in the morning of the 17th, and, after a most obstinate resistance, the enemy was entirely driven from his position, and pursued as far as Cambara.

General Davidowich took twelve cannon, about eleven hundred prisoners, and many officers. Amongst the latter are Generals Fiorella and Valette. He praises, in the warmest terms, the conduct of his generals, and the discipline and remarkable bravery of his troops.

The enemy having, in the course of the night from the 17th to the 18th, received considerable reinforcements, took another position on the heights near Cambara; in which General Davidowich attacked him the next morning, and drove him back beyond Peschierra.

When General Davidowich sent off this report (the evening of the second affair), he was encamped with his right towards the Lake of Garda, near Colla, and his left to the Adige; Peschierra being in front of his right wing, and Verona in front of his left.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 20.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Bazely, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated December 17, 1796.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that I this morning received a letter from Mr. Nick Simmons, master of the Lion armed cutter, dated Seaford Roads, the 15th instant, giving me an account of his having the day before captured off the Owers, after a chase of four hours and a half, the Hazard French cutter privateer, mounting two carriage guns, and two swivels, with small arms, and seventeen men, which had been out two days from Fecamp, but had not captured any thing.

I am, &c. &c.

JOHN BAZELY.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Talbot, of his Majesty's Ship Eurydice, to Rear-admiral Bazely, dated in Dover Road, the 16th of Dec. 1796.

LAST night I captured La Sphinx privateer, of forty-six tons and twenty-six men, from Dunkirk, on a cruize; she left it yesterday at twelve o'clock, and had not taken any thing; she is Southampton built, and has made a practice of running along ashore as a coaster. The last cruize she was at sea she was boarded by one of the armed luggers the North Sea, but got clear by producing Swedish papers. I have sent her into Dover harbour, and, when I have landed the prisoners, shall immediately proceed to my station. She had nothing but small arms on board.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN TALBOT.

P. S. I since find she has four four-pounders and two swivels in her hold.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 24, 1796.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 24, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Captain James Young, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Greyhound, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Spithead, December 20, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that yesterday, at four A. M. I fell in with and captured, off Barileur, L'Aventure, French privateer brig, of sixteen four-pounders and sixty-two men, commanded by Citizen Peltier, two days from Calais, on her first cruize, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
JAMES YOUNG.

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